## Lois Norrgard

I am very concerned about this, toxic PFAS in biosolids are creating catastrophic impacts in other parts of our country. This contamination is a threat not only to our state waters, but also to farmers who rely on healthy soils for their livelihoods. Without knowing if PFAS are present, there's no way to manage this risk.

I appreciate that this new "strategy" would require testing biosolids intended for land application for the types of PFAS that pose the greatest risk to human health. It also supports stopping the contamination at the source - before it reaches municipal wastewater plants. This is critical because it means the industrial producers would be required to pay for reducing PFAS, not taxpayers.

The structure of PFAS means they resist breakdown in the environment and in our bodies. Second, they move relatively quickly through the environment, making their contamination hard to contain. Third, for some PFAS, even extremely low levels of exposure can negatively impact our health. PFAS have now been linked to a wide range of health risks in both human and animal studies—including cancer (kidney and testicular), hormone disruption, liver and thyroid problems, interference with vaccine effectiveness, reproductive harm, and abnormal fetal development.

## Requests:

Testing MUST be done more than once a year, at least quarterly.

Testing should be for a wider range of PFAS (not just a few of "greatest risk" types). There are over 12,000 types of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), and new compounds are being invented almost daily. Manufacturing products with these chemicals must stop. Testing for a wide variety of these chemicals in Minnesota is Urgent.