Back to Basics: Investigating, Sampling and Lab Data

DNR Remediation and Redevelopment Program

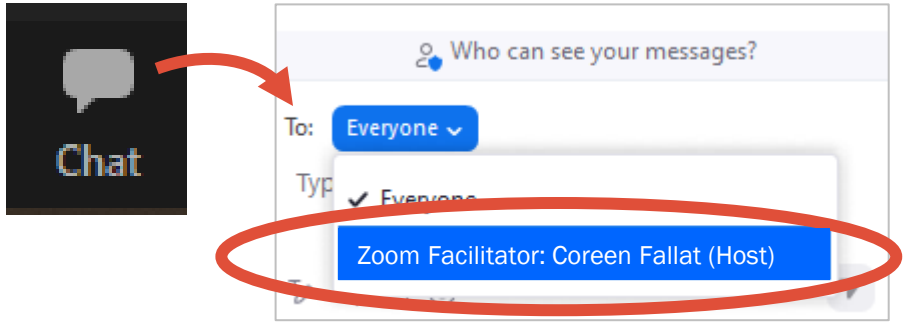
July 17, 2025

Meeting Logistics

All attendees are muted

Written Comments/Questions

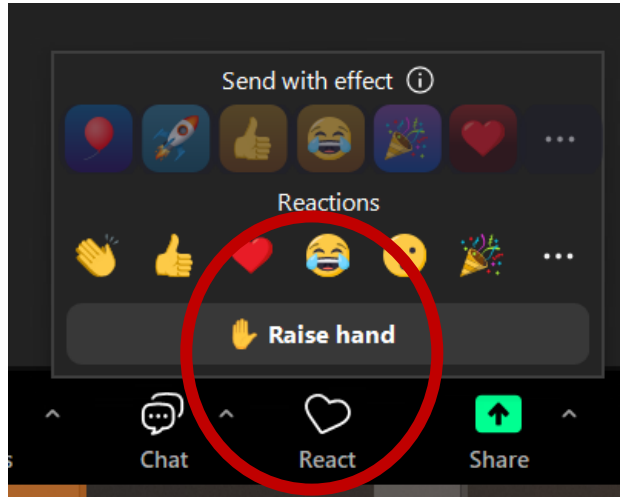
- Use chat and select Zoom facilitator in the “To” dropdown
- Remarks will be read out loud by facilitator



(direct message)

Verbal Comments/Questions

- In-Person: Raise hand and in-person moderator will help manage
- By Zoom: Select React to Raise hand to request a turn to talk (* 9 on phone)
- Please unmute when your name is called (*6 on phone)



Objectives

- Understand how to complete a site investigation work plan and report
- Learn important tips for completing the field investigation
- Grow your understanding about working with a lab
- Know where to find resources to help develop the work plan and report
- Hear practical tips from RR program supervisors

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE

HOME SENATE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES SERVICE AGENCIES

Menu » Administrative Rules Related » Administrative Code » Department of Natural Resources (NR) » Chs. NR 700-799; Environmental Protection – Investigation and Remediation of Environmental Contamination

Chapter NR 700 (PDF:) - General Requirements

Chapter NR 702 (PDF:) - Contingency Planning For Hazardous Substance Discharge Response By State Agencies

Chapter NR 704 (PDF:) - Contingency Planning For Abandoned Container Response

Chapter NR 706 (PDF:) - Hazardous Substance Discharge Notification And Source Confirmation Requirements

Chapter NR 708 (PDF:) - Immediate And Interim Actions

Chapter NR 712 (PDF:) - Personnel Qualifications For Conducting Environmental Response Actions

Chapter NR 714 (PDF:) - Public Participation And Notification

Chapter NR 716 (PDF:) - Site Investigations

Chapter NR 718 (PDF:) - Management Of Contaminated Soil Or Solid Wastes Excavated During Response Actions

Chapter NR 720 (PDF:) - Soil Cleanup Standards

Chapter NR 722 (PDF:) - Standards For Selecting Remedial Actions

Chapter NR 724 (PDF:) - Remedial And Interim Action Design, Implementation, Operation, Maintenance And M

Chapter NR 725 (PDF:) - Notification Requirements For Residual Contamination And Continuing Obligations

NR 700 Process Overview

Jodie Thistle, PG

RR Program

WI Regulatory Framework

- Self-implementing, *responsible party* follows the steps
- Timelines
- DNR approvals
- Request technical review from DNR

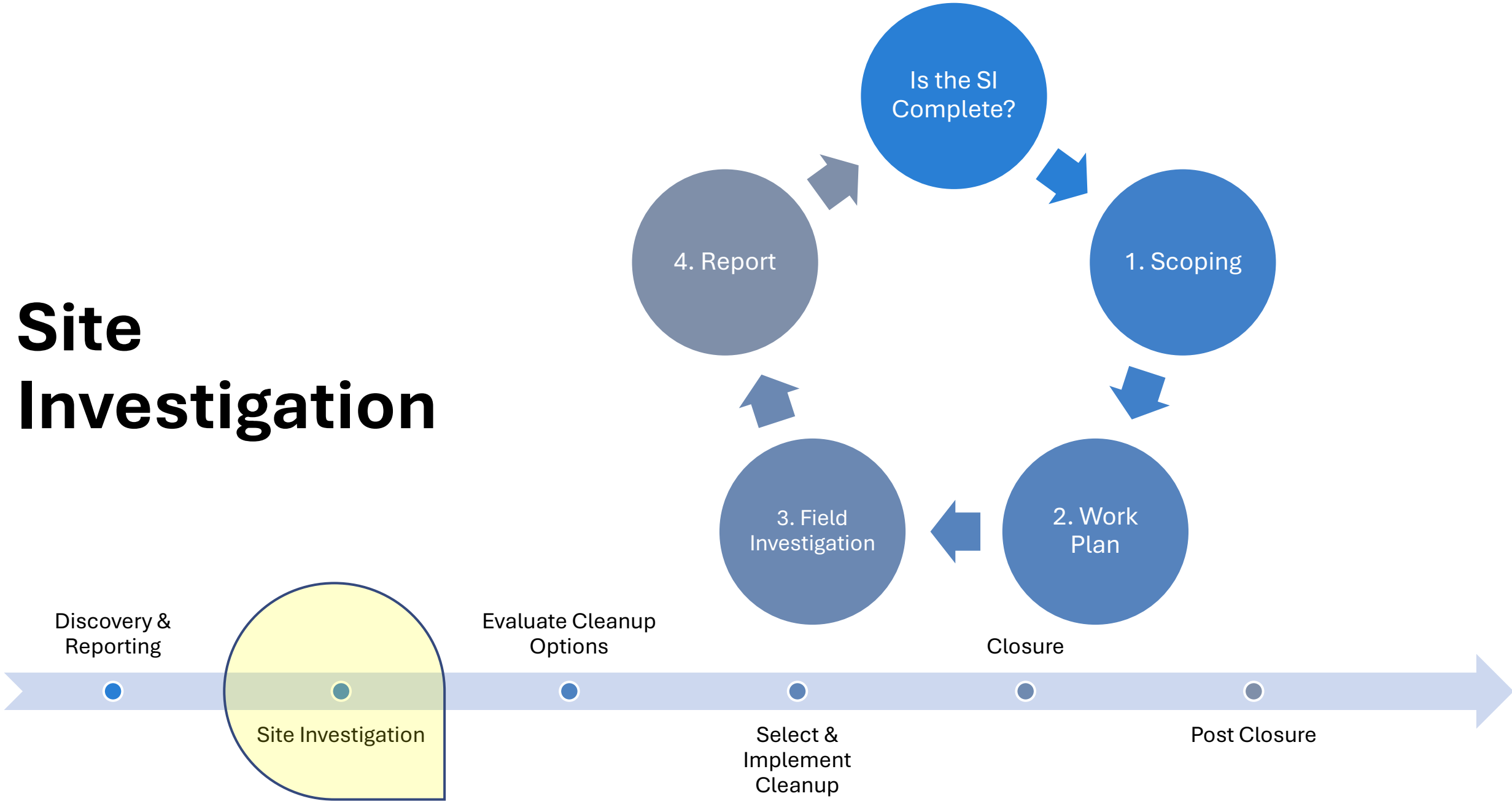
Wisconsin Statutes
Chapter 292

Wisconsin Administrative Code
Chapters NR 700-799

Federal Regulations

- "*Superfund*" Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Cleanup
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Site Investigation



Site Investigation Basics

John Sager, DNR

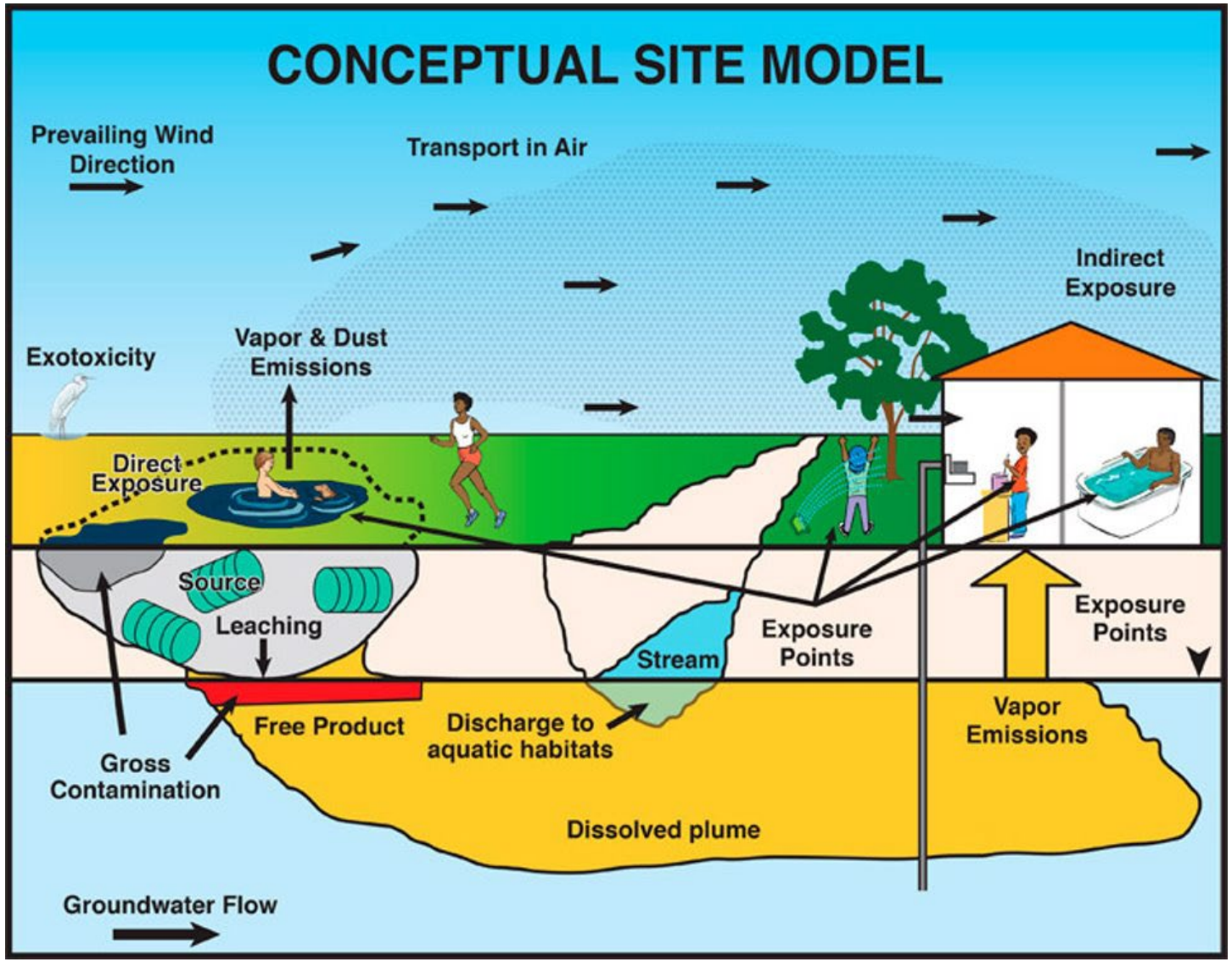
Grant Neitzel, DNR

Scoping Evaluation (NR 716.07)

Receptors


NOTICE
THIS PROPERTY
IS IRRIGATED BY
A PRIVATE WELL


MADISON



Source: *Technical Guide For Addressing Petroleum Vapor Intrusion At Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites.* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Underground Storage Tanks, Washington, D.C. June 2015.

Using A Conceptual Site Model (CSM)

Feedback Loop throughout the Remedial Process

Commonly Used Resources

- Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS)
- RR Sites Map
- County GIS websites
- Local Governmental Agencies
- *Site Investigation Scoping: Identifying Contaminants of Concern*, DNR Publication RR-101

SITE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN NR (716.09)

Site Info

- Contacts
- Location Maps
- Scoping Evaluation
- Operational history

Physical & Geological Setting

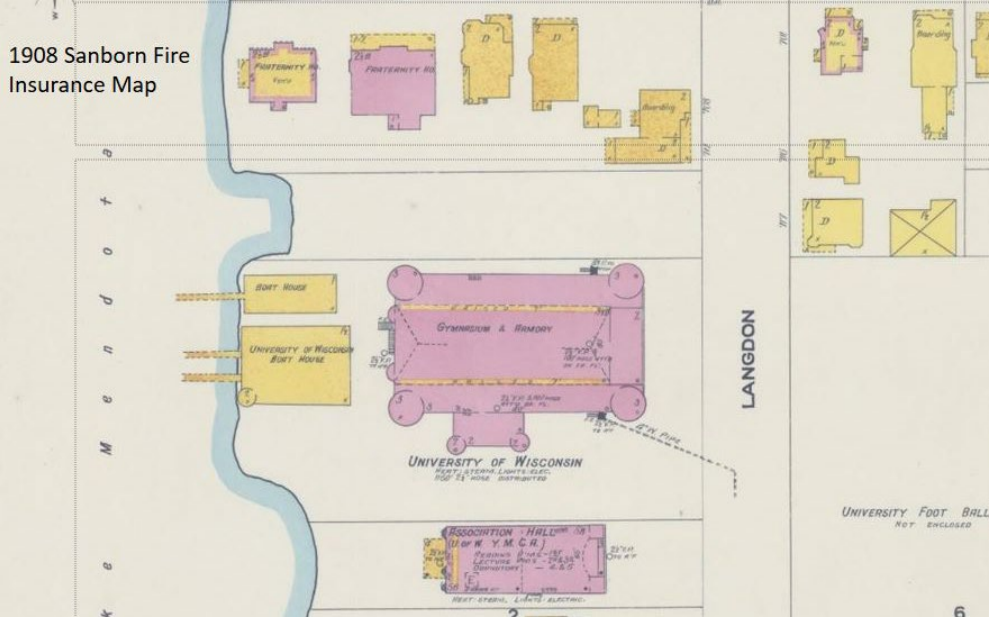
- Topography
- Drainage / Hydrology
- Hydrogeology
- Soils & Geology
- Pathways

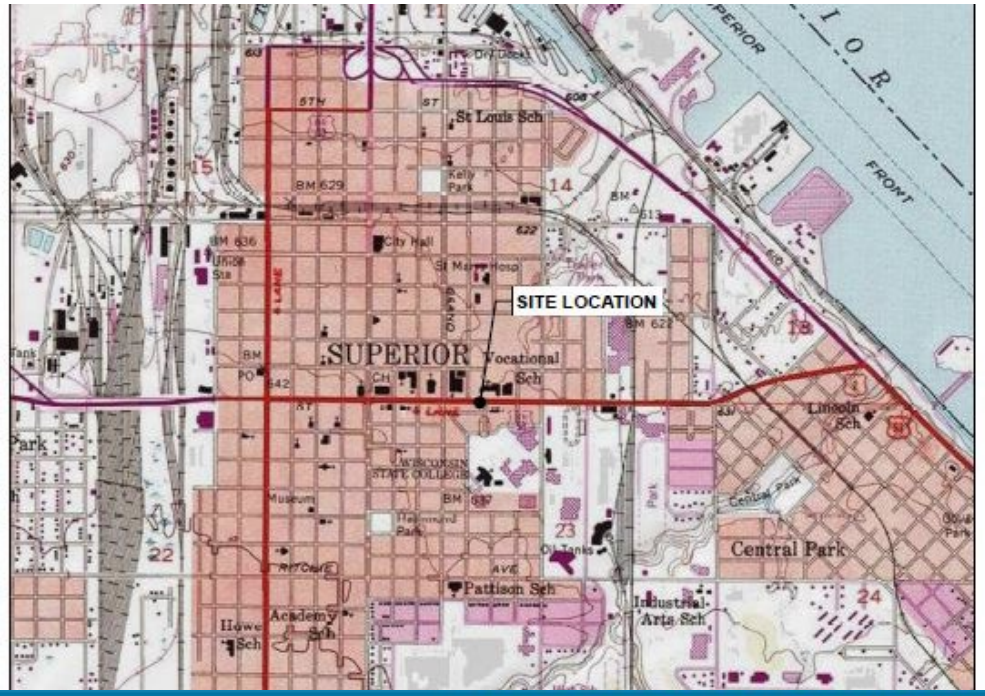
Sampling & Analysis

- Techniques
- Maps
- Methods
- Parameters
- QA/QC

Other

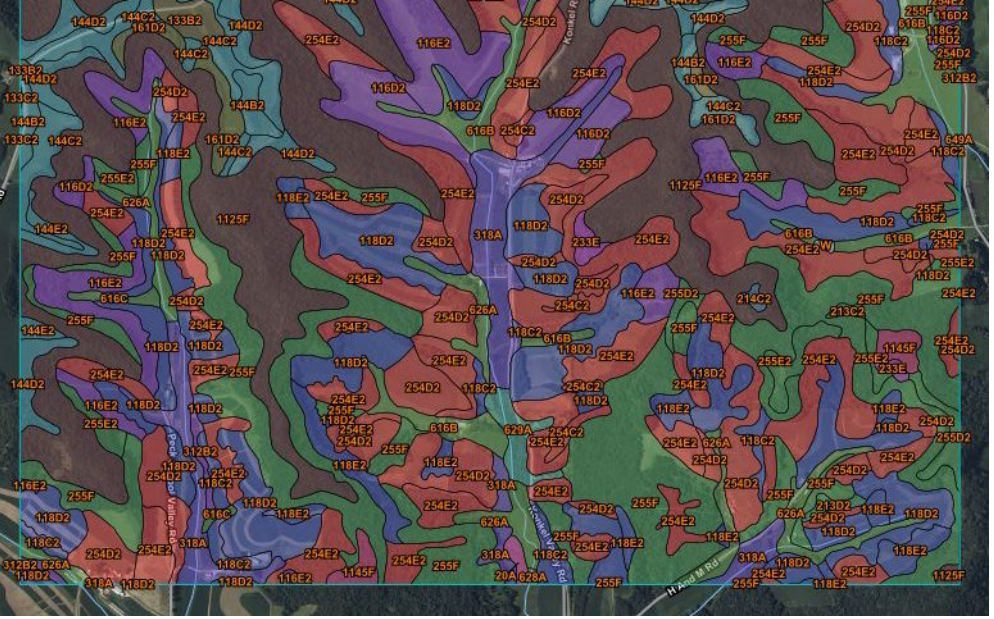
- Investigative Derived Waste
- Schedule





Site Information

- Contacts
- Location maps
- Results of scoping evaluation



Physical & Geological Setting

- Topography
- Drainage / Hydrology
- Soils & Geology
- Hydrogeology
- Pathways

Sampling & Analysis Plan

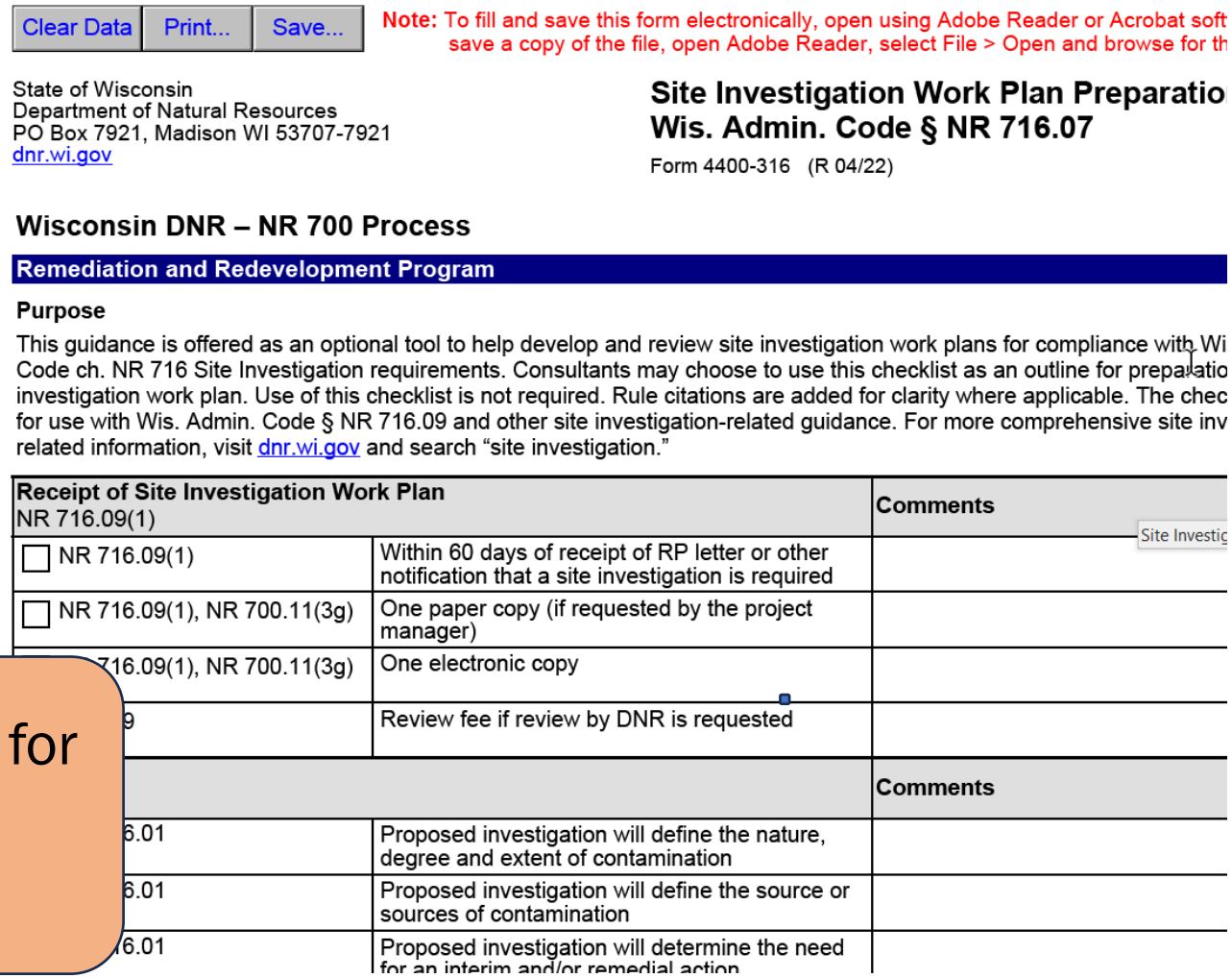
- Techniques
- Maps
- Methods
- Parameters
- QA/QC

Other Information

- Logic – How and Why
- Investigative Derived Waste
- Site Management
- Schedule/Timeframes
  - Site investigation completion
  - Report development & deliverables

Site Investigation Work Plan Preparation Checklist

- Outlines work plan requirements for site investigation (NR 716)
- Optional



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save a copy of the file, open Adobe Reader, select File > Open and browse for th

State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov

Site Investigation Work Plan Preparatio
Wis. Admin. Code § NR 716.07
Form 4400-316 (R 04/22)

Wisconsin DNR – NR 700 Process

Remediation and Redevelopment Program

Purpose

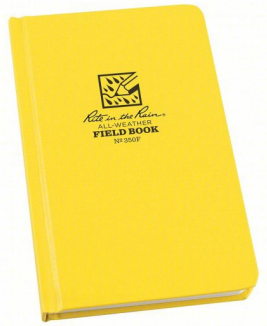
This guidance is offered as an optional tool to help develop and review site investigation work plans for compliance with Wi
Code ch. NR 716 Site Investigation requirements. Consultants may choose to use this checklist as an outline for prepa atio
investigation work plan. Use of this checklist is not required. Rule citations are added for clarity where applicable. The chec
for use with Wis. Admin. Code § NR 716.09 and other site investigation-related guidance. For more comprehensive site inv
related information, visit dnr.wi.gov and search "site investigation."

Receipt of Site Investigation Work Plan NR 716.09(1)		**Comments**
☐ NR 716.09(1)	Within 60 days of receipt of RP letter or other notification that a site investigation is required	
☐ NR 716.09(1), NR 700.11(3g)	One paper copy (if requested by the project manager)	
☐ 716.09(1), NR 700.11(3g)	One electronic copy	
☐ 9	Review fee if review by DNR is requested	
		Comments
☐ 6.01	Proposed investigation will define the nature, degree and extent of contamination	
☐ 6.01	Proposed investigation will define the source or sources of contamination	
☐ 6.01	Proposed investigation will determine the need for an interim and/or remedial action	

Work Plan Timing (NR 716.09)

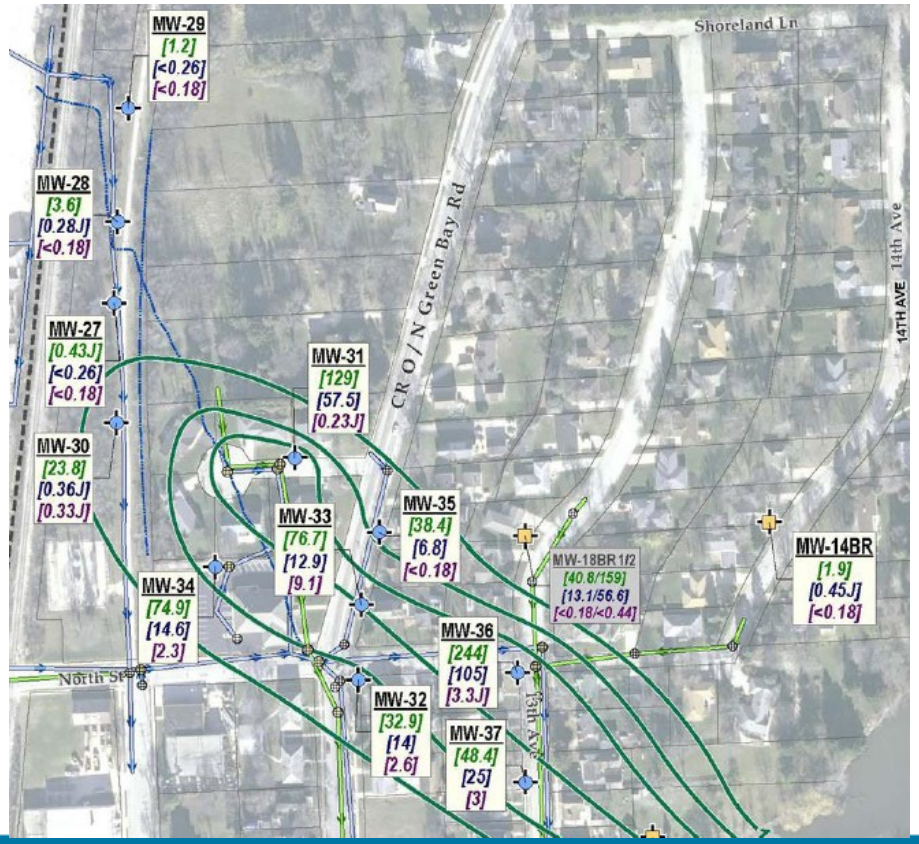
Required within 60 days of RP letter

Field Investigation (NR 716.11)

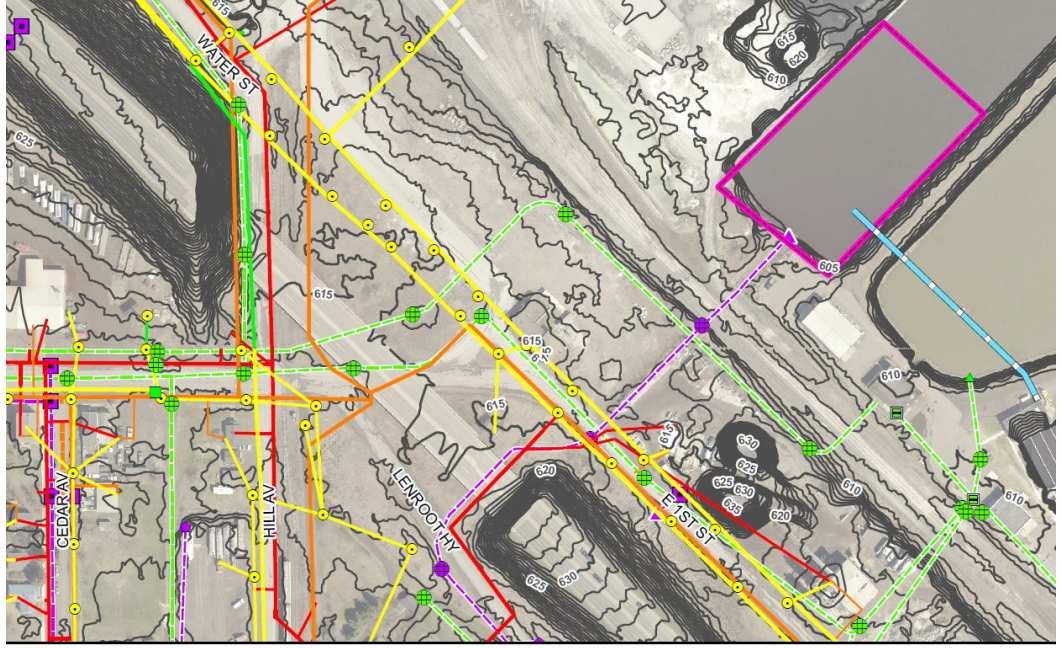


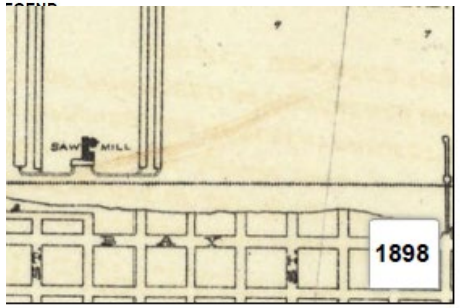
- Determine the degree and extent of contamination in ALL af media
- Must evaluate:
  - All potential migration pathways – e.g., utility corridors
  - Impacts to receptors & resources
  - Rock, soil, and sediment characteristics
  - Extent of contamination in soil, saturated materials, groundwater, & air
- Off-site affected properties may need to be evaluated
- Consider collecting natural attenuation parameters
- Manage investigative derived waste (IDW) and label all containers

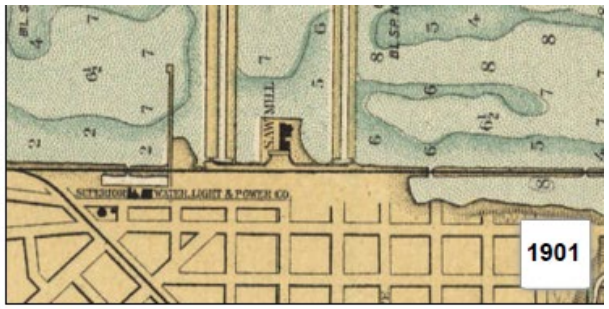
Site Investigation Report (NR 716.15)

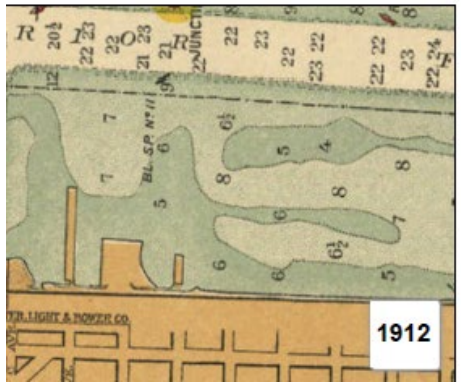


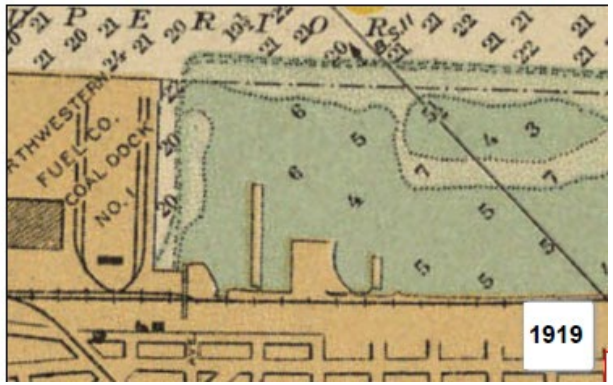
- Site Information
- Results – Detailed Narrative
- Visual Aids
- Deed and Locational Information
- Conclusions & Recommendations











Site and Background Information

- Cover Letter
- Executive Summary
- NR712 certification requirements
- General information
- Background information
- Methods of investigation

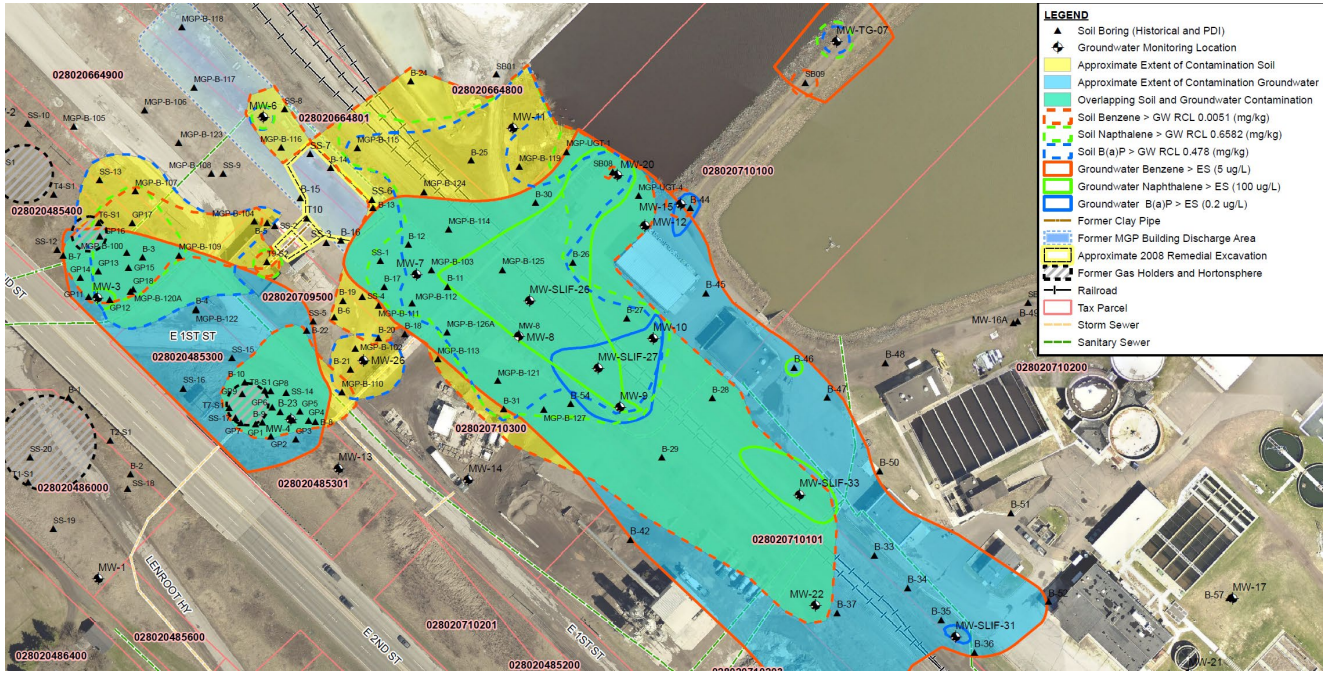
Results

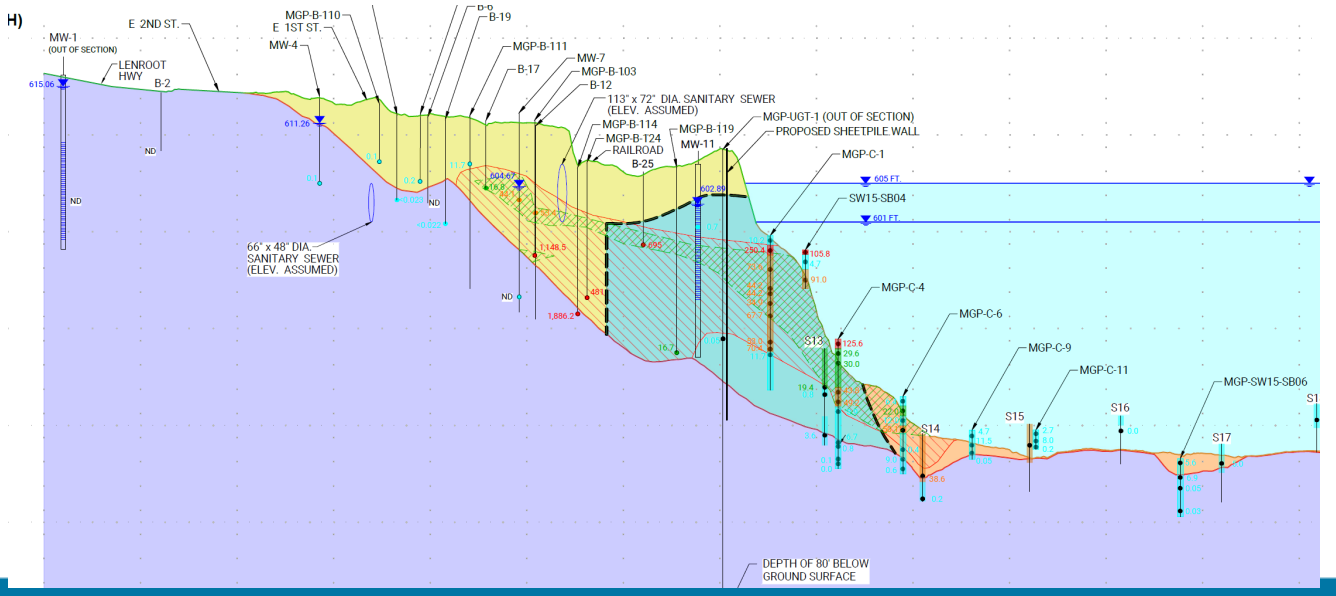
- Scoping Information
- Sequence of activities
- Data and observations
- Inconsistencies
- Groundwater characteristics
- Stratigraphy
- Contaminants and impacts
- Results interpretation
- Hydraulic conductivity
- Refine Conceptual Site Model

Feedback Loop throughout the Remedial Process

Visual Aids

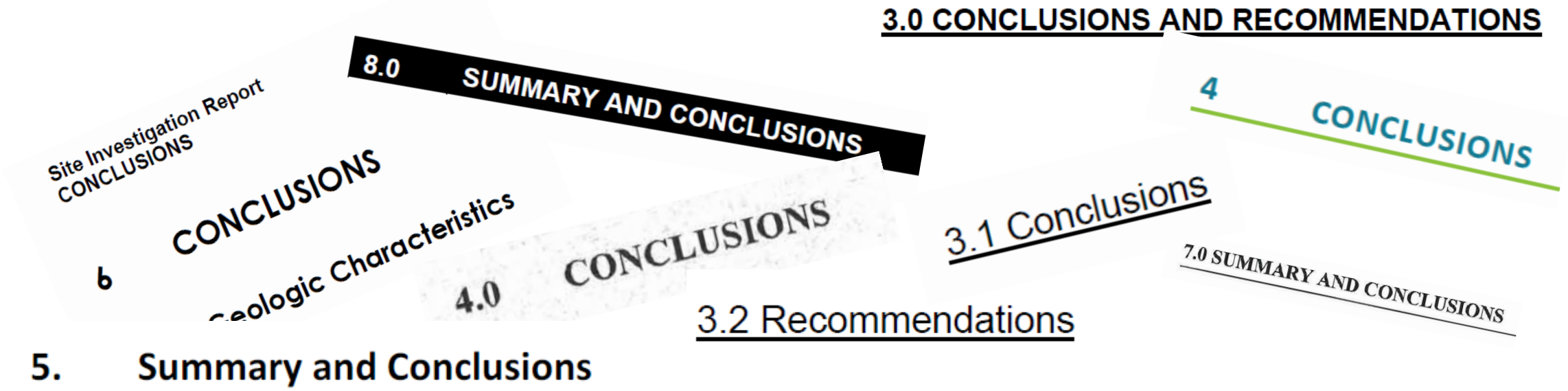
- Location Map
- Water table maps
- Potentiometric surface maps
- Isoconcentration maps
- Cross sections
- Tables
- Well and borehole documentation





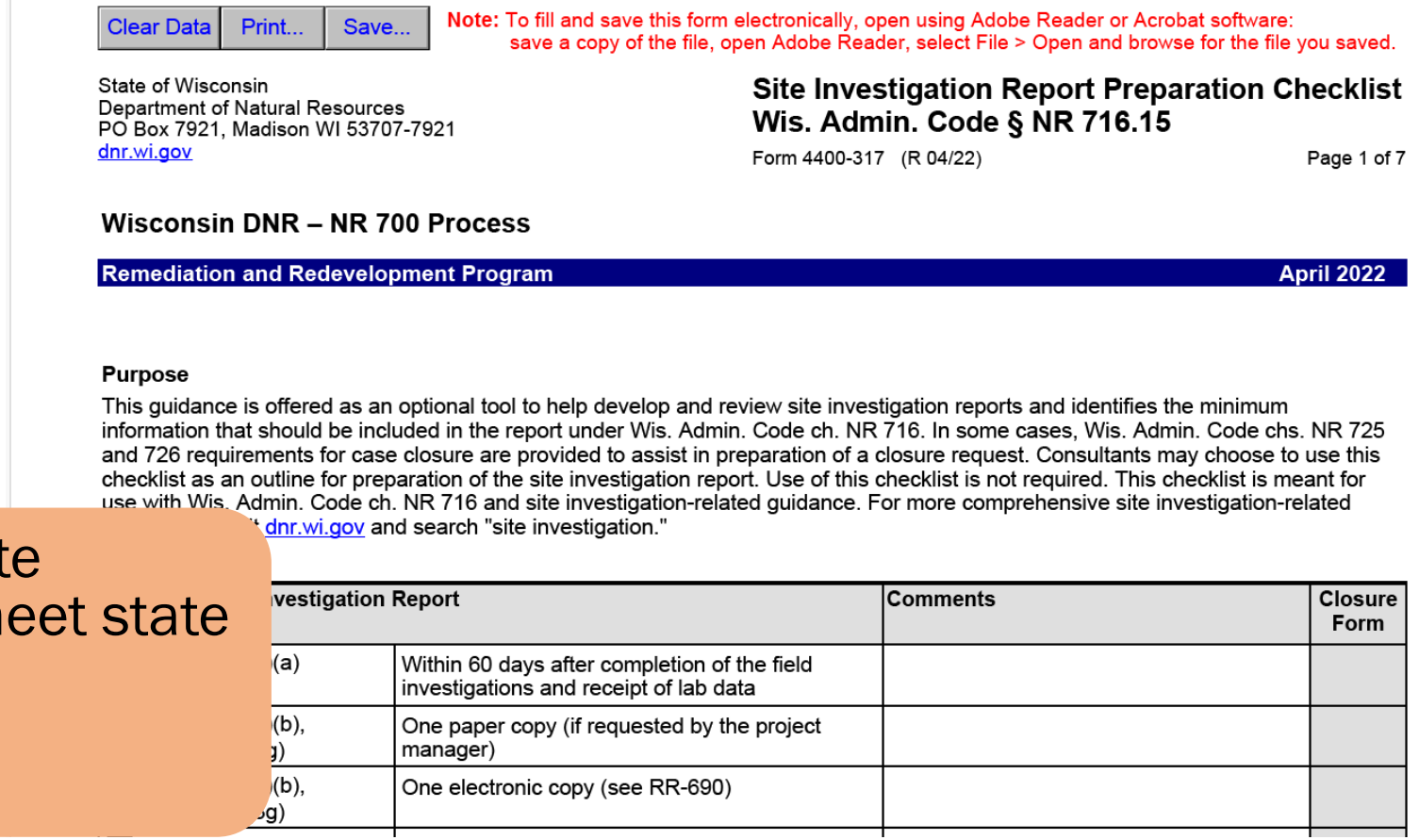
Conclusions and Recommendations

- Summary of Results
- Recommendations for Further Actions



Site Investigation Report Preparation Checklist

- Can help to develop a site investigation report to meet state requirements (NR 716)
- Optional



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Department of Natural Resources
PO Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921
dnr.wi.gov

Site Investigation Report Preparation Checklist
Wis. Admin. Code § NR 716.15

Form 4400-317 (R 04/22) Page 1 of 7

Wisconsin DNR – NR 700 Process

Remediation and Redevelopment Program **April 2022**

Purpose

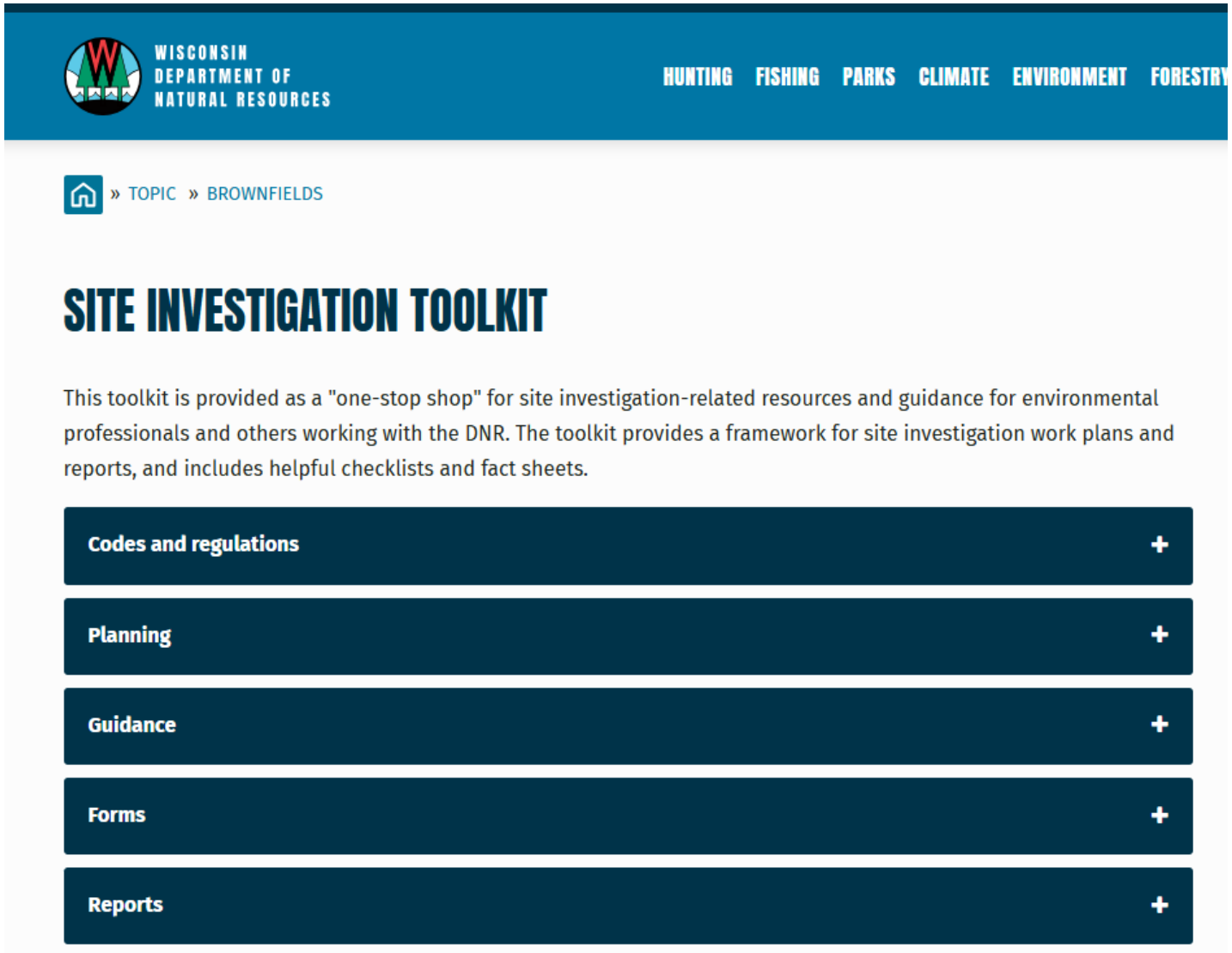
This guidance is offered as an optional tool to help develop and review site investigation reports and identifies the minimum information that should be included in the report under Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 716. In some cases, Wis. Admin. Code chs. NR 725 and 726 requirements for case closure are provided to assist in preparation of a closure request. Consultants may choose to use this checklist as an outline for preparation of the site investigation report. Use of this checklist is not required. This checklist is meant for use with Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 716 and site investigation-related guidance. For more comprehensive site investigation-related dnr.wi.gov and search "site investigation."

vestigation Report		Comments	Closure Form
(a)	Within 60 days after completion of the field investigations and receipt of lab data		
(b), g)	One paper copy (if requested by the project manager)		
(b), g)	One electronic copy (see RR-690)		

Site Investigation Report Timing (NR 716.15)

Within 60 days after completion of the field investigation and receipt of laboratory data

Web Resources Available



Geosyntec consultants

PREPARING FOR THE FIELD: SAMPLING BEST PRACTICES

WDNR Back to Basics Learning Series

July 17, 2025

Adam Roder, PE, PG

AGENDA

Site Investigation Work Plan (planning!)

Conducting the Sampling (field work!)

Questions?

SITE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN(NING)

- A work plan / proposal / scope of work / etc. is all about PLANNING
  - NR 716 Site Investigation Work Plan (NR 716.09) requires thoroughness, but much is applicable to other forms of a proposal to a client

    - What is site history?
    - Identify potential contaminants of concern [see RR-101 Site Investigation Scoping]
    - Develop rationale for: what (media, parameters) / where (location, depth) / why (suspected sources, grid pattern) / how (methodology) / who (novice, experienced staff, team of people) / when (expedited results, other schedule factors)
- Reminder of paid vs. unpaid SIWP submittal to WDNR
  - Paid (60 calendar day review period); unpaid (WDNR may comment via email - wait 30 days unless instructed to proceed) [PUB-RR-967 NR 700 Process & Timeline Overview]

SITE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN(NING)

- Access agreement?
  - Pre-purchase due diligence, change in property owner, off-site property
- Media and sampling techniques
  - Conceptual site model - source(s), geology, fate & transport, potential receptors, etc.
- Subcontractor team* (driller, laboratory, surveyor, private utility locator)
  - Qualified contractor list?
  - Qualifications…availability…cost…other factors
  - Subcontractor agreements, certificates of insurance
  - *More than a commodity provider…use their expertise for challenging contaminants, field conditions, etc.

SITE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN(NING)

- Field equipment
  - In-house vs. rentals, availability, calibration, training (Right PID bulb for the job - 10.6 eV vs. 11.7 eV?)
- Utility locating
  - Digger's Hotline - proper advance notice, know the rules for expired marks
  - Private utility locating – understand limits of Digger's Hotline coverage
- Health & Safety Plan
  - Anticipate site hazards & mitigation steps

SITE INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN(NING)

- Other things to consider when developing work plan
  - Depth to groundwater (aquifer protection – double-cased piezometers)
  - Depth to bedrock
  - Historical fill (drilling obstructions?)
  - Sample integrity: **QA/QC samples** (duplicates, blanks, controls, etc.), storage on ice, delivery to laboratory (e.g., Friday sampling - will lab receive samples on Saturday? Is there a hold time constraint? Holidays?)
  - Weather conditions
  - Health & safety
  - Investigation derived waste staging & disposal
- Scheduling & coordination…let's get in the field!

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLING

- Specified “ways of doing things” need to dictate field operations
  - ASTM standards – USCS, split spoon sampling, Phase II ESA scoping, etc.
  - Lab sample methodologies – preservatives, mass of soil requirements, hold times
  - WDNR guidance documents - https://widnr.widencollective.com/portals/n3gjtfty/RRDocumentSearchPortal#993f50ae-e89d-41c8-aebe-71243f3b360b

  - Company standard operating procedures (SOPs) – decon, drilling operations, sample collection, soil boring logs, field notes, sampling for certain parameters (e.g., PFAS), etc.

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLING

- Do field staff understand the what / where / why / how type questions?

Primary Project Details

Project Name:

Project code / Phase(s) / Task(s) / Activity Code(s) / Required Comments:

Link to Project Folder:

Project team and subcontractor contact info up to date in THA? ○ Y ○ N

Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE)

Will field staff be assisting with preparation of THA/HASP? ○ Y ○ N ○ N/A

Are pre-existing forms complete? ○ Y ○ N ○ N/A

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLING

- Don’t forget the field supplies!
  - Proposal, work plan, scope of work, access agreement
  - PPE
  - Pens, field book
  - Tape measure
  - Camera, whiteboard
  - Zip lock bags
  - PID, meters, pumps, bailers, rope, sampling equip.
  - Sample containers, preservatives, cooler, ice
  - Decon supplies
  - Buckets, IDW drums
  - Garbage bags, broom

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLING

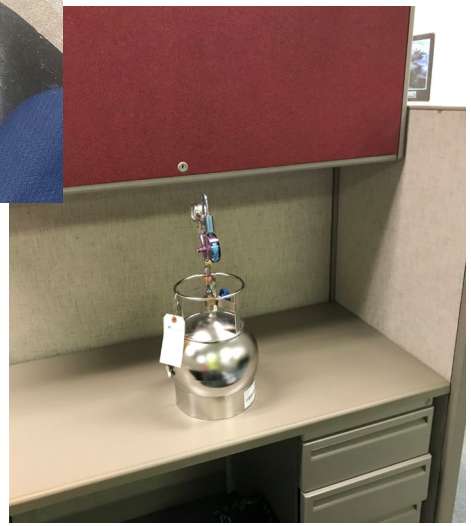
- Soil
  - Hand augers, direct push (Geoprobe®), hollow stem augers (split spoons, Shelby tubes), rotosonic (air rotary / rock coring for bedrock)…test pits…high-resolution methodologies…

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLING

- Groundwater
  - NR 141 permanent monitoring wells vs. small-diameter wells
    - Constituents of concern?
    - Geology / hydrogeology – well development
    - Well construction materials
    - Small-diameter wells, pre-packed well screens – NR 141 variance request
    - Temporary wells may be an option, but consider potential data limitations (suspended sediment, limited groundwater volume)
  - Filter metals samples…but not other constituents
  - Bailers or peristaltic pump (low flow) most common…other pump styles may be an option
  - WDNR PUBL-DG-037 Groundwater Sampling Desk Reference
  - WDNR PUBL-DG-038 Groundwater Sampling Field Manual

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLING

- Vapor (sub-slab, soil vapor, air)
  - Soil gas probes, sub-slab vapor points, indoor air
  - Passive vs. active samplers



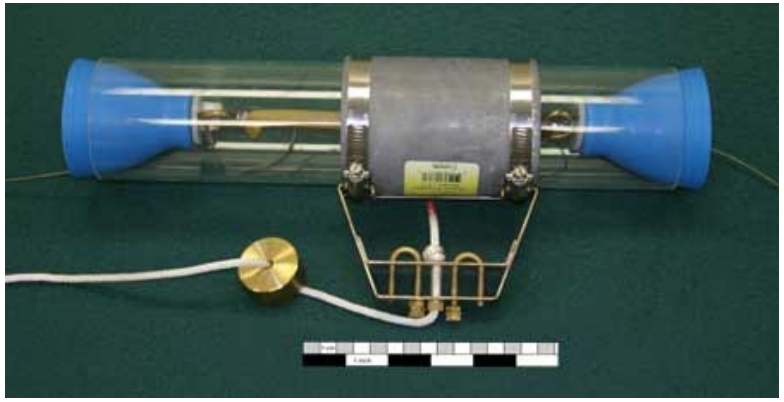
- WDNR RR-800 Vapor Intrusion Guidance (comments on current draft due **July 27th**)

CONDUCTING THE SAMPLING

- Sediment & surface water
  - Sediment surface vs. depth
  - WDNR RR-0117 Contaminated Sediment Fact Sheet
  - Water surface vs. depth







- For all sampling, don't forget to fully complete the Chain of Custody forms!
- Next, the laboratory results arrive…to be continued…

QUESTIONS?

Adam J. Roder, PE (WI, IL), PG (WI)

Principal Engineer / Geologist

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Geosyntec consultants

engineers | scientists | innovators

LANGAN

Back to Basics

Working with the Lab and Understanding Lab Reports

July 17, 2025

Presenters

Jeff Ramey
Wisconsin Operations Lead

Krys Trafalski
Senior Staff Chemist

Laboratory Selection

Not all labs do the same thing the same way.

Capability & Methods

NR 149 Certification

Laboratory Location

Initial Lab Communications

Project Setup

Overcommunicate

Regulatory Action Limits and Analyte Lists

Historical Data

TAT Requirements

Special Method Requirements (Short Hold!)

Project Scope and Schedule

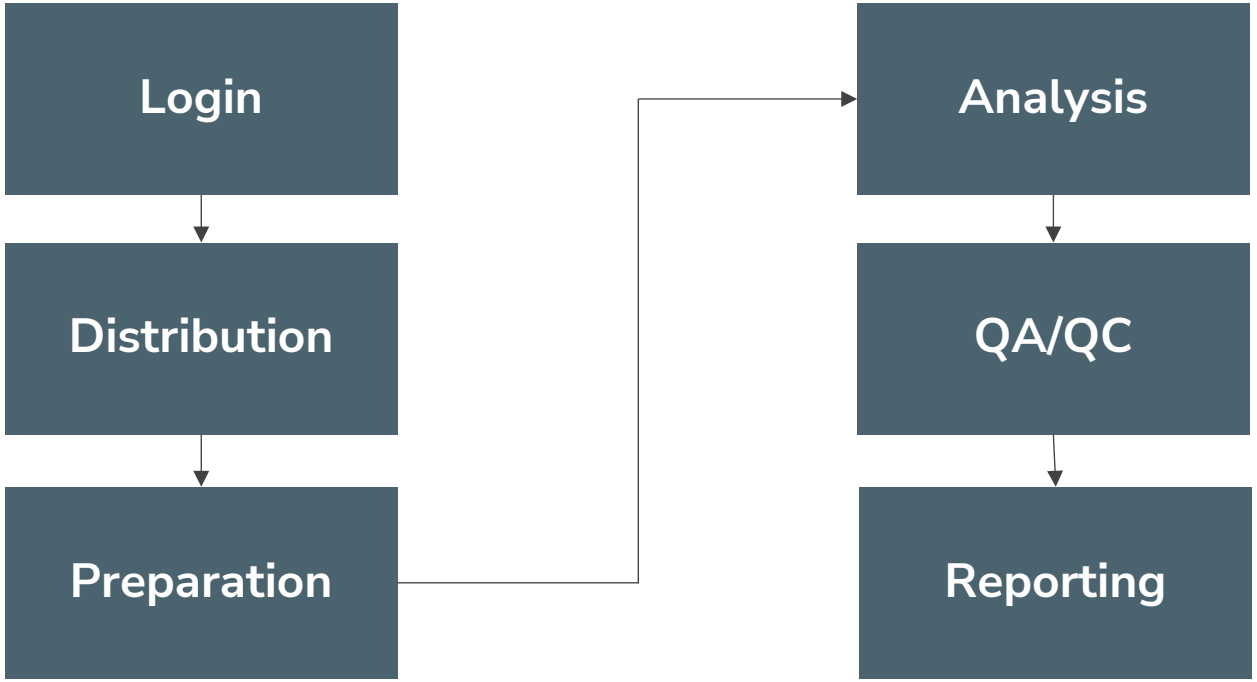
Reporting Requirements and EDDs

In the field…

- Sampling impacts to QC
  - Collecting Samples in incorrect containers
  - Sample Preservation – including ice
- Field QC – What is it good for?
  - Field Duplicate
  - Field Blank
  - Equipment Blank
  - Rinsate Blank
  - Trip Blank
- Communicate field observations to the lab (HOT! Samples)

Demystifying the Lab

What happens after you drop off your samples?

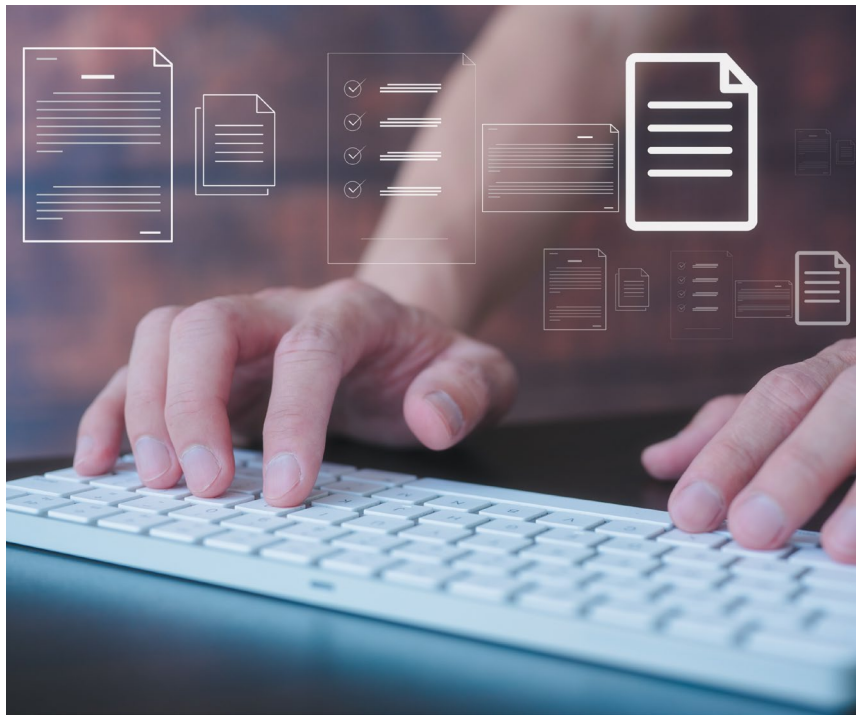


Lab Reports – What to Expect

Sample Data
- Case Narrative
- Summary of results
- Surrogate Recoveries (if applicable)
- Field QC Data

Lab QC
- Method Blanks
- Blank Spikes (BS, LCS, LFB, etc.)
- MS/MSDs
- Duplicates

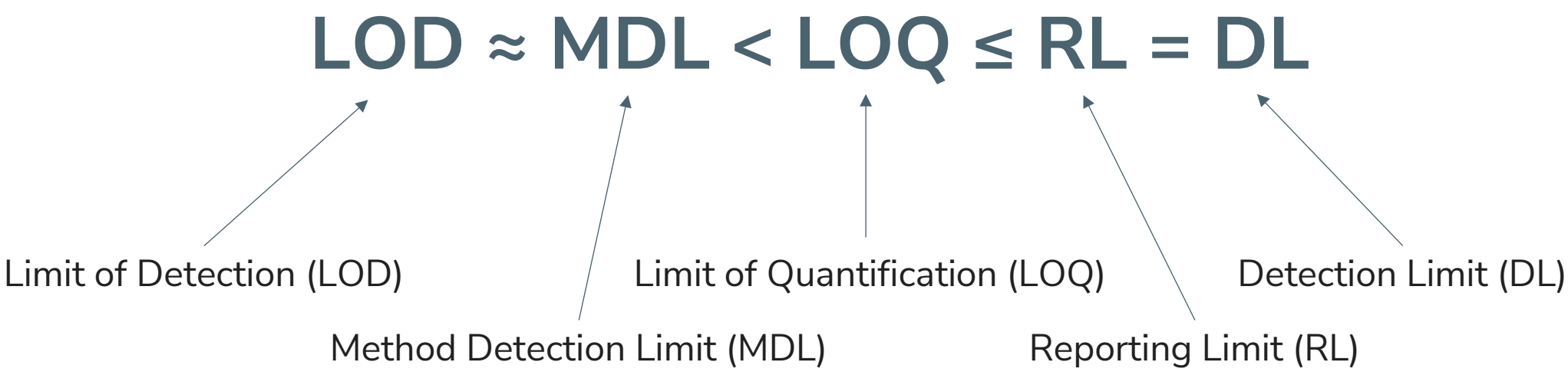
Instrument QC (Data Packages)
- Instrument Calibration Data
- Instrument QC (calibration checks, method-specific QC, etc.)
- Raw Data



Sample Data & Reporting Limits

Seeing vs. Measuring

Reporting to the Method Detection Limit (MDL) is required in WI.



Dilutions – MDL & DL Increased!

Why did the lab dilute my sample?

Two Most Common Reasons:

1. One or more target analytes were beyond the calibration range of the instrument.
2. Reduce Non-Target Interferences

MDL & DL increase proportionally to the dilution factor

% Moisture also plays a role in increasing the MDL/DL

Laboratory Interferences

Labs use solvents and chemicals that are the targets of some analyses to prepare and analyze samples.

Common interferences:

- Methylene Chloride
- Acetone
- Hexane

High levels of non-target compounds (e.g., hydrocarbons or NAPL) can interfere with organics analysis.

High levels of dissolved solids or salts can interfere with metals analysis.

Lab Reports – Batch QC Data

Batches of up to 20 Samples

- Matrix Matched QC
  - Water Samples: Lab DI
  - Soil Samples: Sand
- Method/Lab Blanks
  - Demonstrates the preparation/extraction method is free of target analyte(s)
- Laboratory Control Samples (Spikes)
  - Demonstrates the laboratory's method precision
- Matrix Spikes
  - Demonstrates the effect of the sample matrix on the analysis
- Duplicates
  - Demonstrates the laboratory's accuracy

Qualified Results = Usable Data

A sample result reported between the MDL and RL is considered an estimated result and receives a “J” qualifier **but that’s not all…**

Environmental Labs are not perfect. Things happen, mistakes occur, instruments get gunked up, and samples can be a pain.

- QC exceedances aren’t always unacceptable.
- Not communicating QC exceedances to the client *IS* unacceptable.
  - Case Narrative
  - Qualifiers

Examples of Data Qualifiers/Flags

Commonly Used Qualifiers

- **J:** A result between the MDL & RL
- **B:** Blank contamination
- **E:** Result above the calibration range
- **D:** Dilution
- **U:** Result not detected above the RL

Labs have the freedom to use whatever characters they like as qualifiers so long as it's defined somewhere in the report.

- Eurofins: *-/+ (provides bias directionality)
- Pace (MA): Q
- York: CCVE (non-directional)
- ECCS ☹: HC (directional)

Questions?

Comparing Soil & Groundwater Sampling Results with Standards

Jodie Thistle, DNR

Analytical methods used shall be suitable for the matrix, type of analyte, expected level of analyte, regulatory limit, and potential interferences in the samples to be tested. Wis. Admin. Code § NR 716.13.

Soil (ch. NR 720)

Consider the limit of detection (**LOD**), limit of quantitation (**LOQ**) and laboratory qualifier **"J"** to determine if a soil or groundwater standard is exceeded

RR-0151 - Guidance: Soil Residual Contaminant Level (RCL) Spreadsheet https://widnr.widen.net/s/hkvwqpzggz

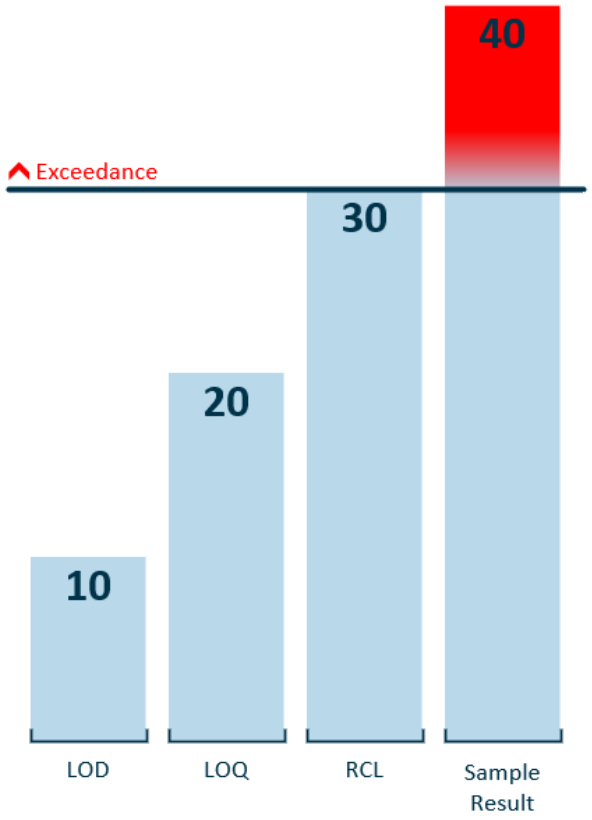
Groundwater (ch. NR 140)

Groundwater Quality Standards:
- Preventive Action Limits
- Enforcement Standards

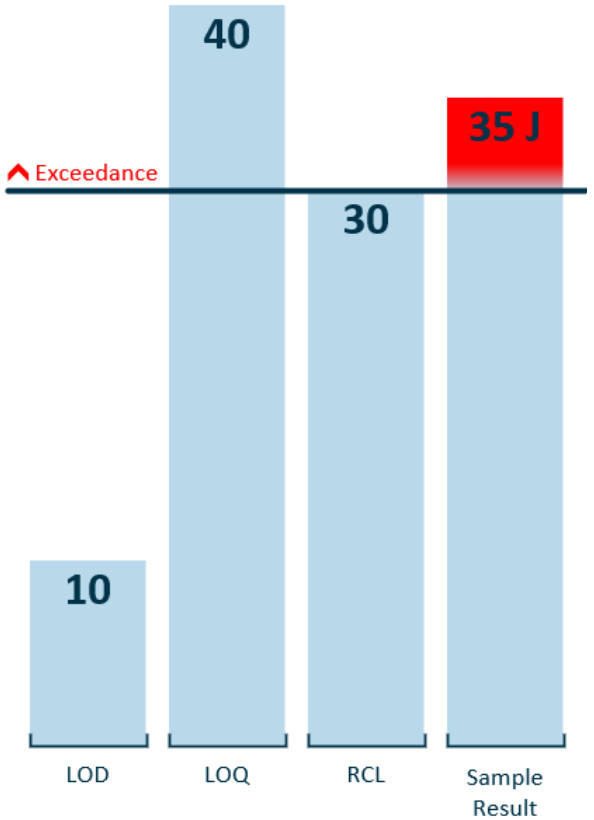
Wis. Admin. Code ch. 140

Comparing Soil Results § NR 720.07(2)

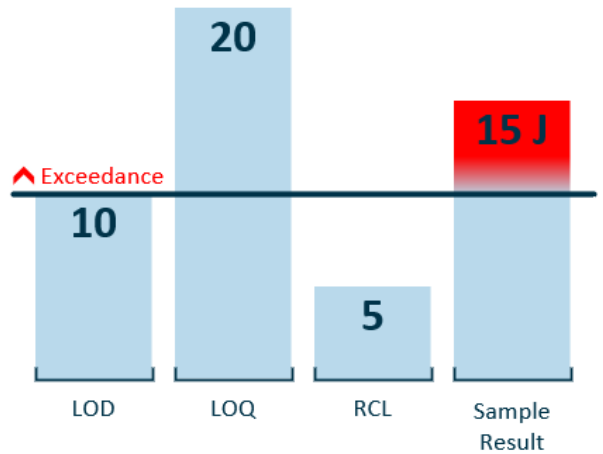
An appropriate analytical method shall have limits of detection or limits of quantitation, or both, at or below soil cleanup standards where possible.



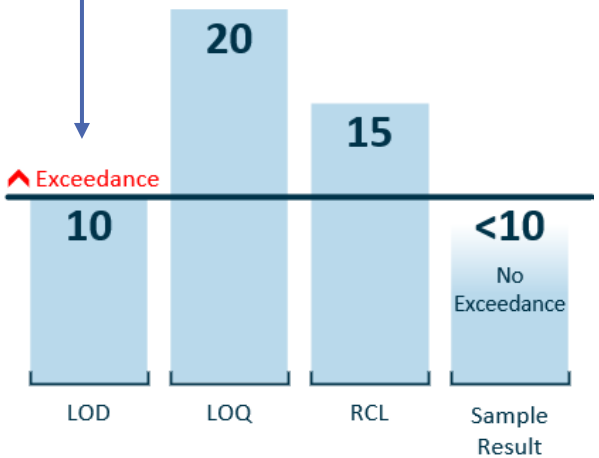
The soil cleanup standard is exceeded when the sample result is greater than the LOD, LOQ and RCL



The soil cleanup standard is exceeded when the sample result is estimated (i.e., J-flagged) above the RCL.



The soil cleanup standard is exceeded when the sample result is estimated (i.e., J-flagged) above the RCL and LOD.

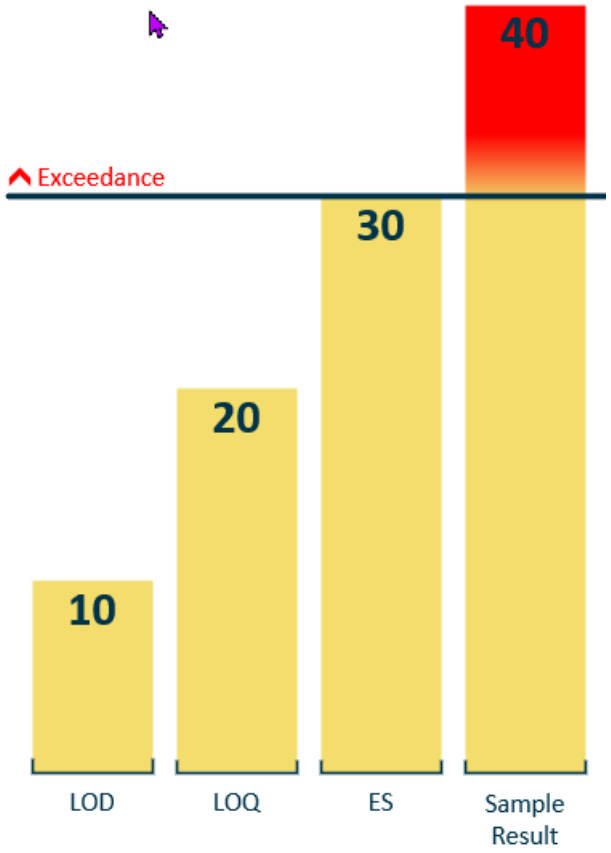


The soil cleanup standard not is exceeded when the sample result is below the LOD.

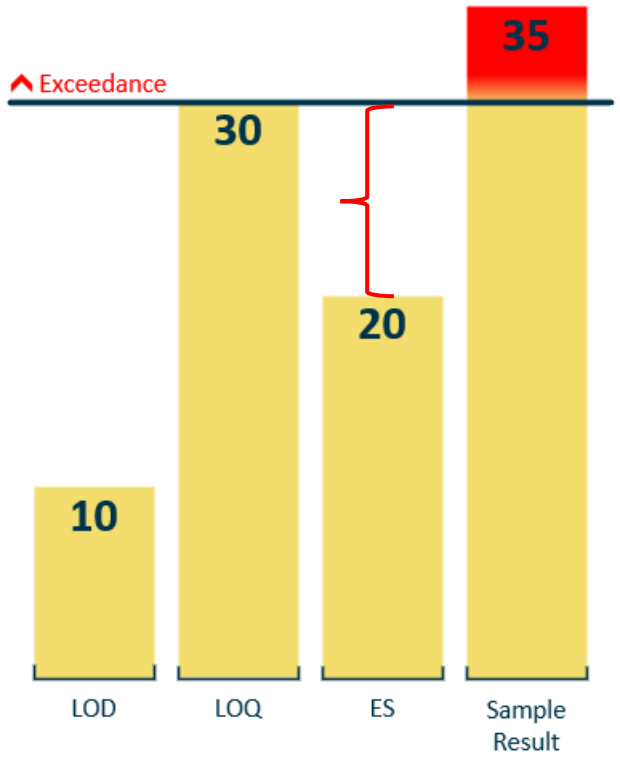
LOD = limit of detection | LOQ = limit of quantitation | RCL = residual contaminant level

Groundwater (§§ NR 140.14 and NR 140.16)

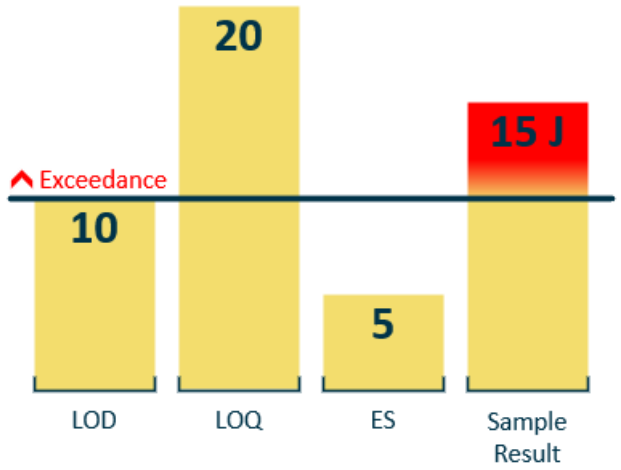
The laboratory shall select the analytical methodology which…has an LOD and LOQ below the preventive action limit or produces the lowest available LOD and LOQ if the LOD and LOQ are above the preventive action limit.



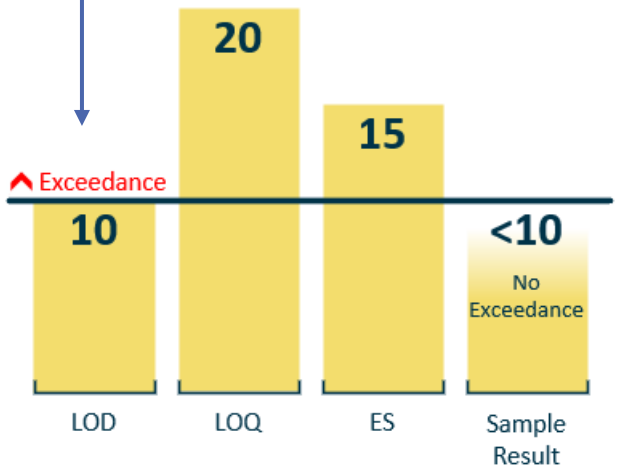
The enforcement standard is exceeded when the sample result is greater than the LOD, LOQ and ES.



The enforcement standard is exceeded when the ES is between the LOD and LOQ, and the sample result is above the LOQ.



The enforcement standard is exceeded when the ES is below the LOD and the sample result is estimated (i.e., J-flagged) above the ES and LOD.



The enforcement standard not is exceeded when the sample result is below the LOD.

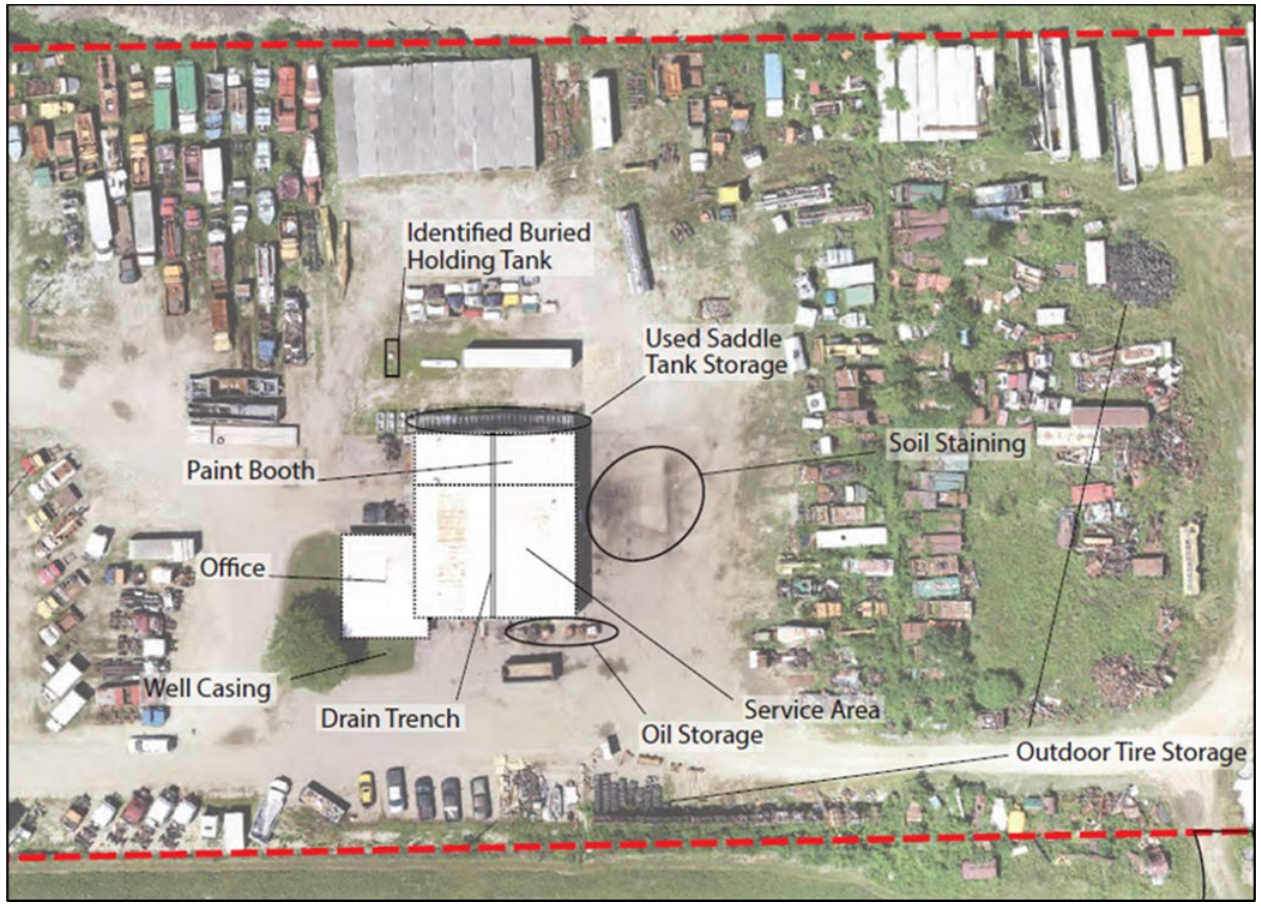
LOD = limit of detection | LOQ = limit of quantitation | ES = enforcement standard

Tips, Tricks and Examples

Michele Norman, DNR

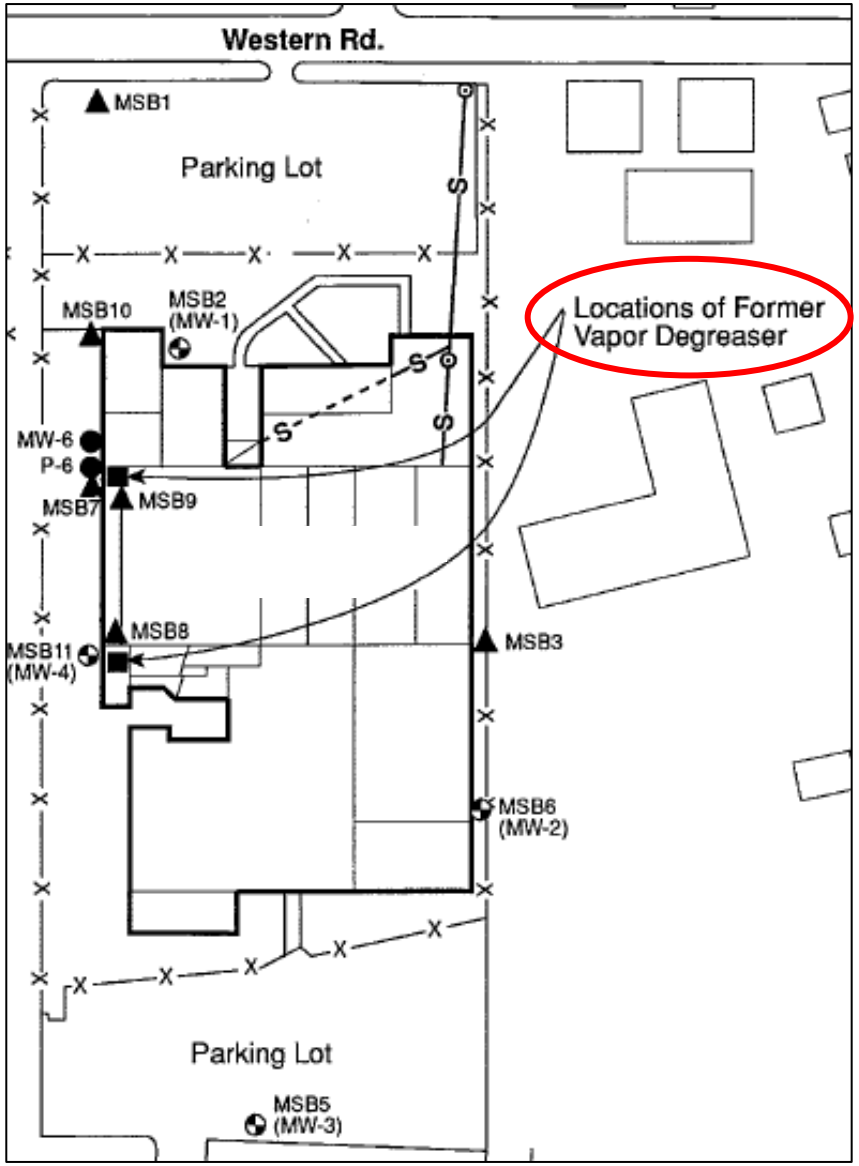
Consider the site history and operations

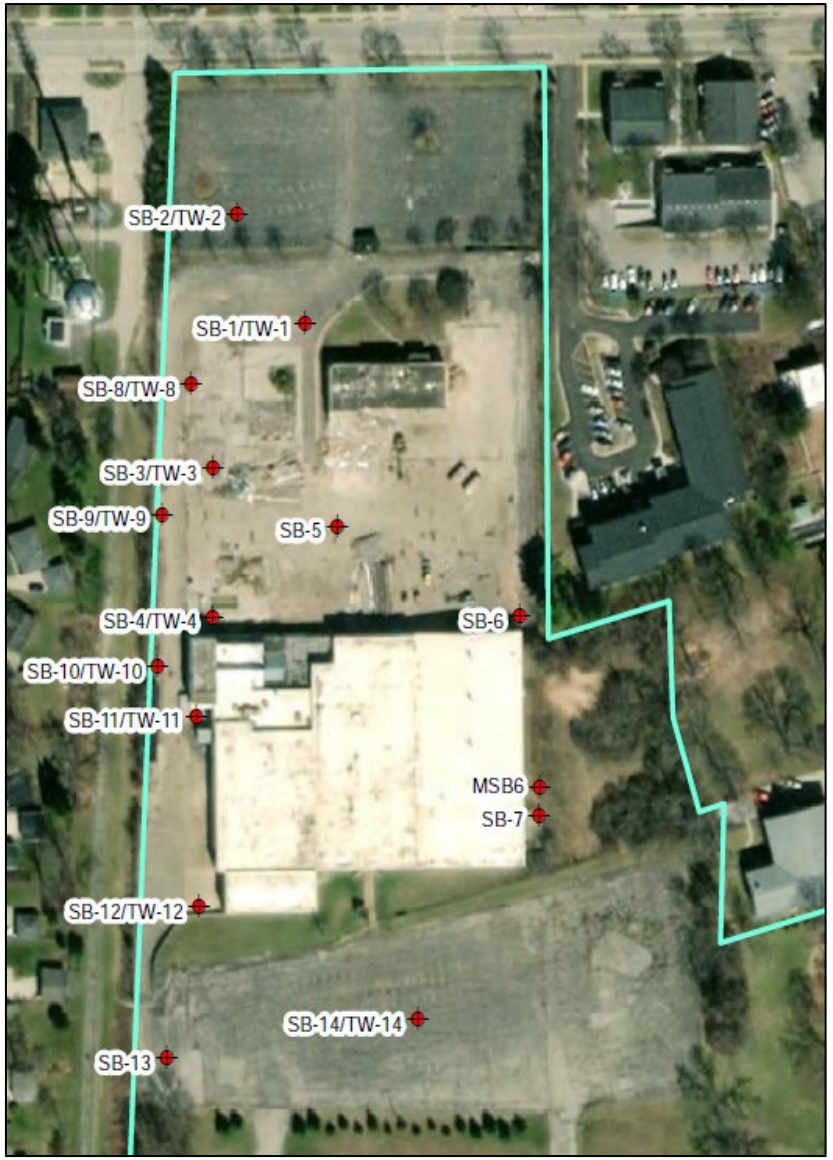
- Relation to the reported hazardous substance discharge.
- Building layout figure with current and historical uses and sub-grade features
- Building expansions and any soil/waste filling activities
- Location of added features



Example:

Figure on the left is more helpful in justifying sampling locations.





Example:

- As facilities expand, site conditions, relevant to receptors, may change.
- Note the wetland area near the parcel's center.

1970 Aerial

1980 Aerial

1990 Aerial

Describe Sampling Rationale

- Clarify ALL hazardous substance discharges being investigated and all potential sources.

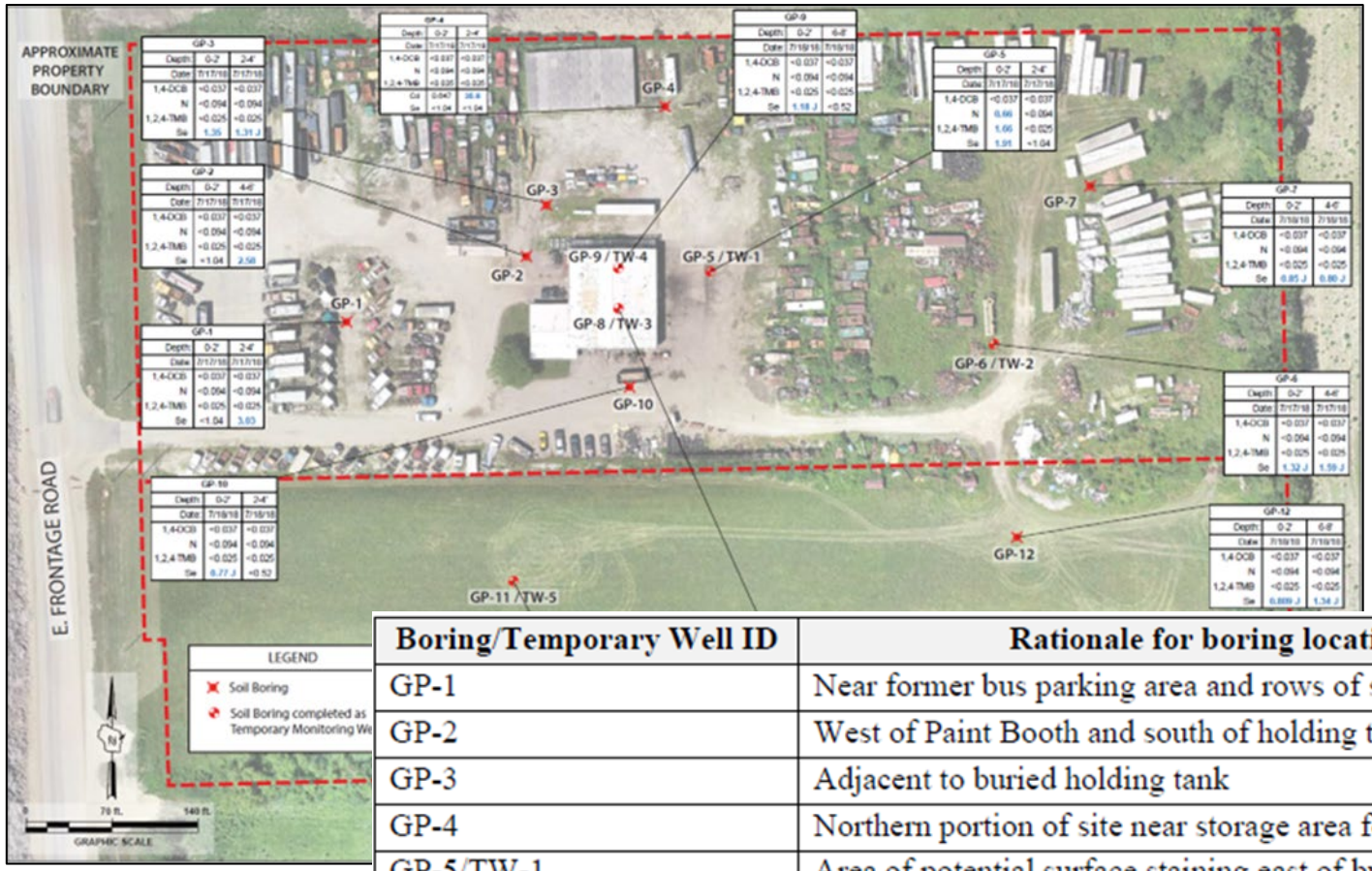
- Justify sampling locations.
  - Sampling strategy differs for a point discharge vs. sitewide contamination.
  - For a point discharge (e.g., UST, sump, back door), always sample in the source area.

- Provide figure(s) and table(s) with original data from Phase II ESA, TSSA report, etc.

- Scope for Emerging Contaminants

Example:

- Provide a table that explains why you are sampling where you are sampling.
- Also helpful to see a list of the analytes being sampled at each location.



Boring/Temporary Well ID	Rationale for boring location
GP-1	Near former bus parking area and rows of stored trucks
GP-2	West of Paint Booth and south of holding tank
GP-3	Adjacent to buried holding tank
GP-4	Northern portion of site near storage area for trucks
GP-5/TW-1	Area of potential surface staining east of building
GP-6/TW-2	Near overturned school bus and scrap materials at southeastern portion of the property
GP-7	Brick/debris near eastern portion of the property
GP-8/TW-3	Near floor trench inside maintenance building
GP-9/TW-4	Northern portion of floor drain
GP-10	Waste oil storage along south side of building
GP-11/TW-5	South parcel, vehicle storage, and possible fill
GP-12	South parcel, vehicle storage, and possible fill

Consider All Possible Receptors

- Remember: Receptors of contamination include more than just private potable wells

- Vapor screening may be required

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Example of Vapor Screening:

- Use recommended distances with known sampling data to evaluate if and where vapor assessment may be warranted.
- Provide figures to support evaluation.

Visual Aids are Worth their Weight in Gold

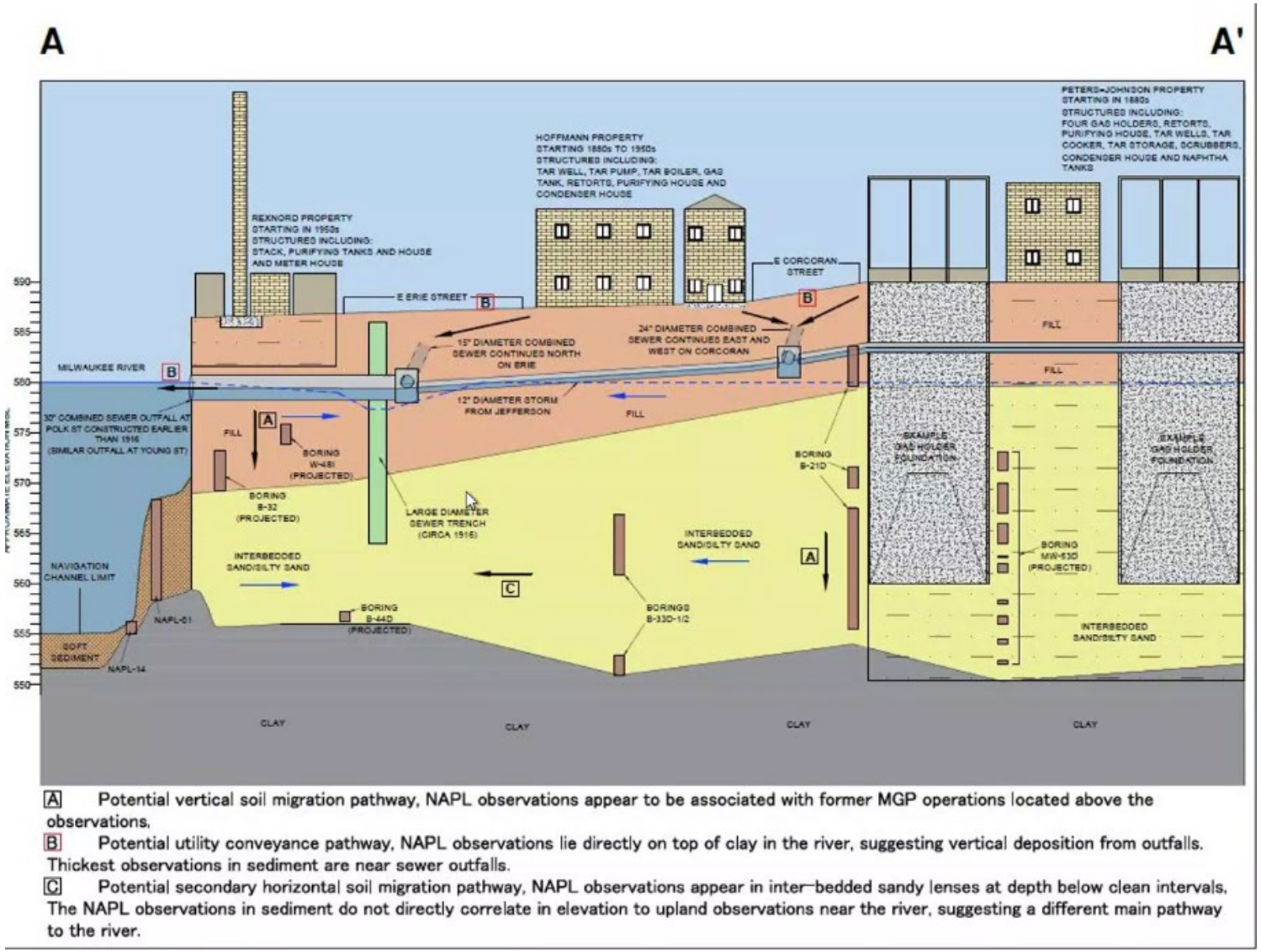
VISUAL AIDS ARE THE FASTEST WAY TO COMMUNICATE

PROVIDE ACCURATE MAPS TO SCALE

TAKE PHOTOS OF SAMPLING -- BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER

Example Cross-Section:

- Include soil layers, migration pathways, building foundations.



A Potential vertical soil migration pathway, NAPL observations appear to be associated with former MGP operations located above the observations.

B Potential utility conveyance pathway, NAPL observations lie directly on top of clay in the river, suggesting vertical deposition from outfalls. Thickest observations in sediment are near sewer outfalls.

C Potential secondary horizontal soil migration pathway, NAPL observations appear in inter-bedded sandy lenses at depth below clean intervals. The NAPL observations in sediment do not directly correlate in elevation to upland observations near the river, suggesting a different main pathway to the river.

Plan for Investigative Waste

- It's NOT okay to dispose investigative waste (e.g., drill cuttings, purge water, etc.) on the ground surface.
- Pay attention to seasonal variations -- freezing drums, frozen stockpiles, tarping challenged by wind/rain.
- Sample for the necessary parameters required for the selected disposal option.
- Proper labeling of waste temporarily stored on-site.

Work with Certified Analytical Laboratory

- Use a lab certified in Wisconsin.
- Use appropriate lab methods that provide detection limits below regulatory standards.
- Include interpretations of any J-flagged data

Moderated Panel Discussion

Bill Nelson,

Godfrey & Kahn

Schedule: Back to Basics Sessions

Back to Basics Training: Investigation, Sampling and Lab Data, July 17, 2025

October 29, 2025

- **Planning for Remediation and Continuing Obligations**
- Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh & virtual

January 23, 2026

- **Applying for Closure and Maintaining Continuing Obligations**
- Madison, Milwaukee, TBD & virtual

April 21, 2026

- **Notifying Affected Parties and the Public**
- Locations TBD

Thank you!

Back to Basics Training: Investigation, Sampling and Lab Data, July 17, 2025

CONNECT WITH US

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"WILD WISCONSIN:
OFF THE RECORD"