

I. **OPENING**

- A. **CALL TO ORDER:** The Environmental Advisory Council meeting of Lower Saucon Township was called to order on Tuesday, July 9, 2024 at 6:35 p.m. with Dru Germanoski, presiding.
- B. **ROLL CALL: Members:** Dru Germanoski, Jennifer Helton, Laura Ray, Allan Johnson & Cheyenne Reiman; **Associate Members:** Kathy Pichel McGovern (via phone), Winfield Clark, Russell Sutton, Chad Heimbecker, Janine Bohnam; **Staff:** Carol Schneider; **Absent:** Members: Thomas Carocci & Ann Spirk &; **Guests:** Faridh Keramati, Donna LeBarron & Lauren House - Allentown EAC.

C. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

D. **ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXECUTIVE SESSION (IF APPLICABLE)** – None

E. **LAUREN HOUSE - ALLENTOWN EAC** (Unscheduled)

**Lauren House:** Allentown EAC: Hey everyone. So, my name is Lauren House. I'm from the Allentown EAC and we're currently working on a project over there of creating some type of interactive platform to utilize for EAC's within the Lehigh Valley area. So, our main goal is that we really want to encourage more collaboration among different EAC's. And you know, things get really hard with emails. We're getting tons of emails a day, and so having a space that's just dedicated to communication within EAC's, we think is something that could be really helpful. We think if certain areas are having problems, they could easily reach out and have resources and contacts at their fingertips to say, hey, you know, we're struggling with our wastewater management. We're struggling with keeping green spaces within our city. Does anybody have any, you know, contacts or resources that they could help with this? Another thing is, it could aid in kind of mobilizing for bigger, larger scale projects. If it's something that one EAC can't really tackle alone, it can make it a lot easier to have some kind of online space where you can talk to each other, easily mobilize to work together on projects like that. But we're not exactly sure what kind of shape this platform would take. That's kind of why I'm going around to different EAC's, because we're hoping to hold a sort of brainstorming session where we can have representatives from a couple of different EAC's come together and share what they think would be most helpful, what kind of platform might work the best for this. So, that's kind of why I'm here. I'm hoping that some of you might be interested. Would want to come out to a brainstorming session. We don't have it on the calendar yet, because we wanted to see who could come and what days would work for them, but we're thinking of hosting it at Northampton Community College. So, I was hoping, if any of you want to leave a contact with me, that I could keep you included on this if you would want to attend this meeting, I can also leave you guys with my email if it's something you're interested in.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Absolutely.

**Lauren House - Allentown EAC:** Awesome. Okay. Thank you so much I can take, yeah, that would be perfect.

**Dru Germanoski:** There's an email address here. My name is Dru Germanoski. I'm the chair of the EAC, just as a point of reference, and so we could keep lines of communication open and emails legitimate and good.

**Lauren House - Allentown EAC:** Thank you guys so much. I really appreciate it.

**Chad Heimbecker:** I'll definitely be in contact, especially for a schedule.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Yeah, would be wonderful.

**Lauren House - Allentown EAC:** Thank you guys.

**Dru Germanoski:** Thank you.

**Carol Schneider:** Can I just put out a reminder for everybody speaking to individually, put on your microphone. The one in the middle is on, but when you're speaking, if you could just press it to green and move it towards you... That makes it easier to transcribe. Thank you!

**Dru Germanoski:** Sounds good. I guess I'll get started. Sure, where I had left the controller. So, you want me to use this microphone here?

**Carol Schneider:** You can use that microphone. I have it turned on.

**Dru Germanoski:** No, this isn't the right one. I'll make it work. I carried it over here and buried it. No, doesn't make sense, because we had contact.

**Allan Johnson:** Is this the thing?

**Dru Germanoski:** Here we go. There we go. Here we go. Thank you.

**Russel Sutton:** Too many controls.

## II. NEW BUSINESS

### A. DRU GERMANOSKI - PRESENTATION ON HYDROLOGY & GROUND WATER RECHARGE

**Dru Germanoski:** For several months we talked about doing a little presentation about groundwater flow in the system. Is this kind of loose? Yeah, I'll feel more comfortable being able to look at people. I just want to give you an overview of the groundwater flow systems here in Lower Saucon Township, to give you the conclusion, groundwater flow here is controlled by topography and strongly influenced by geology. And then the fact of the matter is, the geology controls the topography. So, this is really a geology story. So, what I want to do is give you some scaffolding, talk a little bit of basic geology. We have different geomaterials, so I'm not going to call them rocks, because many of them are rocks. But a lot of the important components of the groundwater hydrology isn't rocks, okay? It's unconsolidated materials. So, I'll explain the differences and create some terminology that we can work with. And then summarize looking at the recharge where groundwater gets recharged, where groundwater discharges, and the flow systems that connect the recharge and discharge areas. So, when you look at any intro geology book, the groundwater system is always drawn like this as a starting point. It's a horrific oversimplification in most cases, because what this cartoon implies is that we have some isotropic, homogeneous material, meaning the stuff is the same everywhere. And importantly, we're interested in the ability for a material to transmit or allow water to flow through it. And the language we use to describe whether or not a material's ability has a good ability to transmit water, we call hydraulic conductivity, just like you think of electric conductivity. And if it's isotropic, it means water can flow with equal ease in any direction. And if it's homogeneous, it means the hydraulic conductivity is the same everywhere. Okay, so it can move in all directions with equal ease and it can move with the same ease everywhere. This kind of situation exists, but it's basically a scenario where you're dealing with beach sand or something like that, where you have unconsolidated material, meaning not cemented, and the pores are what we call intergranular porosity, or openings between the grains. And this is a useful diagram. It's not a waste of our time. The other thing this shows us that's important is that, generally speaking, the water table, which is the boundary the surface, it separates the saturated zone where all the pores are filled with water, from the Unsaturated Zone above it. We call the Unsaturated Zone, or the vadose zone. The water table is the boundary between them. And in a natural situation or system, the water table is going to generally mimic topography to some extent, okay? And it's because of friction, if you're wondering, one of the things I do in hydro. Geology, you have these tanks. You just imagine an aquarium that's four inches wide, and we have one that's empty, and you put water in, and I have water coming in one end and draining out the other, and there's a hydraulic gradient in there. The water surface is tilted slightly, but you can't see it with your eyes. It's too flat. Then I have material that's a little gravel, that's very porous and permeable and has high hydraulic conductivity, and the water table will build up in that because of friction. And then I have one with sand, which has lower hydraulic conductivity, and the water table builds up even steeper. The water table, as it were, forms

naturally in the system, and it also represents the distribution of energy in the in the groundwater system. Here's another cartoon that adds to this by pointing out that the water table fluctuates, fluctuates seasonally. It fluctuates with drought, et cetera. And again, that surface of the water table is an energy surface, and flow is driven ultimately by gravity. And the general energy term we use for fluid energy is hydraulic head, and it consists of two components, a pressure component and an elevation component. So, you know, if I were to take these two waters, this water has higher elevation head than this one, so it has more energy than this one, energy due to position. Now this water in the in the tube below has energy due to elevation, but it also has pressure energy because of the water on top of it. So that's how those two things come together to form hydraulic head. Technically speaking, groundwater has a third type of energy. The truth hydraulic head, would be pressure head, plus elevation head plus kinematic head, energy due to motion. But like, if I, if I pitch this, if I pitch this water and hit Kathy with it, she should feel it right. And that kinematic energy would be important in the total groundwater energy. Groundwater moves like this. So eventually, by next month's meeting, I'm going to touch her with this. It's imperceptible to her, so we could ignore it. Groundwater except caves or something, moves too slow, so we can ignore kinematic head. Okay. And what we have then is a system where, usually, you know, the whole aquifer is going to receive recharge from rainfall everywhere. But by and large, we tend to think of the recharge areas being quite important in the higher parts of the landscape, because the energy is going to build up there, and that's going to be where the energy is the highest, and it's going to drive the groundwater flow to lower energy places. So, water then discharges usually at streams or rivers, maybe flows through lakes or ponds, or if the water table intersects the surface for some geologic reason, you get a spring. Okay, so that's a discharge place point. This diagram is busy as heck, but I can make it simple. First of all, these are just expressing hydraulic conductivity and permeability in a variety of different numerical values, centimeters per second, meters per second, etc. But the point I want to make here is that we look at different geologic materials. The hydraulic conductivity is what we're focusing on here. The ease with which a material can transmit water, it varies by orders of magnitude. If you take something like karst limestone, limestone with cave networks in it, it can have a hydraulic conductivity, say, one centimeter per second, or it could have a hydraulic conductivity of 10 to the minus four. So that's moving a decimal point four places. So, the range of hydraulic conductivity of any geologic material ranges tremendously. We generally, ultimately, by arbitrary choice, have chosen a permeability, which are these lower case of 10 to the minus two Darcy's, or hydraulic conductivity of 10 to the minus five centimeters per second, as the boundary between aquifers where these materials to the right of that line are going to be able to transmit water in significant quantities to a well. Aquifers are the name of the game, and groundwater flow systems, because those are materials that are going to transmit water. On the other hand, say, for example, unfractured metamorphic in igneous rocks, they're confining units, they don't transmit water. Important point to make, though, here is notice fractured igneous and metamorphic rocks. They could be world class aquifers. Okay, one of my good friends always tells me about his well and tells me he gets his water from an underground river. It's just a good fracture network. That's all it is. Again, this notion of hydraulic conductivity, it's just a measure of the ease with which a material can transmit flow. It's going to be a function of the porosity. How big are the pores? Are the pores connected? Okay, so these materials here have significant porosity. The pores are large enough to transmit water. The pores are connected to one another. And if we think about, how are geologic materials going to have pores, the one we already sort of considered, which is intergranular porosity, pores between grains. Sedimentary rocks are layered and have what we call bedding plane. You drive down the highway and you see layers of sandstone, those partings, those bedding planes, can transmit water, and any rock, any solid rock, can be fractured. And so fracture porosity can be significant. Then if we're dealing with rocks like we call carbonate rocks, limestone and dolomite, they're soluble, relatively speaking, so preexisting bedding planes and fractures get enlarged, in the best-case scenario, you get Mammoth Cave. You get lost river cavern. And if you ever go on Lost River caverns, something to pay attention to, maybe this will give you inspiration to go there. If you look at the passageways near, you'll notice they're not random. They tend to follow bedding planes and fractures. And the biggest ones are where bedding planes and fractures intersect. That's true of K systems everywhere. Let's now look at the district, look at geologic materials in Lower Saucon Township. What kind of porosities do we expect and where? So first I'll talk about bedrock, and then we'll talk about unconsolidated material, stuff you can dig with the shovel. One of a more prominent rock types in this landscape are metamorphic rocks, a rock called gneiss. And the gneiss here are Precambrian in age,

or more specifically, Proterozoic. These rocks were metamorphosed about 1.1 billion years ago during an old mountain building event called the Grenville orogeny near Grenville Mountain building event. These are rocks, and if you live on the ridges around here, you're familiar with them. Some of them are greenish. Some of them are black and white. Some of them are pink. Depends on what the minerals are that make up those rocks. Now, importantly, these crystals, if we look at them under a microscope, that's what they look like. They're all intergrown and fused together, so a rock like this has no intergranular porosity of significance. You could choose to have your kitchen countertops made of this kind of rock. Then you don't have to worry. Oh, I spilled the milk. Damn. I got to wash all the silverware because the milk's going to drain right through the countertop, right? If there's no fracture, those rocks are impermeable. That's why we make countertops out of them. The name of the game there, with respect to porosity in these rocks, is fracture porosity. And it's not only a question whether the rock fractured, but this is a classic cartoon example of a situation where your well doesn't happen to intersect well connected, interconnected fractures, versus one where it does. You might have experienced this or have friends that you might talk to. It happens quite frequently in this type of rock where you're going to you buy a lot and you're going to put a well in. So, you hire a well driller. First thing you do is talk to the neighbors to say, hey, how deep is your well? Because you're paying 10-15, bucks a foot to drill in, another 15 bucks for casing per foot. And they say, oh, 60 feet. And we're, you know, and we're an underground river. And then your well driller comes over, starts drilling 60 feet, 70 feet, 80 feet, and you're like, Oh, this guy's a Chiseler. You know, he's ripping me off. He's just not hitting the fractures. So, the heterogeneity that exists in these fracture systems is very significant. The other thing to keep in mind is, you know, we think back to the cartoon of the groundwater realm. It shows everything blue, everything saturated. But that's not true in rocks where the porosity fracture porosity. Those rocks in between are as dry as your counters. It's the fractures where the water is going to exist and the water table will be at the level at which those fractures are filled with water. Okay, so the Precambrian age rocks around here, the porosity is fracture porosity. It can be frustrating to deal with hydrogeologically, and it's very tricky to characterize in detail. So, if we now look at this, is a lidar image, a topographic image, where the Lower Saucon outlined here in black. The light colors are high topographies and the purples, the yellows, the low topography. So, I labeled some of the prominent Hills we're familiar with. Kurchberg Hill, Granite Hill, Green Hill, where the landfill is. Church Hill is this little hill. Flint Hill is this large one. Uh, above South Mountain, where Lehigh Mountaintop Campus is, etc. So, where are the metamorphic rocks? All of these purple and whites, they're the high terrain elements around here. And they're all metamorphic rocks. These rocks and these hills extend all the way down through Reading. We call them the Reading prong. They extend up into New Jersey. The people in New Jersey call them the highlands, and they recognize in New Jersey the significance of these rocks, because these are the recharge areas. This is where the aquifers get recharged and flow is driven from this high topography so they preserve them with a little more intensity in New Jersey because of their importance. So, these are, by the way...

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** You use the word recharge.

**Dru Germanoski:** That word recharge would be like bank deposits for you, right? You recharge your bank account when you put money in, right? So, in this case, recharge is water filling the aquifers, recharging the aquifers, good question, and please do ask questions, especially if I'm using a word that is, you know, geo specific, and you're not familiar with it. So that's where these aquifers get their water. And you could guess what the yellow stuff is. These are where the carbonate rocks are, the limestone and dolomite, they get their recharge from these mountaintops as well. So, the groundwater systems are all connected in this landscape. Water doesn't flow with equal ease through everything, but they're connected. Now I'll tease that out here. So, then the carbonate rocks are limestone and dolomite. The international symbol for carbonate rocks is a brick pattern, because they're layered and have bedding planes, and they're always fractured. So, this is the Allentown formation. It's one of the rocks that crops out here in Saucon Valley. This road cut just happens to be in Easton, but you can see the bedding planes. The other thing to realize is, when the Appalachian Mountains were originally formed by tectonic collision, these rocks were folded and faulted and deformed. When you look at road cuts, you rarely see horizontal sedimentary rocks around here. They're usually tilted to varying degrees, sometimes vertical, and they're faulted as well. In fact, that gap right there is a fault that groundwater flow has enhanced by dissolution. And here's another

example of original bedding planes and fractures. And you can see those aren't tight bedding planes. Those aren't tight fractures. Water moving through the initial fractures dissolves it slowly but surely, and enlarges porosity so, the general rule of thumb, we usually think of carbonate rocks, limestone or dolomite, where the word carbonate comes from, the fact that their base chemistry is a carbonate molecule,  $\text{CO}_3$ , limestones, mostly pure calcite carbonate, Dolomites, calcium and magnesium carbonate. These rocks are basically soluble. Intro geology students, love one aspect of mineral identification. When it comes to calcite or dolomite. In limestone and dolomite, you put acid on it and it fizzes, and that  $\text{CO}_2$  two is being driven off and bubbles out and doing this for 40 some years. This shows the whole Lehigh Valley, really. But what I wanted to emphasize is the connection, again, between topography and geology. All these dark greens are carbonate rocks. This is the low topography in the landscape. These lighter greens here that you can see with some yellow in them, these are the Reading Prong Precambrian rocks. Interesting point to make here is that we think about and I'll show you examples of how this all came together in cross section. But these rocks were deformed by mountain building events. But this is an erosional landscape that these rocks were buried a couple miles deep when the Appalachians were brand new. We've unroofed several 10's of 1000's of feet of rock material. Go lay on a beach in the East Coast, you're lying on some of these rocks, another crazy disorder of an aside. When these mountains were brand new, they were Andean in scale. This continent was drained to the west by a major river system. If you go to Zion and you look at those big sand dunes that are so beautiful, those minerals were derived from the Appalachian and flowed across the continent in a major river system. First, that seems crazy, until you think, well, wait a minute, what do we got right now we have a Mississippi River that begins in Canada and drains across the continent. It was just a different landscape. And then the drainage reverses when the Atlantic Ocean opened, and then as the rocks continued to wear away, they shed sand out into the continental shelf. The big pile of sand that makes up the continental shelf was on top of us here. Okay, so here is the cross section. This shows the geology and cross section where, in fact, all of these ridges Janine can probably remember, the phrase I always use to describe them, fault bounded basement blocks. The basement sedimentary rocks and every one of these ridges is surrounded by faults. They're basement blocks that are demarcated by faults. How does that look in cross section? Here is South Mountain. You can see a thrust fault here over carbonates. And then this would be Saucon Hill, and its fault bounded, and its Precambrian rock. All of these ridges are these metamorphic rocks. There's some igneous stuff mixed in there. Some of this stuff melted, but then there's layers of carbonates on top, and the carbonates are fairly intensely deformed and folded. And by the way, faults are usually good conduits for groundwater flow too, because when those rocks are grinding, literally moving miles on top of one another. They're grinding that rock apart. So those are usually good groundwater flow zones. Okay, so that's the bedrock story. On top of the bedrock is unconsolidated material of various sorts. The nonspecific term we use for any unconsolidated material on bedrock is regolith. But there are multiple types of it. So, what are we looking at here? This is soil. This is material that formed from the weathering and breakdown of parent material. So, you think about your life experience, you rarely walk on rocks, right? You're usually walking on soil. When you lived in Hawaii, you had plenty of opportunity to walk on rock, but when you got to the east side, the soils are remarkably thick, right? They form from weathering and breakdown. So, soil is a product of weathering and breakdown. There's another material at the base of the soil pile that we call saprolite. What saprolite is rock that's been weathered by chemical processes. It's experienced mass loss, it's weak, and in fact, this rock is gneiss. This is a Precambrian nice here in the Lehigh Valley. This is Emory Cleaves, formerly the Director of the Maryland Geological Survey and a chemist who studies rock weathering. And I took him here to this spot because there's a nice saprolite. And saprolite is bedrock that's weathered significantly. You could stick your hammer in it. You could poke it with your fingers. But what's happened is the weaker minerals, the more chemically, less resistant minerals will weather quicker than, say, quartz that might be part of the rock. And so, if you look at this carefully, you can start to see that there are actually fractures visible in this rock that were original fractures in the rock. Yet this stuff is like a pile of sand, really, you know, Kathy, the sand pit up there, right by your house. That sand pit was saprolite that they mined so that this is the rock that weathers to this sand. So, this unconsolidated material, when you go to these basement blocks here, usually on the top of them, there's saprolite, where the rock has weathered away. And this stuff is very porous and permeable. This has intergranular porosity. A lot of peoples, original hand dug wells on these hills in lower Saucon Township were tapping into saturated saprolite you could dig into it, and as long as you weren't, you know, canning corn or brewing beer, you

could feed a household with water supply. So, the picture I'm trying to paint here is when you think about these basement blocks, that the rock transitions into soil and saprolites in between. How thick is this stuff? This ranges from maybe a couple feet thick to 10's of feet thick. In some places in the Appalachians in could be 100 feet thick. So, it could be a formidable aquifer. So here, saprolites typically present at the base of the soil, okay, and when it forms from gneiss it's usually sandy or gravelly, so it can have that intergranular porosity. Porosity that the first cartoon showed. Another unconsolidated material on bedrock is something that we call colluvial. We have names for everything. Colluvium is just unconsolidated material that's been moving down hillslopes by gravity. And these ridges all have colluvium, which again, has intergranular porosity. This is actually Kathy right up off of Buttermilk Road, up in the woods. There you notice. This is gneiss, and it's all broken up into boulders. We call this stuff boulder colluvium, because it's colluvium that's been moving down slope under the pull of gravity, and it consists of boulders. This stuff mostly weathered, and these rocks broke apart when we had ice sheets just north of here. So, 18,000 years ago, if you went up to Belvedere, New Jersey, you're at the edge of a glacier, okay, just above Martin's Creek, Pennsylvania. What was this here? Tundra that experienced intense freeze-thaw, and that freeze-thaw happening day in and day out, daily and summer to winter, broke these rocks up into pieces. So, if you go on any of these ridges, you'll notice a lot of them are they're forested and not farmed because the soil is boulder colluvium. Actually, this is really important stuff, because this facilitates infiltration when it rains, and so water can infiltrate in through the colluvium, into the saprolite and feed, in essence, shallow aquifers on top of the bedrock. So, you're hopefully starting to see the picture of why these ridges are so damned important. They have the ability for water to infiltrate into the soils and recharge the aquifers, and they can serve as aquifers. And then the final unconsolidated material to talk about fits more in the valleys around here, which is material deposited by streams and rivers. We call that alluvium. Something to keep in mind when you look at East Branch of Saucon Creek, Black River, Saucon Creek, you see it where it is, and if it starts eroding the bank, the property owners go nuts and start thinking something's wrong. Someone's done something to knock the stream out of equilibrium, and now it's eroding here. All these valleys are underlain by alluvium, because all of these streams, over millennia and 10's of 1000's of years, have been sweeping back and forth, eroding on the outside of bends, depositing on the inside, cutting meanders off. And so, these valleys have alluvium on top of them. There again, people with hand dug wells in the main valleys in Saucon Valley they were tapping into the alluvial aquifers, easy to dig into, usually highwater table, and you can get water out of it. So that material is usually sandy or gravelly, depending what the river is transporting. And these are shallow aquifers in and of themselves. This one I like a lot because that alluvium has a soil formed in it from weathering of it. You can see the topsoil that's organic, rich, what people often call the subsoil, the clay, rich material. Okay, so what we're looking at here, to summarize this really all together, is these ridge tops consist of fractured rock that can transmit water through the fracture network. They're high topography, so the water is going to be energetic on these ridges. They're going to have on them to varying degrees, colluvium and saprolite. This doesn't show the unconsolidated material, just the bedrock. This is a bedrock map. But I'll show you a cartoon in a minute that puts the alluvium and colluvium, not the colluvium on top of it. There's alluvium in the valleys, but this is where the groundwater system gets so much of its original recharge. This is that's the deposit lane at the bank, okay. And so, all these ridges are mantled. So, the bright colors here, the high terrain, again, we have the drainage network in here, in the valleys, all these ridges are mantled by boulder colluvium to varying degrees that facilitates infiltration and recharge. The water flows through colluvium, it flows through saprolite, and it seeps into the fractures in the bedrock. So, you actually have multiple tiers of aquifer. And so, to think about springs, for example, all of these ridges have springs on their flanks. And any of you who live on these ridges, or have spent time looking on these ridges, those of you who are the newly constituted EAC open space subcommittee, we're going to see that every time someone wants us to look at their property on the flanks of these ridges, there's going to be hydrologic features. And so, in the fracture network, it's like a plumbing system. You know, when they want to feed water to your second-floor bathroom, they put the reservoir up on a ridge, they put a water tower up, and that pressure will drive the water right up into your second floor. Well, when you think about a fracture network like this, where the water tables up here at high elevation getting recharged. These plumbing systems are going to sometimes daylight and you're going to have springs on the flanks of these hills. It was a major part of water supply around here. So, whether they're inclined

fractures or cross fractures, the story is the same. There are springs on the flanks of all of these hills, vernal pools, and wetlands. Here's the cartoon I promised a moment ago that shows the fracture network and the unconsolidated material aquifer. They're connected. But because these things tend to be more porous and permeable, you get significant groundwater flow there. And when either a fracture makes its way up to the surface, that's where you get a spring. This is my road. This is countryside lane. Township hates this part of the road because they get potholes here over and over and over again. And the reason they get potholes is under that road is a fracture network, and a fracture is daylighting under there and has enough hydraulic head or pressure to drive that water up through the pavement from a spring. No one spilled water here, that's water seeping up through the pavement. It's funny how geologists recognize things. My good friend Frank Pazzaglia, over at Lehigh, we have the same expertise background. We do research together. And he comes to our house once in a while and he bicycles all over. And we were just chatting about the hydrology, and he said, oh yeah, like those springs down the hill on your road right away, as soon as he pulls up there, he saw that water seeping out. This is what he saw in his mind's eye. So, another example of this is from the geohydrology of Southeastern Pennsylvania. USGS geologists put this together, and they're showing the basement block hydrology that we see on these ridges, with the fractures driving flow faults bringing water up to the surface and forming springs so we get recharge up in the colluvium. You get a shallow flow system with springs and wetlands and vernal pools. They're shallow flow through the saprolite. Those are both intergranular pores, and then that water is also seeping into that deep fracture network. Okay? And think about the carbonates. They're prolific aquifers, because they to get recharged from these basement blocks, but they have fracture porosity, bedding porosity, caves and conduits. Allan, you worked at Friedenstown Mine, didn't you?

**Allan Johnson:** Yeah.

**Dru Germanoski:** They were pumping 19 to 20,000 gallons a minute to be able to mine that rock in the 60's. So, you talk about a prolific aquifer for a rock body that can transmit a lot of water. That water is coming from up on South Mountain as well as flint hill to the south. Lost River cavalry that's fed by recharge areas in Kirchberg and Swoveburg heels. If you go on the tour, they will tell you no one knows where the Lost River flows. Then I tell my students, I'm in here. It's coming from these ridges. And then we have the shallow alluvial aquifers in the valleys as well. So that's the summary of the groundwater story, and we're supposed to end with a sunset.

**Dru Germanoski:** Something here, I didn't say, and I thought I had made a point of this. I'm going to add one, one last thing about this recharge and the springs on the flanks of the hills. Just think about this topography. If I go back somewhere like here, and think about the places, you know, Spring Valley, Springtown, city of Hellertown, water supply comes from the recharge areas on these two ridges. So, they had, you know, they're using Spring flow. And in fact, Frank has a student do some work where they did thermal measurements and modeled thermal and one of those springs that feeds the Hellertown water supply is a shallow one that's saprolite and colluvium. The other one is a deep-water spring that's coming out of the fractures in the bedrock. So, when you just think about your life experience here and think about, oh yeah, there's a place down here called Springtown with a lot of springs and Cooks Creek, and then there's Spring Valley, and you know there's springs there. And then any of these ridges that you have familiarity with, you probably know vernal pools, wetlands and springs, and they're basically coming out of that shallow system, or being fed by places where bedrock might be close to the surface, and the water is being driven up by hydraulic head that gets its energy on the top of the ridge and seeps out the periphery. And there's no accident that same thing where the all these streams, you don't see them dry up. It goes weeks and weeks without rain. Perhaps they don't dry up because that groundwater is just a constant supply feeding them continuously. Okay, I better get us back to the sunset. Okay, so that's, that's, that's the overview of the groundwater flow systems around here. Be happy to entertain any questions, if anyone has them, otherwise, we can move on with our agenda.

**Allan Johnson:** Where does the water in Lost cave go?

**Dru Germanoski:** Where does it go? It drains back into,

**Allan Johnson:** I mean, all that they have like a river in there, right?

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, it flows through the fractures and will daylight in at the surface and Silver Creek.

**Allan Johnson:** So eventually gets absorbed by the fractures.

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, and becomes....

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Did you ever hear the rubber duck story? They put, they put 100 - 200 little ducks in Lost River Caverns. And nobody knows where they are...

**Dru Germanoski:** No one knows where they showed up last reappears last couple weeks ago, two weeks ago, I was fly fishing in the Popo G River in the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming, and the Poco G river is flowing down out of the Wind River Mountains and disappears right into a cave. For a quarter a mile, you have a boulder bed, channel, bone dry, and then quarter mile down the river, the water reappears into a big pool. And so that's pretty common in carbonate terrains, where streams, we call them, losing streams, when the water flows into the subsurface, and gaining streams when they're gaining from groundwater.

**Allan Johnson:** It happens on your parents' farm.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** That's what he's talking about.

**Chad Heimbecker:** thank you for that presentation.

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, thank you. Hope it made some sense. And yeah, it's a ranch. Now it's the McGovern Pichel Ranch, you have cattle there.

**Chad Heimbecker:** You have a sign up?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** We're working, we're getting there.

**Dru Germanoski:** He's teasing you about wearing a bolo tie. The one day, I was like, I live here. Now on, you know the near the Yellowstone Ranch, I got a bolo tie so I can fit in the neighborhood

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** And a Cowboy hat.

**Chad Heimbecker:** With a peacock feather?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Yeah, I got tons of those.

**Dru Germanoski:** That's right, you sure do. Okay. Well, so that was that, hopefully it was fun.

**Russell Sutton:** One question, when people put it in septic systems, and they do perk tests. The perk test is basically based on the type of substances that they're drilling into, whether how fast it dissipates into the ground.

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, they do two things actually. Perc tests tell you what's happening on that day. So, if it's dry, if it's been dry, you might get decent percolation, but sometimes that belies what the long-term scenario is. The other issue can be that during the wet period of time, the water table comes up, you could have seasonally high-water table, and the water table is right there, so your septic effluent is going to get right into the groundwater. What we rely on with septic systems, natural biogeochemical oxidation processes to break down the organic molecules, to break other things down, to filter material out, literally



organic molecules. So, this is the whole reason for sand mounds. The two things they do is, do the percolation test. The other thing they do is they'll dig a backhoe trench about six feet deep. And what geologists look for is what we call mottles in the soil. If you have nice yellow, reddish soil, that's telling you that oxidation, oxidizing conditions prevail over the long term. So, any iron that's present gets oxidized. Oxidized iron is relatively insoluble, right? You can't wash rust off your car. You got to use acid or something dissolve iron. That's ferric iron. It's oxidized iron, ferrous iron, which is reduced. So, Fe two plus, instead of Fe three plus, is reasonably soluble. So, when you have a seasonally high-water table. Usually, the oxygen is depleted in that water somewhat, and it can reduce the iron and make it Fe two plus, which is soluble. So, what a geologist will do is look at that profile of the soil. If it's all orange and yellow, down for four to six feet, you're good to go with a regular in ground septic system. So, if you see mottles, which are gray patches mixed in with the red, what those gray patches are the color of natural clay. When you see red clay, it's just a paint job. It's like a wooden house. You don't think of it as made of blue paint. You know, you think of it as just a paint job on the wood. Well, with mottles, if reducing conditions occur because of high seasonal water table, then some of the iron will get reduced and it'll get leached out of the soil. It leaves that like polka dot pattern of gray and red, but solid gray you've got, you've got saturation for long periods of time, so you might have a good percolation in a dry period of time. But if someone sees mottles, that's telling you it's either poorly drained, the water hangs up there, or the water table comes up, right and persists there for a time. So those are the two sort of tests.

**Russell Sutton:** That's why I was curious, because, like, my property perced and my neighbors didn't, yeah, and it's not that far away from each other. So, I was wondering what makes that happen? It's the consistency of the soil.

**Dru Germanoski:** Which can vary for any number of reasons. If you're in a low land landscape, it could be because it's alluvium, and some of it's more clay rich than others, some more sandy. So, there can be subtle variations. You think about a stream sweeping back and forth at the bed. It's going to put the coarse material, the sand and the gravel, and then the finer grained material on top, the clay, which probably has lower permeability, if it's really pure clay, might have really low permeability and stay saturated. And then it also won't perc. Yeah. Thank you. The variability is amazing sometimes, and again, most of us, our natural inclination is, oh, that person's gypping me here.

**Dru Germanoski:** We put sheets of plastic and run water and soap it up and all these kids just I got to do something to keep myself from airing it out. Okay, and I digress, okay. Thank you. Hope it was worth our time. Gave me a little fix. I'm on sabbatical. I won't be teaching till January, but then I'll be in New Zealand.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** You were just in Wyoming.

**Dru Germanoski:** That was with my son. I get around.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I need to be a geologist,

**Dru Germanoski:** Right, you should, get some rock hands.

#### **OPEN SPACE SUB-COMMITTEE -**

**Dru Germanoski:** Okay, where are we? Open Space subcommittee. So, we're not going to be able to make any decisions today, but I do have, I was putting package together for each of us we're scheduled tomorrow to look at a property that'll serve as sort of a training for people who haven't done it. So, what I'll give you before we leave is I have the application, which we never speak of, the people by name at the meetings we do it numerically. So, I have their application. I have what else did I put here? The new scoring sheet that Carol shared with us recently. I have a bit of summaries on one of the categories are soils classified as prime farmland soil. So, I, I did that this afternoon and told you what's there. It's a carbonate geology site. It's life skill formation, no steep slopes, probably no bedrock outcrops. I'll be astonished if there is one. I wrote No, because I just know from the topography aren't going to be so those are the background materials, and then we can go out tomorrow meet with the property owners.

Our biggest goal was kind of looking for hydrologic features, talking to them about agricultural activity. Looks like there's some orchard on part of it. So, we'll do that tomorrow. We have one other site that I'll have to reach out to, that group schedule that for probably mid to late August. And then we have one that's Carol. That application. There was someone who expressed an interest. The name was shared with me, but as far as I know, they still haven't submitted an application. Do you know?

**Carol Schneider:** What number are you talking about? 2024

**Dru Germanoski:** It would be the 2024 one. I think, if we're calling these other ones, 2023 because, by the way, just to bring us up to date. We had the Open Space Committee usurped from the EAC. I don't know if they actually ever formed an EAC or an open space committee, and therefore a couple of applications came in in the fall. Those are the two we have, and that's the one we're acting on tomorrow to begin with, and then we'll try to get the other people scheduled in August, and then we'll have to see I'll email you just to remind you, perhaps, to ask Cathy to have someone reach out to them to say, here's how to apply, because we can't do anything until we get an application, and I'm not going to go soliciting things from people, so that's where we stand with open space. I just wanted to bring everyone up to date, and then at the next meeting, it'll be on the agenda. I'm sure whatever we recommend based on our visit tomorrow. And then, usually the way it works is the case is made before the whole EAC, and then we score it. Just again, to be clear, there's no magic number. There's 23 possible points. It doesn't have to be 18, doesn't have to be 16. So oftentimes, we've had places score low because they don't have bedrock, they don't have steep slopes, but there have a lot of hydrologic features. They have carbon geology, so they do score reasonably well in multiple categories, including scenic value and so forth. So, we have recommended to council, when places may have scored half of the total possible if the committee felt that there were some really good environmental amenities to the property. This property is a stone's throw away from a property we conserved through our open space program and it's also adjacent to Bechdolt's Orchard. And Bechdolt's Orchard, I think, is preserved by the county. And so that would serve as an open space connectivity for us too. So, we'll chat about that tomorrow and see how it all shakes out, and then you can all discuss whether to recommend it to the council based on what we've learned tomorrow.

**B. WECONSERVEPA - EAC FALL GATHERING**

**Dru Germanoski:** The next item is WECONSERVEPA EAC fall gathering, Saturday, October 5<sup>th</sup>. Jennifer, you if you want to comment or there's the information in the packet,

**Jennifer Helton:** yeah, and it's a Saturday from eight to five over there at Temple University. But it's very beneficial. You learn a lot. You go into subgroups. I know Laura, you've been to a couple.

**Dru Germanoski:** But is there a deadline when people should express an interest? That's helpful?

**Jennifer Helton:** Carol normally gets that information right.

**Carol Schneider:** The only information is what I put in there (packet).

**Jennifer Helton:** I'll get more information, but usually you have ample time, and then we get a group and we can go, and the township normally paid.

**Carol Schneider:** You have to make a motion to recommend to council.

**Jennifer Helton:** Don't we have our own education?

**Dru Germanoski:** I'm sorry, what time you can

**Laura Ray:** I'll talk on this. So yeah, we do have a budget, but you do have to put in to get approved to cover it. So, when it gets closer, they'll actually have the cost. It's usually pretty low, like \$40 or

something per person. Yeah, yeah. So maybe around, you know, beginning of September, we have more information, and can decide who wants to go.

**Jennifer Helton:** And yeah, there's a lot of training, different things, townships nearby, you know, from the Philly area, like there was one on Mead, had developed a composting the whole town of mead. Media, excuse me, does composting and it's required. And they talked about how the program was established, how they pick up curbside. So, it's very interesting. You can really good feeling. So, I'll get more information.

**Dru Germanoski:** And I guess Carol, just to sort of keep it in your mind that sometime in, say, maybe September meeting, we should put it on the agenda again, for us, if we're going to vote on it, we have this item on the agenda. So, I say August or September, properly sensible.

**Chad Heimbecker:** This is August.

**Jennifer Helton:** October 5<sup>th</sup>, yeah, but you got to get approved.

**Chad Heimbecker:** So yeah, hopefully by August they have everything announced here.

**Carol Schneider:** I can barely hear you.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Do you think by the August meeting, they will have the cost released?

**Jennifer Helton:** Yes, I think so.

**Allan Johnson:** I have something to say about WeConserve turn the mic around. Okay, I think Jennifer sent a newsletter around in the email from WeConerve, I guess, their newsletter, monthly newsletter or something, and at the top of the newsletter they mentioned a computer program called model my watershed. They gave a presentation on the computer program, about an hour long, told you all about it, showed you how to use it, and this and that, and it's a really amazing computer program. It will allow us to model our watersheds. You know, I was especially thinking about trying to learn how to use it, to model the watershed around here and how it feeds Springtown. So, did you ever hear of straw Stroud water research?

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, we're involved with and we have a gage on the Bushkill Creek through Stroud water.

**Allan Johnson:** Have you heard of this program, model my watershed?

**Dru Germanoski:** There's another one too. I use model my watershed and stream stats, which is a USGS one. They're both pretty good and do slightly different things. They do a lot of the same thing. You know, they'll delineate your watershed. You know, it'll pop you just choose a point on the stream. You have to scale in. One little trick to it. You have got to scale in below, I think, a scale factor of 14, or something like that. It tells you that, or it won't. It won't let you put a marker, drop a pin, and you just drop a pin like you could do it at the mouth of a stream. You could do it anywhere within a drainage network.

**Allan Johnson:** Yeah. They said that the minimum area that the computer program is designed to be accurate in was within 100 acres, should have 100 acres or more, so we could easily do that, yeah.

**Dru Germanoski:** And it's, it is pretty user friendly. It's like anything. There's some, there's always some little glitch that you can, you know, have to deal with.

**Allan Johnson:** But there's many layers and, oh, it goes into amazing detail. So, anybody that's interested in that I would have to get the URL here.

**Dru Germanoski:** If you just Google model my watershed, it'll come up, yeah. And then it's, again, it's all. You don't have to put an app or anything on your computer. You're just using it through the internet. So, you can use it right through.

**Allan Johnson:** You can also download it to your computer if you want to. Do you know what's his name? I don't have it on here. David Bresler, the PhD guy from Stroud, Stroud Water Research?

**Dru Germanoski:** David Bresler, he's usually the outreach person there.

**Allan Johnson:** This guy is the guy that gave their presentation. I guess he's a regular scientist like you. I thought you might know him.

**Dru Germanoski:** It's fun to fool around with. Anybody ever bored some night; it is fun to fool around with your local stream and get some information.

**Allan Johnson:** I think it was David, what? David Arscott. David Arscott, anyway, he and a woman Carol Armstrong, who's a master watershed steward from the Charlestown Township, EAC, I didn't know they had master watershed stewards. Does anybody else know about that? I know they have master gardeners and master stream thing, but master watershed I didn't know that, probably Pennsylvania, you know, state thing. So, I wanted to mention that anybody's interested, like you said, you can Google model my watershed, and it'll all come up. Or you can Google, WECONSERVEPA, because they're the ones that did the presentation.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I'm on there. I didn't open it today, but yeah, they send me updates as well this October 5<sup>th</sup> in general, this October 5<sup>th</sup> gathering, that young lady that was just here about networking, is this like? What you learn here is that something that you could network to other EACs in Lehigh Valley, like the topics that you learn on here, would that be a nice segue to work with the other EAC's in the Lehigh Valley?

**Jennifer Helton:** Potentially, we can actually talk bring that up as a topic.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Right? Because, I know Chad and I are still excited about the last EAC network thing with the lights, yeah, yeah. This is, I mean, it's different, but the same, right?

**Laura Ray:** It's the same. It used to be the PA, EAC network.

**Chad Heimbecker:** This is only in person?

**Laura Ray:** Yes, okay, it's so much better really. I've been to many in person ones, yeah, you get to actually talk with people and hear what they're doing in their areas, and it's really inspiring. And you know, you come up with, like she suggested, if you come up with an idea, but you're maybe not quite sure how to do it, but maybe somebody else did that already. So go steal, steal from them. What you can ideas on implementing things.

**D. PLASTIC BAG BAN DISCUSSION**

**Dru Germanoski:** The next item on our agenda, plastic bag. Ban discussion. Laura, you did you say that Hellertown is discussing that. And so, this was an agenda item that, yeah,

**Laura Ray:** Hellertown is looking into it. I didn't get to reach out to the contact. I wanted to find out how far they got, if they had it on their agenda yet. But, you know, it would definitely make sense if they're going to want to move forward on it, we could do it together, because how our businesses are so intermingled. And I know the ladies that are here, one had emailed me interest on this topic, so I said we were going to talk about it. So, a couple years ago, we actually had this on our agenda, and we were kind of gathering information, and then we kind of got knocked down, because the state had a

statewide ban on plastic bag bans, even though, at the same time, Philadelphia was moving forward, and they implemented theirs while the ban was on. So, who cares about the statewide ban? But the statewide ban is gone now, and there's a lot of areas, especially in Bucks County, that have gone through and put these in. So, there's a lot of information that we could get from other areas to see the process they went through to get public on board with it, to get businesses on board with it. And then there's so many different options that you can come up with for what you do about bags. Some of them have a set fee that people have to pay for a paper bag if they don't bring their own. And then either the business gets it, or it's a donation or whatever. There's a lot of different moving parts to how you do this. We could also tie it in with others are now moving forward with they've done the bag ban. Now they're doing the straws and the styrofoam containers and other things. So, we could, you know, try to see, see how we'd want to work on this. I think it's a good thing to do.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Do one of you Ladies, do you have a website about the bags, the plastic bags? I thought so.

**Laura Ray:** Do you want to go up to the microphone?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I think you and I talked somewhere along the line...

**Farideh Kermati - Resident:** I sent out the emails and I added that site, and I'm very interested. I would like to know what I can do to help out to ban this plastic bag. I went to Giant and I talked to the manager. I said, how can I help? He said, she said that they can't do anything. Township should tell them to do it so they can't decide on their own. So that's why I contacted you, to see how this works and how we can all help. To me, it's very unhealthy, very wasteful, and I know Wegman has already done it, and it's a couple of years that they have no plastic bag offer to customers. And so, I was wondering why we don't have it. Because when I see all these bags at the checkout, so where does all these bags go? They end up in that field, in our water, right? And gradually, in our body, and we're gonna breathe it. And so, it's yeah, I'm very interested to for this to happen, and I'm willing to help if there's any way.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Thank you very much. We appreciate that.

**Carol Schneider:** Can I have your name? In the microphone.

**Farideh Kermati - Resident:** Farideh Kermati.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** There is a website for Pennsylvania about how to get rid of plastic bags, and it's like a step by step. You know how they give you a letter of how you write this letter to like the township, and then your local your local representative and all this kind of stuff. So, I thought they were tied together because each township or municipality has to do their own but it gives you, like a step-by-step guidance on how to do it, which is helpful.

**Dru Germanoski:** One thing that might be useful for us if we're trying to get public support is to recognize the fact that, as someone mentioned, Wegmans, Fresh Market too, and a lot of these stores have taken upon themselves to ban them, and you just have to bring your own bag with you or accept the paper bag. And I mentioned Canada, Ontario has a ban, and everybody just deals with it, you know. And we, my wife and I carry bags in our vehicles and try to do it regardless, so it's not that onerous of a thing. And if, if stores are starting to do it, and I think people are starting to realize they can go to those stores and come out of there with all the groceries they need, and it's not, it's not some impossible thing. But I think if we, if we can build up that knowledge base, then I think it's something we should pursue. And you're right, Laura, we, we did talk about this several years ago, and it was the state that awarded us at that juncture. So, I recommend we continue this conversation. By the way, I just checked my calendar because I'm nervous about again this every month, Carol's emailing, "Hey or who's going to be here?" so we won't be a person short, it turns out, I come back that weekend before our next meeting. That next meeting is the 13<sup>th</sup>. So, because right away, I'm thinking, if I don't make it, I'm one

less person, and we may not have a quorum. So, we should be good, hopefully we can take it upon ourselves to be here so we can you know, this isn't the old EAC sitting around looking for something to do. You guys are all very active and aggressive at bringing things forward and having business for us to attend to. So, we really can't afford to miss a meeting here in a meeting there anymore.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** So, Laura, I'm sorry, excuse me. Hellertown, how? Who? How in Hellertown, like is there a content person? Do you know?

**Laura Ray:** Somebody on their council was interested in moving forward with it? So, I want to talk to them and see where they are with getting it on their agenda. Maybe they already did have it on their agenda, and see, you know, if they want to try to coordinate with us, because, like I said, it'd be the same if we're going to, if you want to do some public, like I said, get the public on board with it. Get your businesses on board with it. And then, and I know there's a transition period, because places have, you know, 50,000 bags to get rid of. So, you, you know, usually takes a year or whatever, to phase it in so that they can, you know, not have to just throw the bags in the garbage that they need for... So, yeah, it's not like a he passed the ordinance in a week, and the next week you're going so it's a process.

**Russell Sutton:** Even the quality of plastic bags...

**Laura Ray:** They're, they're not even worth it.

**Dru Germanoski:** Is this, something that you want to pursue, Laura to bring to our next meeting?

**Laura Ray:** Um, I can. I'll reach out to the Hellertown and see what they have to say. But definitely, if somebody else, I know I had all kinds of articles. I cut out stuff all the time from Bucks County Herald has lots of articles of what they're doing down in Bucks County,

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Can we communicate other than, because we don't have a Facebook page, right? We're not allowed to have Facebook page. So, can we communicate in like, the Saucon Source, you know, something like that?

**Laura Ray:** Yeah, what we're doing, sure you

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** know, and gets you with the getting feedback, I'd be

**Russell Sutton:** I'm willing to go to the council meeting.

**Laura Ray:** I'll find out first what they're doing, rather than just going there.

**Chad Heimbecker:** I think this is a common-sense thing for us to want to do. You know the environmental benefits behind this, but you have to have a coalition of people behind this, the retailers, the businesses, and that sizable group of the population right now that feels deeply offended and trying to do anything nice for anybody else, where they don't want to have to be told what kind of bag, you know, they think it's a conspiracy to get us to use plastic, not use plastic straws, or get vaccinated or anything like that. So, you know, there's an education campaign, and I think would have to go on here to talk about the benefits and to highlight that, because there are some costs associated with the businesses in the area, and to have both the borough and the township on the same page together, united on this, I think for our community, would be beneficial.

**Laura Ray:** And if we can get some citizen involvement, that would be wonderful.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Very nice.

**Chad Heimbecker:** But it's not just the plastic bags. They do have a recycling box out front at the Giant and I've used that quite a bit. I fill up a bag at home with all of my bags and outer wrappings of everything. I take it over there, so just even in the interim period.

**Jennifer Helton:** They do recycling as well, it's changed over the years.

**Chad Heimbecker:** okay, well, you know, some education as far as trying...

**Laura Ray:** Some of it doesn't make it to recycling.

**Chad Heimbecker:** I understand, and the recycling programs we understand are its own Pandora's box of issues that we would love to make better, but are not necessarily there through technology or cost or limitations on how we approach them.

**Dru Germanoski:** The biggest thing is to just convince people that this is manageable, you know? It's, it's really not an onerous thing to deal with. Most people, they go, then how have all these groceries? And I find myself that we've all done. It's like when we were masking. You're halfway to the building I got my mask is hanging on the dashboard, or, oh, my bags are in back in the car.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Well, I getting the retailer, like, you know, Giant, as being the largest it's or it's not the only grocery store in the area, right? They're probably one of the largest consumers of these plastic bags. And so, to have them, what are, what's their corporate missions, statement on this, what's their like you're talking about that, they said that they weren't able to do anything. Why? I'm sure they could do it. They just don't want to, unless they're mandated, you know, because it's a cost, it's a burden. So, you know, there's other I've been to pet stores, and they charge you 10 cents for a bag. Now, some of them, you know, I've been to all these, and they don't have any plastic bags. You have to buy some of their reusable ones. So, there's solutions out there.

**Janine Bonham:** I think, I don't think it's such a stretch, though to do it. I mean, when I was living in Hawaii, they already made that transition across the islands. There were no plastic bags. You just got used to it. And you actually realize you can, like, I can't understand why people use plastic bags, because you can have two or three reusable bags instead of 20 plastic bags. Like everything fits better in those. And you can buy really nice, pretty ones. I usually give them as gifts too.

**Chad Heimbecker:** So, my cold goods or frozen meats or things like that, I'm taking home, you know, like, so there's benefits to it that I think, I think if you educate out about what the advantages are, then it becomes, it feels less like an attack, you know, on my way of life, so to speak.

**Dru Germanoski:** Well, let's pursue this thing.

**E. EAC APPOINTMENT OF THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN REPRESENTATIVE**

**Dru Germanoski:** The next item is the EMC appointment of the Climate Action Plan representative. I noticed that there were some questions about that came up about this. Victoria tried to address some of it. Basically, we only have a little bit of information, right? I don't know if anybody knows more?

**Laura Ray:** I asked. She did not get any more information other than here's this brief description. There's also a second board that I need to mention. It's they're also doing an act 167 stormwater group that would do the same thing they'd meet through the year and come up with some sort of plan or ideas. It's an overall for the Lehigh Valley in general, but they're looking for representation from interest interested parties from anywhere in the Lehigh Valley. So logically, it made sense to talk about it here at our meeting. Um. It and see if anybody's interested in serving in in either one of these areas, on this board with the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission.

**Allan Johnson:** I'd be interested.

**Dru Germanoski:** The expectation is one meeting a month.

**Laura Ray:** It's one meeting a month, and I don't think they're going to decide when that's going to be until they know who they have and then they can figure out.

**Allan Johnson:** The Lehigh Valley Planning Commission has been working on a plan to reduce global warming, to do things here in the Lehigh Valley, Northampton County and Lehigh County, to reduce global warming. They had what they called phase one, which was a transportation project, which I didn't get a chance to read about yet, but there's happens to be, like, two big organizations here. There's a Lehigh Valley Planning Commission and there's a Lehigh Valley Transportation study. They both kind of work together. They're separate, but they have similar goals, like in a lot of different things, and one of them is, is a climate action plan. So, the phase two is, well, if you go up on the website, you can read several reports that they've already done on climate action, on their climate action plan, but now they're going to get into what they call phase two, and that's what's going to be happening. They haven't, first of all, let me say that a lot of the Lehigh Valley planning commission meetings are done online, but the work, what they call the Work, Work periods, or they don't call them work stations. I don't know why I've got in my mind, but work group meeting, that's what they call work groups. They want people to get together. So those are the one a month that they're talking about. So, they're going to have that at their new offices up there along the Lehigh River in Allentown. I think it used to be called Front Street. And everybody in the Lehigh Valley that's interested in participating, you know, physically in in a discussion, can go to these meetings. I called a guy up the other day. They haven't decided when those meetings are going to be yet, but they're going to be soon, like sometime in August. I think then they're going to have one every month. So, I'm interested in this because I'm a mechanical engineer, and during my work experience, I worked in power plants. I worked in the steel company. I worked in the cement business, cement-oriented business, and all of those businesses use a lot of fossil fuels, and fossil fuels are what they're trying to cut the use down of because fossil fuels are what cause global warming and climate change. So, you know, I think that's kind of like right in my area of my knowledge, and it's been something that I've been reading about online for quite a while, a couple of years now, so I think I know a thing or two about it, and I'd like to be the EAC representative. When I go there.

**Laura Ray:** I'll make a motion to recommend to council that we appoint Allan as the Representative for the Climate Action Plan. I don't know if there's a second. I don't know if there's a limit.

**Dru Germanoski:** So, all in favor, yeah, as always, I should have said this before, because it could have influenced the vote. You know, the thing is, you know, we want to make sure we're always stepping forward for the things that we're passionate about, correct and that we're going to participate in. And so, you certainly convinced me.

**Allan Johnson:** Yeah, well, anybody can go to these meetings, but I'll be there. I'm going to go to everyone.

**Laura Ray:** You'll be our official rep.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Just to be clear, what I heard you say was, there's an online meeting, and then there's an in-person meeting. So, is it? It's two meetings a month?

**Allan Johnson:** No, what it is. The Planning Commission is a huge organization. They have, like many different branches, and they have their what they call there, I can't remember all the different meetings, the branch that is doing the Climate Action Plan thing is their environmental branch, and they have their transportation branch, and they got a bunch of other ones. And these, all of these branches have, I imagine, work group meetings, like the one I'm want to go to, and then the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission group does their work because they're, you know, and then they give their results to the commissioners of the different levels of the of the Lehigh Valley Planning



Commission. And these are the meetings that they have online when they have the business, what they call the business meetings, I guess. And that's where they usually, what happens from is that the work is done in these work sessions, and then the results are written up and given to the commissioners, and then they're read during these public meetings online. So, so you get like, the executive view. They have a like, I don't know if you've read the letters that we get from the Lehigh Valley Planning Commission whenever we have a development, you know, they write a letter. They wrote one about the garbage dump, and that's what they do. They don't have any authority to make anybody do anything. They just make recommendations. Yeah, they make plans, and then they recommend that the municipalities in the two counties follow their plans, and then it all takes money to do so. Most of the money comes from the government one way or another. And so, there's a big thing there. Somebody has to raise the money, and then the township, or the municipalities go ahead and do something. Now, one of the things I learned is that Easton, Bethlehem and Allentown have already done their climate change plan. I didn't get to read them yet, but I'm going to, and according to some of the reports that I've already read, it appears that they feel, they believe, or they've learned, that the biggest concentration of the use of fossil fuels is in the cities, because that's where most people live, right? Most houses, most people, most transportation. So, the center of the recommendations are going to be for the higher, more higher populated areas like those big cities. That's why they're already, they've already done their thing, and so we'll see how it goes. They're just getting started the second phase. But like I said, there's a bunch of reports out there. I've read most of them, but I'm going to read the one for the ones for Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. They did have in one of their reports that they did, they did a survey, I don't recall, survey, research to come up with what like divisions of society in the different communities. Anyway, that's exactly what I wanted to say. But they, they came up with, oh, I know what I wanted to say, they come up with a with a greenhouse gas analysis. And one of the interesting things is that there's about 18 landfills in Lehigh County and that's all I mean Lehigh and Northampton County, 18, yeah, and they said that they sent out a survey to ask these landfills how much landfill gas that they, you know, dump in the atmosphere. And only three came back. So, they had to estimate based on some data that the state has already.

**Dru Germanoski:** Most of us probably said none.

**Allan Johnson:** And so, the thing is, it completely come up to like, I think it's like four, 400 and some 1000, what they call co to convene CO two. It's a method that they used to measure, get greenhouse gasses and kind of make them all evil. I mean, all equal. More people. So, the total, the total landfill thing, came out to about 450,000 something like that. And the big ones are in the millions. So, you can see that it's small, relatively small compared to all the other things that cause greenhouse gasses.

**Jennifer Helton:** And then we can get monthly updates.

**Allan Johnson:** Soon as I start going to the meetings, I'll come in here and tell you what I learned.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Can I be involved too?

**Laura Ray:** Anybody interested in the stormwater group, which would be probably a second separate, you know, group of people different time.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I don't think you heard Chad.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Well, I My background is in transportation, roadway safety, and I've been involved with LVPC. We used to have our monthly meetings there with the Greater Lehigh Valley Chamber of Commerce, the transportation committee that I was on there. It's been a few years since I've been involved, because I got sidetracked with personal issues, but getting back involved here so I'm available. I mean, obviously, you know it's, I don't want to step on anybody's toes, you know if you can't make a meeting, or something like that, or at least have two of us just in case.

**Allan Johnson:** We can both go, anybody can go.

**Laura Ray:** Yeah, I don't think there's a limit.

**Allan Johnson:** Or we can say that we're both from the Lower Saucon.

**Chad Heimbecker:** I'd like to get back involved with them a little bit. And so, you're saying their office moved now to Allentown Front Street. Yeah, they used to be over by the airport.

**Laura Ray:** They just made a new office. It was a big to do. They moved out of Northampton County.

**Russell Sutton:** members who want to participate, to participate, to participate? Yeah, I would like to participate. Because of my background in health and pollution, I really would like to be involved with that, especially concerning the landfills.

**Dru Germanoski:** I would encourage any of our EAC members to participate.

**Laura Ray:** Do we want to amend our motion? Because I have to take it to council for whatever reason.

**Dru Germanoski:** But we have a motion to make Allan the official.

**Laura Ray:** And we'll just have everybody else's as....

**Chad Heimbecker:** As long as we stay up to date on when the meetings are, if we could be notified of them so that we can attend.

**Laura Ray:** Yeah, once you get on the LV PCs email list, you'll be on it forever.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I have a question, yes, or a comment. Rather, I almost feel like we're sitting here with a bunch of hypocrites to some capacity we're talking about like banning plastic bags, right? Fine, but we're sitting here with plastic water bottles in front of us. We have 26 pages each of us. Yeah, 26 pages. That's 260 pages between the 10 of us are sitting here. It's half a ream of paper, right? Every meeting. So, start with what we can control like now. So instead of this, why don't we say to Carol, hey, can you print me this for the meeting? Like, I'll be honest with you, I don't need this, because I can pull this open on a tablet, laptop, whatever, and look at it. So, it's like we're shooting for the stars, but we're missing the simple things. You know, it's like we're tripping over dollars to pick up pennies. When we're sitting here and I'm looking around the table, I'm like, wait a minute, we're going after all this stuff and these things. And it's not that that shouldn't whatever, but there's things we could be doing now. So instead of, like, giving out plastic water bottles at all the meetings, why don't? Why doesn't somebody bring up about putting a water cooler in the hallway that connects right to a water bottle.

**Winfield Clark:** Well, I said there is one out there. You meant one that connects.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** They tie right into the you know what I mean, and encourage people to bring their own bring their own cups. Usually, I have one with me. It's I left it in the truck.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** The minutes and stuff. I agree with you. I absolutely agree.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I mean, I personally, I don't, I don't need them printed. It's helpful.

**Dru Germanoski:** The solution simple. We can just ask Carol to continue to send us the E versions which we get, and then if any of us prefer a printed copy, we can request it. Or if we want to print some of that, once we have the E file...

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Then if you want it, yes, if somebody wants to. But for me, you know, I mean, I'm trying to move everything more digital. I mean, you know, I just feel bad about all this paper that we use and at the end of the day, it's single sided and I can go home and give it to my kids to scribble on. They love it well. But when it's on both sides, it's kind of like, all right, what do I do with this now? But I'm sitting here, and it's kind of like chapping my ass that I feel like a hypocrite. It's not sitting right.

**Dru Germanoski:** I found myself today. I printed them out at home because I wanted to go through those minutes, which we had to go through. Yes, it's easier for me to mark them, sure, but that's, what we'll request. You send us the E versions. Anybody wants a paper version? You can print what you want.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** You know, yeah, or if you reply, can you say I'll be at the meeting? You know? Can you print me a copy? I personally don't need copies.

**Carol Schneider:** That's why it's important to know how many people are coming to the meetings. I don't want to waste paper either.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** You're too good at your job.

**Dru Germanoski:** I'm one of the bad people... If we don't have a quorum, that say, yeah, I'll be there.

**Chad Heimbecker:** No, this wasn't in the digital backup. Some of these things are not in the digital agenda. So, can we keep those as....

**Dru Germanoski:** If you could just try to do that now too. That is when, for example, some of these documents were in the E version. So just trying to be more complete with that.

**Carol Schneider:** I don't have a problem with that. But when I have your initials after each subject. If you don't submit anything on the subject, I try to search to find something. It's hard for me to know what you want to talk about if you don't give it to me. Jennifer wanted the WECONSERVE information and didn't give me anything specific to put in. So, I had to search.

**Jennifer Helton:** That's because I had sent the newsletter in an email.

**Carol Schneider:** The newsletter had many articles. I don't know what one you were referring too.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** That's why you deserve a raise too.

**Jennifer Helton:** She got it.

**Carol Schneider:** So, for me, it's easier to have your initials afterward and get me the information, because I don't know what you want to pinpoint or talk about.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I think, even to speak to that. I think it's something. If we were sitting here and said, oh, you know, this is what we were talking about, well, there's nothing that would preclude Jennifer from sitting on her, I don't know what is an iPad, and saying, Okay, I'll send it out to everybody now. You know what I mean, instead of just, you know, I mean, honestly, I don't need this on paper right now, right?

**Chad Heimbecker:** I would agree that I don't need the minutes either, but it's been often that we've discussed in person with the additional material. Can we get at least the front sheet?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Just one page.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Print the agenda and the extra materials, but not the minutes. Can we do that?

**Carol Schneider:** I can do that, but I need you to submit your information to me that you want to talk about. I have no problem with doing that.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Instead of printing it, why not just, you know, like, if you didn't have that ahead of time, I mean, honestly, there's not really much on here, other than, like, basically save the date and where it is, you know, like, the cost is still kind of outstanding, so we can't proceed with it. There's nothing that, you know, we were talking about it now, like I said, why couldn't we just send it out now and say, oh, hey, we talked about this. We'll send it out in an email and circulate it that way, and then there's no waste. I mean, even though it's one sheet, it's minute, but still, it's like it adds up over time, like you're saying, you know the minutes that's redundant.

**Carol Schneider:** Last month you didn't pass the minutes. So, I had to include them again. I would love nothing more to send it in enough time that you, in your time at home, can look through them, but then you come here, and then it's like, well, nobody's read them, so, that's why they're included again.

**Allan Johnson:** I just wanted to say that there's a meeting in August that we can go to for Act 167. Greenhouse gas inventory needed. So, I'll go to all find out what's going on. Dates set already.

**Laura Ray:** You're saying they have dates set?

**Chad Heimbecker:** What are the dates?

**Allan Johnson:** For the act 157, global stormwater management, planning, phase one. Workshop number one, August 1<sup>st</sup>, 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. in the morning and work. Workshop number two, August, 15<sup>th</sup>, 830 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. in the morning, and then the revised greenhouse gas inventory workshop is August 20. And what time is that? Okay? All right. Well, more information on that. I you can just look it up. I mean, the way I got it was looking up the environmental, environmental committee meeting minutes. It's all on the website.

III. DEVELOPER ITEMS - None

IV. PUBLIC COMMENT - None

V. UPDATES/REPORTS

A. Discussion on EAC Membership

**Dru Germanoski:** Many of these things are going to be relatively straightforward, I think. One item is this discussion on EAC membership. We will have to wait to the next meeting if we take action. The reason being, the there's a, there's a, was 20 days, I think. The letters went out at such a time that 20 days haven't elapsed yet, we're getting close.

**Carol Schneider:** Date of receipt, that's what I'm tracking.

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, so as soon as we know, basically, if action can be taken, that'll be a topic for next meeting. And if we do not hear back by the deadlines, please let me know. Carol, I know, I keep emailing you and asking, and then we can what we will be able to do. I, as I understand it, is we can replace the members, because the threshold has passed for the number of missed meetings. What will happen is, what we've done in the past is nominate individuals to be elevated from associate member to full member. I know that we've often taken into consideration time and service in this as Associate member, but what this, again, what this will allow us to do is to basically fill two empty chairs with voting members of the committee alleviate the pressure for us to be able to function in the event that someone's on vacation, they have professional responsibilities, their children, they have maybe a sick child, or children involved in some event, any number of reasons why we can't. One of us can't be here

any given time. So that will be something for us to put on next month's agenda, assuming that we don't receive letters by the appropriate deadlines they're coming close.

**B. Volunteer Sign-up Sheet for Cooks Creek Watershed Association 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary on July 13<sup>th</sup> (JH)**

**Dru Germanoski:** And then the next item is a volunteer sign-up sheet for the Cooks Creek Watershed Association 50th anniversary, I would say, communicate to Jennifer here tonight, if you intend to participate.

**Chad Heimbecker:** What do you still need? Do you know?

**Janine Bonham:** I'm on it now.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I looked at it last night.

**Chad Heimbecker:** What do you need? Left?

**Janine Bonham:** There's space from noon to two, space from two to four, and then parking cars and the parking cars is from 9:30 to 11:00, so there are different slots available. Yeah,

**Winfield Clark:** I emailed that said, should be available. I didn't sign up yet. There Do you know what time I don't other than you need whenever you need me, I can come in earlier if you need nine in the morning or whatever it is I did. I think it was the car parking in the morning or the directing, right? Is it always, yeah, you're doing a move, yes? Oh.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Same. I'm at Lower Saucon first, so I was going to come like one to four. I know that's why I'm telling you, because they want me to come first. I'll be there one to four.

**Dru Germanoski:** That's good. Kathy, you're next on the agenda.

**Jennifer Helton:** Can I ask...I have these, but is there the ability to get, like, the tire recycling, the whatever events that are coming in the fall, printed, to pass out?

**Carol Schneider:** On a flyer, or, I don't know what you're looking for? Can you send me an email of what you're looking for?

**Jennifer Helton:** Any communication from the township that would want to, you know, be presented or available to anyone. Because right now...

**Carol Schneider:** I have extra flyers out in the hall. Do you want to take a look at those? I had flyers ready for you on the table.

**Jennifer Helton:** Okay, yeah. Yeah, we talked about it last month, I think we said 50 when we were in the meeting last week, last month. So, this works fine. This is all great, yeah.

**C. Tire Recycling Program (KPM)**

**Dru Germanoski:** Kathy, do you have a tire recycling program date?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I do not. It's up to the group. I have a tire recycling company. I have approval from the Lower Saucon Township Council. I have approval from Hellertown Borough. Hellertown Borough has no, they don't care what day and also where. So, I figured I'll just use our Lower Saucon Township so the date is the last piece that we need, and it doesn't matter to me. And if I'm going to run the show, then it's fine. It's up, you know, I didn't know if it's up to the group or up to me, or whatever. Somebody suggested that we try to combine it with the electronics thing. Somebody

suggested that. Somebody suggested, um, leaving it by itself, because it's a separate thing, because the electronic state gets busy. So, I have no preference.

**Dru Germanoski:** It's a recycling company. Have blackout...

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Dates or anything. No, no limits, no. And she didn't give me any like, you can't, you know, you can't. These are no blackout dates or something like that. So, it's a, as far as I'm concerned. It's just an EAC decision, and then, and then I'll make the rest happen.

**Carol Schneider:** I gave Chad a map for the E-cycling Event. If you're thinking of combining both events, you can use it (the map) to find a location for the Tire drop off, then you can talk to Roger to see if that's something that you could possibly do.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Oh, I see it off to the side. Where is that, Friendsville Hall?

**Chad Heimbecker:** It's a little filled up sometimes.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I don't want rocks there.

**Chad Heimbecker:** And I don't know if that would benefit. Yeah, it might be a little tight.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Well, even people with their car space. I mean, like, I have a pickup truck, we have trucks. But if you have a car, and you got to, you know, you're going to have room. Or, you know, even a regular, like, I'd say, do it personally. I would say, do it as a separate event.

**Dru Germanoski:** Do separate I would think, too, yeah. So, I would say, Kathy, you should dictate a time because you're doing leg work.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** It's going to be the fall at this point, that's all I really know.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Do we have a calendar of all the other township events or anything else going on that we could reference easily and fit it in between some place, because this is in September.

**Dru Germanoski:** September 28<sup>th</sup> you said, Jennifer?

**Jennifer Helton:** Yep, it's on that.

**Chad Heimbecker:** We had another event that was going on, I think, at the landfill.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** That's October 5<sup>th</sup>, right, yeah, which is also the Temple University Day. And I will also be in Sarasota springs, at a wedding that day.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Either this is August. Is there, is there a way to advertise this and make it effective within a month? Or do we need more time to get it now?

**Cheyenne Rieman:** That's pushing it?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** That's more time, especially since I'm working with Hellertown.

**Janine Bonham:** As a parent, October is like impossible. It's there's so many things going on, I agree, all the time. So, I would suggest maybe November.

**Dru Germanoski:** No, you corrected to September 21<sup>st</sup>?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I was sort of thinking September 14<sup>th</sup> or September 21<sup>st</sup> so it's just happened to be Saturdays. But to your point, I didn't even think to look at Hellertown Boroughs website of what they're like if they're doing anything. I didn't put that together.

**Dru Germanoski:** So, we make senses to ask you, Kathy, to do that, and then email all of us.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** We can jump on the borough website now. Can't we?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Yeah, but you're going to be snooping around, I would imagine.

**Carol Schneider:** Are you going to require any help from staff? That's why I was proposing the same date as the recycling, because we already have staff that will be here, and rather than pay overtime a second time, maybe combine it.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Can we work it into a service group project, maybe, and pitch it to anybody that would want to help in that capacity, like, I don't know, Boy Scouts or so. I mean, it's the person that comes to mind, or something like that, and see if there's maybe a group that want to is that permissible, or do we need to have staff here for it?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** They do. They do. The only thing I'm thinking about, I never did it before, is traffic, right?

**Dru Germanoski:** But I think traffic becomes a problem if we combine them, because recycling is me. Recycling is me, a big thing. I don't know. I don't know what the demand would be for tires.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I don't either. I, you know, it's the first go away.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Last year when I did the recycling, obviously it wasn't too busy. The weather wasn't great, but at the there was still six cars deep at one point. And I can only imagine that people showing up to do both that they're going to end up sitting in a line, and it might be a little tight back there for two different events going on. Are you here with tires or electric? You got to split people up.

**Dru Germanoski:** And that actually makes more work if the tire people can handle much of it and only a little bit of help.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I'm leaning that way. I mean, I just, I don't see. I mean, I wanted to be accessible, of course, but I just don't see back-to-back cars. I hope, I guess, I hope so, but I think we're going to let me do a little bit of snooping around to make sure I'm not, you know, getting involved with the Hellertown Borough event. Let me talk to her. Name is Kathy, also, right?

**Chad Heimbecker:** If you, if you combine the events, some people might have both items, right?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** But, you know, I don't want anybody to get frustrated, you know, I sit here for 40 minutes and I can't get through and...

**Laura Ray:** They both require payment, though, so that could get complicated with, you know, the collecting the payment, right?

**Chad Heimbecker:** If I was going to put four tires in my car, I wouldn't have any room for my monitors. So, I keep leaning towards two different events. Yeah,

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I think that's the way to go with it.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I'm, look, I'm just give us a date. September 14<sup>th</sup>, is what I'm sort of thinking. Let me I'm thinking September 14, like nine to two, maybe. And then I will confirm with the tire company, and I will confirm with that even.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I was gonna say 9:00 to 12:00, maybe 9:00 to 1:00, but I think 9:00 to 12:00 advertise it that way, until the tire company, we don't. It's a first time. You don't know, have them maybe on standby to stay till one, if needed. But, yeah, yeah, I would say, shorten it a little bit. I think five hours might be a little much, because then you have people that are going to say, well, until 2:00. So, they're kind of like here at 1:55. Yeah, you know, meanwhile, they could have come earlier, if you if they had some Yes.

**Winfield Clark:** I looked on the Hellertown website. They do not have anything on September 14<sup>th</sup>.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Wonderful. We're, we're going to go with September 14<sup>th</sup>, but I am going to call Kathy. That's yeah, remembering it, just to make sure. And then I'll talk to a tire company, and then we'll make a flyer, and then we'll move it forward.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** How does it work with township mailers, like, because we have three events coming up, right, three that are like, right at the same time. Is there a way to do like a postcard? Doesn't the township have a bulk mailing permit, correct? Can we get a postcard design with like, save the dates and maybe, like, those three things on it? I think, just something, you know what I mean, like, just to get awareness, you know what I mean. So, if it's people that aren't on social media.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I agree.

**Dru Germanoski:** For multiple events, It's worthwhile.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Well, that's and they're right there. And I would keep you know, even just do the small ones. I mean, they're not like I get them printed at work. I think I get the big ones that are 38 cents apiece, double sided, and they're thick.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** When does the it's the not the council, the township newsletter. When does that go out?

**Carol Schneider:** It's going to be a fall one.

**Jennifer Helton:** Yeah, that's going to be too late.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** We can do a little postcard and you can tac it on the fridge.

**Chad Heimbecker:** If it's going to be too late to get onto a newsletter, which wouldn't be until the fall, is there? Can we get cards sent out?

**Carol Schneider:** I would say, that's something that cost money, so that's something that would have to go before council.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Is that something we can raise as a motion to request funding for EAC mailer?

**Dru Germanoski:** Tricky things here again. You know Cathy was saying, well, we can't do business and raise motions that aren't on the agenda. I guess we're talking about these events, so that's the agenda.

**Laura Ray:** Well, these programs are on the agenda. So yes, we can.



**Dru Germanoski:** Ok, so do we want to move that we request funding from council to put these events.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Why don't we other before we just request funding? Why don't we call and get pricing on so we can present to them and say we'd like to send a postcard.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Wait, you're going to bump it a week. You're going to bump it two weeks. If you do that, right? Because I think we should at least ask for funding,

**Laura Ray:** Then you won't be on the council agenda until the end of August. Right?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Do you know roughly. Do you have any idea roughly how much from the township a postcard cost? Or is there somebody in the township that would know something like that?

**Carol Schneider:** I don't know what the going rate is with the post office right now. A letter of 63 cents that we send out, they just went up regular stamps, if that's what you're talking about. We get a little bit of a discount, but I don't know.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** That's a letter so...

**Cheyenne Rieman:** But still, four by six postcard, that's cheaper.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** That's what I'm getting at now.

**Carol Schneider:** You're talking about printing it too.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** And how many residents do when you make those like the township newsletter? How many people?

**Carol Schneider:** I don't do the newsletters anymore. It goes out too, I want to say like 10,000 people.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** That's what I figured.

**Laura Ray:** No, there's only 11,000 residents.

**Carol Schneider:** I don't know how many.

**Chad Heimbecker:** So, let's say it's half.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** I'm just gonna say, let's say it's 5000 at 40 cents. We're thinking the same way. That's still how much is that \$2,200.00.

**Chad Heimbecker:** It's \$2000.00.

**Dru Germanoski:** If we're doing 4000, or 10,000 that would be about \$4,000.00. right?

**Chad Heimbecker:** So, I don't know if that's something that can be requested.

**Dru Germanoski:** Laura can you calibrate us a little bit?

**Cheyenne Rieman:** We can request anything. We're sitting on a surplus anyway.

**Laura Ray:** I mean, we say 2500 and it costs 1500 Great.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Has there been a recent postcard mailing done that we could look against and say for something of a similar size of that? I don't know, I haven't got one.

**Laura Ray:** Yeah, I don't know.

**Chad Heimbecker:** We are posting things online. You are on your Facebook page posting the events.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Maybe were looking at it the wrong way. So, maybe we're looking at a missed opportunity, though too. You know, if you're going to do it, you know, save the dates, which is fine. But then you talk a little bit about us and what we're trying to do, like, you kind of use it as a jump start of maybe getting more people interested in what the Township's doing. Like, use it as a little, a little the little postcard.

**Dru Germanoski:** You're advocating for the card?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Yeah.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I think that's, that's like a kind of a springboard, you know? I think people that aren't thinking so much like EAC wise, but they see and they're like, oh, I got tires. It's an opportunity. Then when they come to bring their stuff, you know, maybe we hand them like our own version of a newsletter with, hey, what are our current happenings? You know what I mean, and scheduled upcoming meetings.

**Dru Germanoski:** Use it as a date and that there are fees involved.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** For electronics. And then there was something else.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Yes, the landfill clean-up date.

**Dru Germanoski:** You said it has not been published.

**Laura Ray:** No, it wasn't well published the spring one.

**Dru Germanoski:** So why don't we? Why don't we then make a motion all our dates, I'll move that we request sorry funds for postcards to announce the landfill cleanup date the you know, clean earth recycling, electronics and the tire recycling, and indicate that they're all in one card, and indicate that there are fees associated with these. And I don't know what we should request from Council. I mean, on the one hand,

**Laura Ray:** Up to \$2500 we should be something for less than that.

**Dru Germanoski:** So, let's say up to \$2,500 at cost. Do I have a second?

**Cheyenne Reiman:** I'll second it.

**Dru Germanoski:** All in favor, aye. Okay. So, there we have it. That brings us next to little litter program, little art program. Jennifer.

**Jennifer Helton:** I'm going to put that on hold.

**Dru Germanoski:** Okay, we'll put that on hold.

**D. Volunteer Sign-up Sheet Fall Clean Earth Recycling on September 28, 2024 (CH)**

**Chad Heimbecker:** Real quick. Yeah, sorry, skipped over this one section for the volunteer sign up for the electronics event. We think we need least two people, minimum. If anybody wants to put their name down, or if you prefer to communicate digitally and not with favor, you can email me too.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I'm going to send you a little note across the table. What are the hours?

**Chad Heimbecker:** Sorry, 8:30 to 10:30 and then 10:30 to 12:30. kind of splitting it up a little bit. So maybe about four people, if we could probably one had, I think we had one out on the road, right? How did we have this? Is it on the map here for where we have people stand? I think we had somebody out on Philadelphia Pike, and then there was here to direct in, and then they take over basically at the other end though, to talk, to get out, yeah, to go out this way, oh, to close it off. So probably three, three per section at the minimum. But if we could only get two, we'll manage, but I'll pass it around.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Let's bring it back up again, too.

**Chad Heimbecker:** So obviously, yeah.

**Dru Germanoski:** If we have a contact at the high school, I think these students still have to do service projects.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Well, like you said, that would be a great way to do it, incorporating people.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** It might be a good way to like, if it's a like, I said, the scout group is perfect. We have to use them. But if the Boy Scouts are involved, maybe then the parents are there. Gets legs from there, even the students that are on the junior council members, maybe they through their schooling. I know Bethlehem Catholic, we had certain hours of volunteer we got to do every year. I'm not sure if Moravian Academy has the same program,

**Laura Ray:** And perhaps we'll have new kids by then.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I just mean, like, in general, like, if there's newer, like, it was just an idea, just a way to not carry a burden, if there's other things going on.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Is there a connection that we have with the school district, that we could reach out to the high school and ask them if there's...

**Dru Germanoski:** I don't know what the connection is. I mean, usually we've had, we've relied on our student representatives, but he's not here today.

**Jennifer Helton:** He's done.

**Dru Germanoski:** Okay, okay, yeah.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Can you go to a school board meeting? Is that where you would bring something like that up?

**Janine Bonham:** I'm willing to unless...

**Chad Heimbecker:** Is there a volunteer coordinator at the high school. Maybe it was like in the counseling group that might help?

**Janine Bonham:** As a teacher. I know enough teachers at Saucon that I can reach out and inquire as well. Okay, so I'll reach out to them. I'll reach out to Chad. No teachers are checked out right now, so I think maybe August, September.

**Chad Heimbecker:** School goes back for a month.

**Janine Bonham:** We'll have I'll reach out to the few that I know and see where it goes.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Two or three students, just for some extra hands would be nice.

**Russell Sutton:** Eagle Scouts might be a source.

**Dru Germanoski:** What? Cheyenne.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Who would we also so let's say, because I feel like September is going to be here before we length, and we only have that meeting when we open in August beforehand. Who would be in charge of? Let's say we'd have like handouts at the events, you know, like a handout, and maybe we need to do the same one. But let's say we wouldn't have like a flyer of what kind of projects we're working on, you know, like I said, maybe like a mini newsletter for just EAC to kind of hand out as people come in. Well, just like as they come in. I mean, like as they come in, might as well use the opportunity to say, here's the stuff that we have going on. Does that make sense?

**Dru Germanoski:** What event?

**Cheyenne Rieman:** All three of the events. So, like, as the car comes in, what's our first one is to be the electronics or no, the, let's say the tire recycling. So, let's say somebody comes in to drop their tires.

**Dru Germanoski:** We send the cards out. I think we're covered.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** No, I was thinking, I want the New Zealand postcards. Much like a safety date, like, here's the events, and then when they come, that's where we can have, like, what events are we working on, you know? And it can be, not really, what items are we addressing. And that can be, we discuss, like, a small blurb about the plastic bags, a small blurb about the climate action. So, people can get a little bit more affiliated with what EAC is actually doing, right? You know. Like I said, it's difficult. It's one thing, if you're that's your interest and you go and seek it out, but if you're not, and your interest is getting rid of old electronics or tires. But then you see, and you're like, Hey, that's a good idea that I align with. We might as well use the opportunity, in my opinion, while we have them here, and give them the information.

**Dru Germanoski:** So, what we should do then is compile our list of where we have coming and Deal, deal with this at the August meeting.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** I was hoping we could have by the August meeting. Maybe have an email thread of like, what, what kind of things would like to have on there. I mean, keep it short and concise, but just give people a snapshot of like, what different things we work on, like litter, the letter, the bags, the, I don't know, whatever else, the whatever we have legislation or any mean, like kind of let people know what EAC does.

**Chad Heimbecker:** For the interest of the time that we have one mailer that is the Save the date with the three items, and then a short blurb of priorities or mission statement objectives on the backside address, and then we can hand those out at this at the events as well, because it's still a save the date for the next the future things. Maybe the person coming from the tire doesn't know that it's the electronics event yet or something.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** So, we could maybe think about using the same space on that the card. You know what I mean, so it doesn't become like, I get a when I see something that's like, too wordy, I don't, I don't read it, you know what I mean?

**Dru Germanoski:** So that was the only reason why I was thinking short and sweet.

**Chad Heimbecker:** Draft a mission statement or something, a newsletter article for the upcoming news.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Yeah, yeah, put that in. That would be great, because

**Dru Germanoski:** That way we don't have to we can put that on the August agenda.

**E. Little Litter Program/Little Art Program (JH)** - On hold for a future agenda.

**F. Determine Date for Fall Adopt-A-Road Cleanup (KPM)** - Future agenda.

**G. Bethlehem Landfill Fall Clean Up for Residents on October 5, 2024** - No update

**H. Future EAC Projects**

**Dru Germanoski:** Are there other future EAC projects anyone wants to bring up?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Unfortunately, yes, but this is a quickie, so it's a question. So, if you recall, we all had the spreadsheets with what we were interested in and the different topics that we would like to do. And one of the ones I was looking at was legislature, legislation, and I found out a lot of information, but what do you do with that information, and how do you get that information out, right? So, so I had a couple thoughts. My biggest thought, though, was, you know, this is the law, like, if you change the law so you don't have so you have the plastic bottle return for five cents, or the styrofoam, like those kinds of things. So, I was thinking about the EAC Network Conference and letting Lower Saucon Township participate in the EAC Network Conference, so that, you know, it goes to us, but then it also goes to other agencies. That was my thought. And then I was going to If people thought it was a good idea, I was going to try, I don't know if I'm going to be successful. If I was going to try and get either Bob Freeman or Lisa Boscola or Susan Wild or somebody to actually do it. How do you get the bill up to get voted on? How do you, you know, contact your, like, those kinds of things, what Bill? What is the bill? What the bill number is, like, that kind of stuff. Like a 20 minute. This is what you do if you want to try and get these bills passed. But I didn't know what everybody else thought. So, I mean, I can sit here and tell you House Bill, 5326, is but in but then what happens to that information? You know? So that's kind of where I was going with that. It's a question.

**Russell Sutton:** Well, usually Susan Wild and Bob Freeman have office hours at Hellertown in there, I spoke to both of them.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** We could do that. We could approach it that way. Plus, it's an opportunity, I would think for them, I would assume, you know, it's an EAC network, so there are going to be their constituents as well, you know, but I don't, you know, but it's a thought of, what do you do with the information that you collected, and how do you get the most bang for your buck, kind of thing?

**Allan Johnson:** Well, I think there'll be a lot of that going on the LVPC, they'll be coming up with ideas and then trying to get the government to come up with some money for them. And there might have to be some new laws passed, etc. So maybe we'll learn how it's done then. I mean, I don't know, right?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Like it took me forever to figure out how to do it, how to find the bill. Where is the bill in the House? What happens to the bill? And when do you vote on the bill? So, to try and communicate that is not easy.

**Allan Johnson:** Who do you communicate with?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Well, you have to get people to vote when that bill comes up. That's the problem.

**Allan Johnson:** You have to get the legislators to vote, right?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** So, you have to communicate to your legislators, your legislator, when the bill comes up.

**Allan Johnson:** For voting. But then it goes around.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Yeah. I mean, I don't know if there's an answer here. It's a thought.

**Allan Johnson:** From my perusing of the government red sites for one reason or another, I've come across, you know, sometimes and they give you references, and you wind up looking at one of these bills.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** So, it could take you a whole four days. it's a thought.

**Allan Johnson:** That's what our legislators are for. They get money to do that for us, right?

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** In theory.

**Dru Germanoski:** These things usually get publicized by advocacy groups. Who, whenever there's a bill that some advocacy group is concerned about, they publicize it.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** There you see them all the time, right? Yeah, right.

**Chad Heimbecker:** We conserve. Was just mailing, emailed me a few times to reach out.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** To your local legislator. Yeah, right.

**Chad Heimbecker:** They had just another house bill that they were promoting.

**Jennifer Helton:** I mean, if I could just say, I think we've got a lot on our plate and I think that's very important, but if we're focusing on the plastic bag, then you're focusing on that legislation. And maybe we take a baby step versus trying a big step, take that big step and just look at some of these key projects we want to take on and then see how that legislation would play. But you know.

**Dru Germanoski:** And the plastic bags won't be a baby step. I know it's gonna be a big lift.

**Jennifer Helton:** It will, but it's, I think it's a little more manageable when I hear what you went through. I'm like, you know, we're not a political action group.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Right, it's a lot.

**Jennifer Helton:** And I understand, because you have to know that, because I had affected plastic bags a few years, couldn't go any further, because the state had controlled that. So, it's a lot. The WECONNECTPA, you know, brings up some stuff.

**Russell Sutton:** The companies that provide the plastic bags, if they could provide the paper bags with their logo in advertisement for them, and they could win that way, it wouldn't be that much of a cost to them, because it'd be advertising their store or their product. We

**Cheyenne Rieman:** We could incentivize those stores too.

**VI. OLD/MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS**

**A. Review and Approval of May 14, 2024 & June 11, 2024 Minutes**

**Dru Germanoski:** On the August agenda to pull this together. Okay, let's get to the minutes, because there's a lot. Should I just start in on things and just anyone chime in. So, May 14<sup>th</sup>. So, I have on page one line 38, towards the end. It says comma, she said wanted to just so, I think it should say she said she wanted to just take one minute. So, insert she then that would jump us to let's see line 45, how to manage them, how to get rid of them. She said, let me think what I have here. Jesus, I can't even read, oh, to get rid of, instead of the word them, how to get rid of, not weed, is what she was alluding to. I think that's more accurate, not weed, not weed. Then on page two, line seven, the first word roses, I would just take the oral out where the Multi Floor arose. Then line 44, to share comprehensive plan instead of comment. So, replace comment with plan, plan, comprehensive plan, like this. And then 46, I say, just strike the last three letters or words any negative from because it's redundant. Then we go to page three. I'll just go through mine, and then we can fill in the blanks if people have other things. Page three, line one, it should read, he didn't think it was in our purview. We scratch the desk of the period and then just scratch, he said, on the other hand, so it would say, it would read otherwise, he didn't think it was in our purview to raise issues with their preservation of any parcels, blah, blah, blah, line 12, the word into about three quarters through, should just say In and just tell them, in the spirit of page line 19 on that same page, scratch the words on the because it says, put it on the on the so Scratch one of the on those. Line 25, this just reach clean. Reads cleaner if we. We take on line 25, the word that it starts that line should read that a number of years ago. So, insert and with all due respect, Laura Ray, we can just scratch your name, because I just mentioned Alan and yourself, and it doesn't read clean. So, if we take that out and then line 26, lower Township, lower Saucon Township. I think we have a comma there. We don't need. And then the very end of that line scratch for the, because it's redundant. It says for the, for the and then so for this online, 27, for the spring field Township, I would just scratch Springtown, just right, spring ship, Springfield Township, source, and then that same line scratch at the end. Their results, their model results. It reads cleaner to say water supply, and they model the groundwater flow period, and therefore, in line 28, add the period after flow and remove and their model results. It's not necessary. Then we have a couple of spelling So on page line 30, I'm sorry, same page, groundwater flow, basically south of the water divide, scratch, the word service. And then Colbert Hill should be Cole Berg Hill, Kolberg. And then, likewise, in the very next line, 31, should once again be K O L B, E, R, G, Kolberg Hill. And then line 34, the word nice should be spelled, not nice, like it's nice, but rather the rock nice, g, n, e, i, s, s, and then scratch amount of so it would read nice spell, g, n, e, i, s, s, a metamorphic rock. So, it says amount of morphic rock. It should say simply a metamorphic rock. Line 38, should be a comma after the word important at the very end of that sentence. Line 40, the word bicarbonate, should actually be the word by b, y, and then the word carbonate. And then line 44, it says, in this in this area, we could scratch and in this, line 46, A comma at the very end. So, all of the comma, whether you call them hills or mountains. So that comma is necessary. Then line 49 once again, with topographic features, the word folk should be actually spelled, F O C, H T. Folk Hill, F O C H T, not folk. Line 50, porosity should be followed by a comma, not a period, and then the word they should be lower case, so it's one sentence. Then line 51, scratch significant groundwater recharge. Line 55, Scott was on. Should read their EAC. Come back to page four. Line 24, Colbert is one instead of Colbert, K, O, L, B, E, R, G,

**Winfield Clark:** Line, 24.

**Dru Germanoski:** Line 24, on page four, then we go to page five for culper. Say again, she can do a search off, yeah. Do it change off page five, page five, line 52, Dru said yes. And then just scratch the words now and they there's doing, though, so it says Drew said yes, with respect to what the study did, they're getting fewer and far between. On Page Six, line 32, scratch the comma after Source Water Protection Plan, source water is a phrase then line 41 after the word, he said he didn't insert the word think, he said he didn't think it was line 43, comma after the word study in the middle of the line. And then line 55, where it says in all. Audible. I would replace inaudible with the words land that, page seven, line three, five words in it says supplies. I would just change that word to supply, turn the plural into just supply with a Y. Uh, page I'm sorry. Line 12, page seven, the first word recharged. Just write, recharge, scratch the D, and then at the end of that line, scratch the word the so it just reads, so, nutrient, impact. Oh, I'm sorry. I take that back. It should read, so there, there is nutrient impact, instead of the word the.

**Allan Johnson:** What line is that?

**Dru Germanoski:** That line is line 12, the very last at the end, very end. Say, so there is nutrient impact. I page eight, line 45 there again, a redundancy. It says, and so those commas, those should just say, so those, oh, two whole pages, three whole pages, are on a roll. At least I'm not finding things that was it for me on March 19, May 9, May 14. Anybody else have their 14 days? Okay, go ahead.

**Allan Johnson:** I'm going to start all over, because you are already mentioned, right? I wasn't going to comment on things that other people said, but since you did, I might as well put in here when I got because I, you know, I tried to make the corrections as I read them. Read them. Okay, page three. Start at page one, I guess. Page two. Page two. All right, page two. Line 41, it says we feel an urge to period one being the Upper Saucon Township, so just put a period in there. And page Put a period after what page, page two, line 41 it says we feel an urge to period, and then it should begin, one being upper Saucon Township, uh, uh, that's what I think anyway. So, see page three, line 14, no. Line 11, starting on starting on 10. At the end it says he asked if they could get and then it repeats itself so cross out could get line 26 on page three. I think that one drew caught that one. It says groundwater flow in lower Saucon Township, period spot Stevens and McCoy did similar testing for the cross out for the Springtown Township. Springtown, source.

**Jennifer Helton:** Dru corrected that.

**Allan Johnson:** Yeah, okay. He said that his student model the groundwater flow. Basically, it says. South, I think it should say north, north of the water divide formed by Colbert Hill, because South would be down towards Springtown. North is here?

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah. So north is that? Would be sensible, yes. South to North. You got that one?

**Allan Johnson:** I got that one. I think you got this one line 38, at the end of line 38, it says porosity. That's important period. And then in the carbonate rocks start like a new sentence. There you get that one. Okay, line 46, so all of the uplands, I put that word in uplands, whether you call them hills or mountains in lower Saucon Township, agree with that? Yeah, that would be good. Okay, then after, then on the 48, where it says Lehigh, I put in university, and then down on 54, says, Amy as he understands, this was a Douglas Scott was talking Amiee as he understands, was on the water board I put in their Springtown Water Authority, just to like, you know, let people know what the Water Board was. So cross out water board, put in Springtown Water Authority, and then it says Scott was on the EAC, and you should cross that out, cross out EAC and put in Springfield Township. EAC, that last one, what line was that 55, Scott was on the EAC. We'll cross out EAC and then put in Springfield Township. EAC, okay. Okay, and then I have on page 4, line 9, it says he said that he understood that you were at a figure deficit. And I think what should have been said there was a graphic drawing deficit. So, he wasn't looking for numbers. He was looking for right graphic drawings.

**Dru Germanoski:** I saw that too. That's, did you get that a good catch.

**Allan Johnson:** Okay, line number 12, on page 4, says, towards the end of it, it says black line, that is the outline of the cooks Creek watershed, and then cross out association in the area of Springtown, because that's what he's talking about. He's talking about the cook's Creek watershed, not the cook Creek Watershed Association. Okay, he pointed out springtime online, 14, that's a title. Okay? On line 19, no line 18. Line 19, at the end, it says he pointed out the two springs that were there in a water tank. Okay. Now the reason I marked that is because is there really two springs? I don't know there's only one. So, I don't know what to do about that. That's a question. I guess we should ask them next time we see them. Okay, line 25 on page 4, it says, pointed to the whole ridge tower. I don't know what that means. What do you think Dru? He says, Colbert here. Colbert Hill was mapped there and pointed to the whole ridge tower. Maybe you should cross the tower, out tower.



**Dru Germanoski:** Ridge top, maybe?

**Allan Johnson:** Alright, put the top in there.

**Dru Germanoski:** I think how to do it, because, yeah, he was pointing at the map. So that's okay.

**Russell Sutton:** Was that a water tower? Is there a tower there?

**Dru Germanoski:** Was it a water tower? Is there a water tower there?

**Jennifer Helton:** Alan, yeah,

**Allan Johnson:** There's a water tower, but that's further down the hill, and I don't think they were talking about that. We're talking about Colbert Hill. Colbert Hill, okay, then in that same line, 25 after it says Cheyenne arrived, it says this is cold, which is the recharge, a recharge area. So, I don't know what that means. Either. You see that Dru,

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, I'm looking at this. Maybe he said, this is Colbert.

**Winfield Clark:** That's what I was gonna say, which is the recharge area, oh, Colbert Hill. Should go in there, cross out cold and put in Colbert Hill. Yeah. Okay.

**Dru Germanoski:** And you know what to do, I think as well. Carol is then saying, this is Colbert Hill, which is the recharge area rather than which is the recharge or recharge area, just call it the recharge area. I think that reads cleaner and is accurate. Okay?

**Allan Johnson:** Uh, line, 41 it says towards the end. It says, if you've got things going on where water is being transported to the surface and then might infiltrate it in the immediate area, that's zone two. So, he's talking about pollution, I guess, and how they it might get, it might get into

**Dru Germanoski:** Different zones. So, I thought that was okay, all right. Okay.

**Allan Johnson:** Last line, maybe you got this one line, 55 right in the beginning. It says, but that's training. And I think that's the man that's draining.

**Dru Germanoski:** Oh, yeah, I had that. I didn't say anything, but I had that, but that's draining the Polk Valley. Yeah, yeah. Training should be draining.

**Allan Johnson:** And then later on in that sentence, Amiee says, Amiee said that everyone outside of the village is on wells that's important, makes sense. I then it is only and then the first line on the next page, page 5, it is only the village of Springtown period. There, we only have 236 metered uses, so there's say there instead of theirs, or maybe you could say there's, that means there are right, there are no you want to cross out, there are and put in there, there we only have, okay, at the end it says the water. And then I think you should put in there. The Water Authority was created back at the end of 1800. Okay, that's, uh. Because the water here in town had been contaminated by septic. So, I think this is line 4. I think I should say at the end of line 3, it says, and is now currently the Springtown Water Authority period. And then a new sentence should say, so everyone outside of this village is on wells also line 7. No mistakes there.

**Dru Germanoski:** Yeah, scratch at 111 right? We drew. It should just say we drew over 11 million gallons. Is that what you're getting at on line 7 for the calendar year we drew, oh, we have two for those in that line too. Notice that line seven to fiscal, we should Scratch one of the four of those. Yeah, I had that okay. And I'd say for the calendar year, we drew over 11 million gallons.

**Allan Johnson:** Yeah, cross out the 111 Yeah, okay. Was what? And then page, meaning the same page, line 9, it says, of our water drinking water has come from these springs. No, I don't think, I don't think she meant streams. She meant springs. Yeah, you're right.

**Dru Germanoski:** She said streams from these springs. That's got to be right.

**Allan Johnson:** okay? 14. I'm gonna leave that one goes down here on page, on line number 46, of page five, it says First word is Township, then it says and then Lorna suggested was probably Laura.

**Jennifer Helton:** No, it's Lorna. They were talking about somebody else. Yeah, Lorna is her name. Who's Lorna? She is part of the council. Yes, That's her name well.

**Allan Johnson:** Later on. I Oh, I know where it is. It's way in the beginning. Way in the beginning when Scott first started talking. I page one. Anyway, it says there that the lady from the council's name was not Lorna. It was something else. Because he says there that she she's not here, and it wasn't Lorna, it was something else. That's her name.

**Jennifer Helton:** I can guarantee you; it doesn't matter. Can we make a motion to maybe have this emailed the corrections to you? I hate to say this, but I have to go. It's getting late. There are any more corrections to May 14<sup>th</sup>.

**Carol Schneider:** If you Alan, if you would be so kind to email me.

**Allan Johnson:** How am I going to email them to you? Just copy this and send it to you. I'm not going to write all that stuff up, not printing it out file.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Redline, redline, copy.

**Allan Johnson:** There's not too many more we get over that. One, okay, page 6, he said, the modeling might not need to be redone. On line 2, at the end, the modeling might not need to be done. And on line 6, board of supervisors to the Springfield Township, EAC, I guess you can get this off of the record line 10, searching for information at this point, we are not asking to make any decisions. Yeah, okay, here's another thing here where it says, okay, line 49, at the end of line 48, it says over on the eastern side of the township instead of it should say township instead of town. And on the bottom 55, it says, I think Dru corrected that one.

**Winfield Clark:** Inaudible to land that.

**Allan Johnson:** Yeah, Dru corrected that one I okay on page 7, 19, is of contamination. What qualifies as a source of contamination? Are we agreeing? My correction is, are we agreeing that a house with, Okay, that's it, instead of where are and instead of which, what, Chad asked it, what is the implication for that, or it could be that's not a big deal. Let's forget about her. There's another big deal on the other minutes here. Her name is her name is Marina Wood. Scott said he thinks that if Marina Wood had been here, she might have made that that's her name. Marina wood sounds like Lorna, almost, unless there was somebody here named Lorna.

**Dru Germanoski:** Wait, Jennifer knows who Lorna is, so that's a moot point.

**Allan Johnson:** Oh, what page Am I on? Page 8, line 9. Scott said he thinks that if Lorna had been here, this is what the minutes say. I think it should be Lorna Wood. I think that's her name. All right. Well, we don't know. Just put it in the minutes. See who's right.

**Dru Germanoski:** If the minutes just say Lorna, he must have only said Lorna.

**Allan Johnson:** All right, you win the committee wins. I don't know where I got that, but I know I can.

**Cheyenne Rieman:** You could always watch the recorded meeting at some point and confirm whatever this woman's name is.

**Allan Johnson:** Yes. Okay, that's the end of those minutes.

**June 11, 20224 minutes**

**Dru Germanoski:** I didn't find anything that. So, I don't know if anybody else had any errors on that next?

**Allan Johnson:** I think I got 5 or 6. Okay, finally.

**Dru Germanoski:** Is that something you can just hand over to Carol?

**Cheyenne Rieman:** From your notes, you can photocopy it.

**Laura Ray:** I have one for the May minutes.

**Dru Germanoski:** Very simple, May, June. Yes, that nobody hit.

**Laura Ray:** So, it's page 11, line 14, not in the East area should be easement area.

**Carol Schneider:** Excuse me, what easement?

**Dru Germanoski:** Easement. I'm sorry.

**Laura Ray:** So, is this the new software doing this now? That's what I thought.

**Carol Schneider:** It should be pretty accurate.

**Kathy Pichel McGovern:** Their using Chat AI.

**Dru Germanoski:** What do you have there Alan?

**Allan Johnson:** This is the thing, the most important thing, as far as I'm concerned, I think that's interesting. Page 12, of the June 11<sup>th</sup> meeting. Minutes in line 40. It says Alan Johnson, I didn't say that. I think Chad said that. Okay. Will never remember, I guess. But anyway, take my name off the back.

**Jennifer Helton:** Just highlight it as unknown. Yeah.

**Allan Johnson:** All right, you can take my name off of there. So, okay, so put Chad's name in there. I think he, I think he did. We're getting here. Okay, start here, blah, blah, blah. Line 40, okay. Page 21, I mean, not 21 Yeah. Page 21 line 41, Alan Johnson. Alan Johnson, it should be, do you feel there's a danger of pollution reaching the black hole? Okay, that's not a big one.

**Jennifer Helton:** What did it say?

**Allan Johnson:** It said, Are you?

**Dru Germanoski:** Are you? Let's just read, do you feel? Yeah.

**Allan Johnson:** Okay. And then line 11, page 22 it's Alan Johnson. Again, I only corrected. I only corrected what I said. I didn't worry about anybody else. So, Allan Johnson cross out and also and put in so, so they can't really guarantee and then put in not having any kind of a massive failure. And then, like, if something goes wrong, you know, cross out. They if, and so that it just says, like, if something goes wrong and they have a spill, okay, the rest of that's okay. And then cross.

**Dru Germanoski:** Probably should just scratch on line 13, one of the and's.

**Jennifer Helton:** You have to understand, the software picks up every word so guys...

**Allan Johnson:** And then it says a lot of that, because weather dictates and

**Winfield Clark:** Training is what we're doing. Yeah, yes.

**Dru Germanoski:** Oh, that should read bedrock there.

**Allan Johnson:** Hey, Carol, are you using speech to text software? Oh, I can see why.

**Dru Germanoski:** Probably that last 13 should read whether we reach the bedrock there.

**Allan Johnson:** Wait a second. Where are you? Page, 22, 13 Yeah, okay. It says, I don't know. I get a different 13. Are you on page 22?

**Dru Germanoski:** 22 or 28, o'clock? Bedrock, 13. Say, I'm sure I should say, reach the bedrock.

**Carol Schneider:** Thanks' to Dru, I have a whole page of words to add.

**Allan Johnson:** Oh no, I thought. I thought it said, I thought I said, could reach the Black River. Okay? Put the Black River in there, where they release a lot of gasoline, then the geology is such that the pollution could reach the Black River. I'm asking a question, right?

**Dru Germanoski:** Mark, I put a question mark. Do?

**Chad Heimbecker:** Okay, no, but yes, I update the software with terms, yeah, yes, it will recognize these.

**Allan Johnson:** I'm not done yet. Allan Johnson spoke again. Page 28, on four. Alan Johnson, how important? This is a question I ask. How important is? This is what it says. It says all important minutes of our discussion with Springtown EAC and Water Association, line four, right page 28, line 4. And what it should say is, how important is it that minutes of our discussion with Springtown EAC and Water Association be accurate? Really accurate. That's the question, and that's why we're going through all this. Some of you thought it was important.

**Dru Germanoski:** Okay, so that's 28 of 28 I think someone might be interested in making a motion to adjourn.

**Laura Ray:** Are we going to, like, approve minutes with?

**Dru Germanoski:** Oh, yeah. Okay.

**Dru Germanoski:** Okay, so that's 28 of 28 I think someone might be interested in making a motion to adjourn.

**MOTION BY:** Laura motioned to approve the minutes as corrected.

**SECOND BY:** Dru, 5-0-2 (Tom Carocci & Ann Spirk - Absent)

**VII. ADJOURNMENT**

**Jennifer Helton:** I make a motion that we adjourn.

**Dru Germanoski:** So, then the next one, all in favor?

**Cheyenne Rieman:** Yes, then I'll second that.

**MOTION BY:** Jennifer moved for adjournment. The time was 9:23 p.m.

**SECOND BY:** Cheyenne, 5-0-2 (Tom Carocci & Ann Spirk - Absent)

**Next EAC Meeting: August 13, 2024 @ 6:30 p.m.**