1.0 INTRODUCTION

Forest Lake, Vilas County, is an approximately 468-acre seepage lake with a maximum depth of 60 feet and a mean depth of 29 feet (Figure 1.0-1). Forest lake is a clear, oligo-mesotrophic lake with an average summer Secchi depth reading of 23 feet. Since Forest Lake is a seepage lake, water levels fluctuate every year based on weather patterns. Forest Lake's primary management unit is the Forest Lake Association, Inc. (FLA) and has partnered with the Forest Lake Preservation Foundation Inc (FLPF) to sponsor multiple WDNR grants.

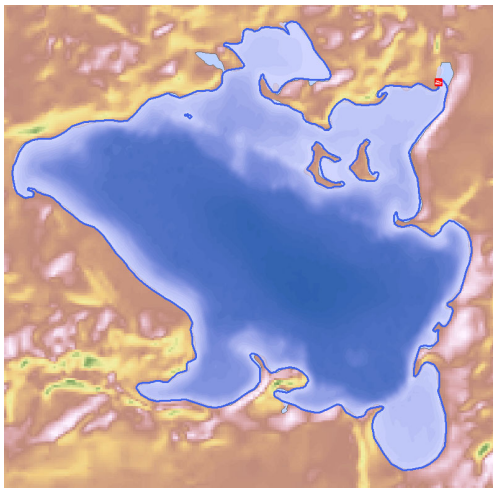


Figure 1.0-1. Forest Lake, Vilas County

Photo 1.0-1. Forest Lake. Photo credit: Onterra.

Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*; EWM) was first documented in Forest Lake during the summer of 2001. Initial management efforts following detection included volunteer-based hand-harvesting activities and a spot 2,4-D treatment in 2001. Continued volunteer-based hand-harvesting occurred in subsequent years, seemingly maintaining the EWM population at low levels. The EWM population in Forest Lake has been monitored since 2013 through the completion of annual Late-Summer EWM Mapping Surveys by Onterra ecologists allowing for an extended historical record of the EWM population dynamics.

1.1 Recent EWM Management & Planning

In 2013 and 2014, FLA supplied over 500 volunteer hours monitoring and hand-harvesting the EWM population. During those same years, the group paid for 230 hours of harvesting by professionals. An 8.1-acre 2,4-D treatment occurred on the north end of the lake during the spring of 2015 which met control expectations. No active EWM management occurred during 2016-2017, and expanding EWM at the time resulted in professional hand harvesting efforts during 2018-2019.

In 2020, a 2,4-D herbicide treatment strategy targeted two areas of the lake that held largest populations of EWM. Ultimately, EWM control in the boat landing bay was high and met treatment expectations. EWM control in the northwest bay did not meet treatment expectations for the year of treatment. The FLA pursued an integrated pest management strategy for 2022 that included a ProcellaCOR treatment for the northwest bay, as well as DASH and hand harvesting efforts targeting other EWM locations within the lake.

The 2022 ProcellaCOR™ treatment looked promising during the *year of treatment* (2022), as very little EWM was detected in the application sites or within the area of potential impact. The *year-after-treatment* (2023) results indicated some EWM population rebound while the population was still below pre-treatment levels with no colonized areas present in the bay.

Since the herbicide treatment in 2022, extensive hand harvesting efforts have aimed to suppress the population and prolong the gains made from the treatment. Contracted DASH and hand-harvesting efforts were conducted over 18 days in 2023 and 14 days in 2024. These activities resulted in the removal of 283 cubic feet of EWM in 2023 and an additional 448 cubic feet in 2024. In 2023-2024, some colonies of EWM expanded in size such that they were too large to manage with hand harvesting alone and they meet the FLA's trigger within their management plan for considering the use of herbicides.

1.2 2025 EWM Management & Monitoring Strategy

The 2024 late-summer EWM mapping survey indicated that the EWM population comprised over 8 acres of colonized area including some colonies that were comprised of dominant, highly dominant, or surface matted densities which were inhibiting recreational uses. Consistent with the triggers outlined within the FLA's *2024 Comprehensive Management Plan Update*, three sites within Forest Lake were proposed for ProcellaCOR herbicide spot treatments in 2025 (Map 1). Each site is believed to be of sufficient size or be in a favorable location within the lake to expect sufficient CET's to be met that will result in EWM mortality. Treatments at sites A-25 and B-25 are expected to result in EWM impacts beyond the application areas in the vicinity of the northeast end of the lake near the public boat landing as the herbicide dissipates and mixes within waters in this area.

Treatment of site C-25 seeks to achieve multi-year EWM reduction within much of the bay in which the application area is located on the north end of the lake. The dosing strategy of 8.0 PDU's is elevated to account for the relatively small size of the application area as well as the known limits of holding CET's in this particular site based on past management efforts in the same area. It is acknowledged that this is a challenging site within Forest Lake for meeting EWM control expectations with herbicides.

Herbicide treatment timing was planned to occur in approximately mid-June, being guided by when walleye are out of the most vulnerable life stages shown to be vulnerable to 2,4-D treatments, acknowledging that this research may also apply to ProcellaCOR. The peak spawning time would be understood to extrapolate when walleye are past these stages.

DASH & Hand Harvesting

The FLA has a great deal of experience with managing EWM with hand harvesting methods and developing prioritization strategies that are updated as new information becomes available. Some funding was in place for professional harvesting in 2025-2026, and the FLA anticipated self-funding additional contracted professional hand harvesting or DASH during 2025 to target the majority of the known EWM population during the course of the growing season.

Hand-harvesting will take place between roughly early-June and mid-September. With the spatial data from the latest EWM mapping survey and delineated harvest areas loaded onto a GPS unit, harvesters will remove EWM following the previously outlined strategy. Map 2 displays the 2025 DASH/hand

harvesting strategy. The FLA communicated with their professional DASH contractor and Onterra to develop a prioritization strategy.

1.3 Pretreatment Confirmation and Refinement Survey

On June 11, 2025, an Onterra field survey crew completed the Pretreatment Confirmation and Refinement Survey within the proposed 2025 treatment sites in Forest Lake. The main purpose of the survey was to evaluate the growth stage of the EWM population in the treatment areas, as well as to confirm the average depth of the site for dosing purposes. Water temperatures, a pH reading, and notes on native plants present were also recorded. Water temperatures were 63°F within the treatment sites and the pH was 8.3.

Photograph 1.2-1. EWM observed during June 11 Pretreatment Survey on Forest Lake. Photo credit Onterra.

The average depth of the treatment sites was confirmed to be consistent with the preliminary treatment strategy. The EWM plants appeared green and healthy, demonstrating active growth which is needed for herbicide uptake (Photograph 1.2-1). EWM growth exceeded densities that were present at the end of the 2024 growing season in the vicinity of the treatment areas. Clasping-leaf pondweed and large-leaf pondweed were observed within the sites, but native plant growth overall was modest. No alterations were recommended to the original treatment plan.

The herbicide application was completed by Schmidt's Aquatic, LLC on the morning of June 19, 2025. The applicator noted 0-2 mph northwest winds during the application and surface water temperatures of 65°F. No adverse conditions were noted at the time of treatment.

2.0 PROFESSIONAL HAND-HARVESTING ACTIVITIES

The FLA contracted with Aquatic Plant Management, LLC in 2025 to provide professional DASH and hand harvesting services. In total, eight days of DASH harvesting and 13 days of hand harvesting took place between June 23 and August 18, 2025. Approximately 511.7 cubic feet of EWM was harvested from the lake during the course of the 2025 harvesting activities. Some of the greatest EWM yields came from sites H and I in the southeastern bay of the lake (Table 2.0-1). Details of the professional hand harvesting activities are included within a EWM Removal Report authored by APM, LLC and is included with this report as Appendix A.

Table 2.0-1. Forest Lake 2025 professional DASH and hand harvesting activities. Table extracted from APM, LLC EWM Removal Report – Appendix A

Dive Results by Site

Service	Dive Location	Avg. Water Depth	# of Dives	Underwater Dive Time	AIS Removed (cubic feet)
DASH	D	8.0	1	1.5	1.5
	E	6.9	5	9.3	48.5
	F	5.5	5	10.4	18.0
	H	7.2	5	10.9	42.0
	I	5.2	3	4.3	23.5
	J	8.0	1	1.3	0.5
	M	6.0	5	12.3	63.5
DASH Total		6.4	25	49.9	197.5
HH	D	7.3	3	9.3	27.0
	E	6.1	6	9.4	21.6
	F	5.2	3	6.8	4.0
	G	5.8	2	2.6	5.0
	H	5.3	12	25.5	136.0
	I	5.6	7	11.8	57.5
	J	5.8	2	1.4	2.0
	K	6.7	3	3.8	7.1
	L	7.8	8	13.6	54.0
HH Total		6.1	46	84.3	314.2
Grand Total		6.2	71	134.2	511.7

3.0 2025 AQUATIC PLANT MONITORING RESULTS

3.1 Herbicide Concentration Monitoring

The herbicide concentration monitoring plan associated with the treatment was developed by Onterra and the WDNR, with the intent of gaining sufficient data to aid in understanding the concentrations of florpyrauxifen-benzyl and florpyrauxifen acid that were achieved after treatment. Samples were collected at four sites within Forest Lake following treatment – two within direct application areas (F4, F8), one site in the northeast bay (F5) to approximate the concentrations within that AOPI, and one located at the deepest hole in the lake (F7) where herbicide was not directly applied. A copy of the final herbicide concentration monitoring plan is included as Appendix B. Water samples were collected by volunteer members of the FLA and upon completion of the sampling were shipped to the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene for analysis. The WSLH has lower detection limits for florpyrauxifen-benzyl (0.05 ppb vs 0.06 ppb) and florpyrauxifen acid (0.048 ppb vs .150 ppb) compared to EPL Bioanalytical Services which was used in prior years.

The active ingredient of ProcellaCOR is florpyrauxifen-benzyl (FPB). Following herbicide application, concentrations of FPB are initially high within the lake and immediately start to degrade (Figure 3.1-1). Based upon Onterra's experience with whole-lake ProcellaCOR treatments, FPB typically degrades below detection limits in 7-14 days after treatment (DAT). FPB degrades into a number of derivate chemicals including the acid metabolite (florpyrauxifen acid, FP acid). Albeit to a lesser degree, the acid metabolite has herbicidal properties and continues to impact EWM and other sensitive plant species, which is why testing is directed towards it. As a product of FPB degradation, FP acid concentrations typically peak around 7-14 DAT following whole-lake treatments, often earlier in lakes with higher pH. The degradation of FP acid into inert components is less predictable than for FPB, with concentration

often being below detection limits by 30-40 DAT but may persist out to 70 DAT or longer on some systems.

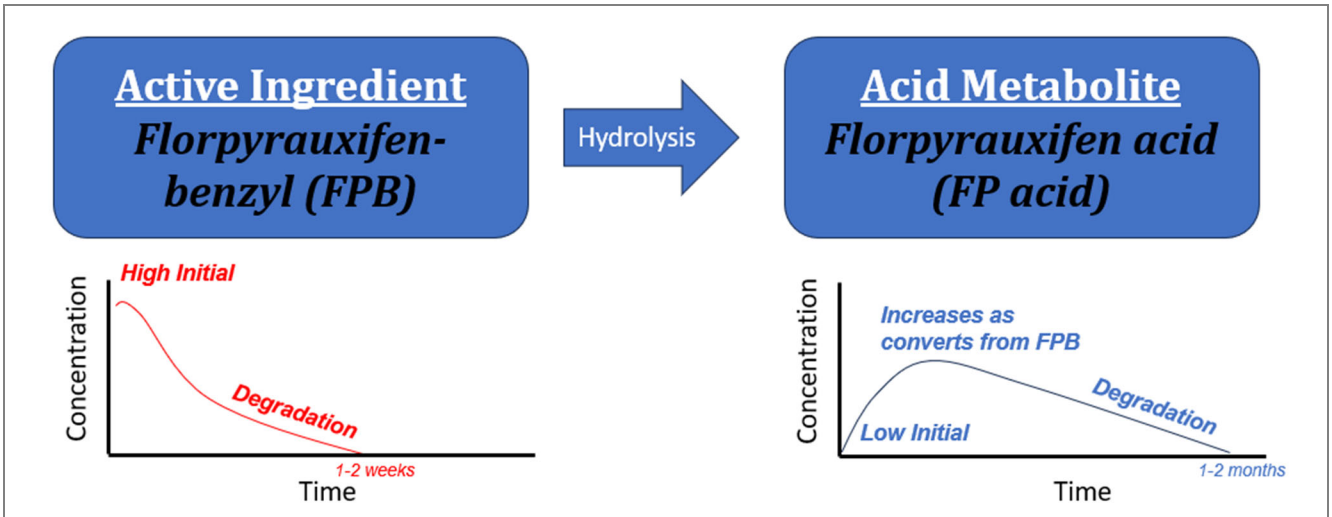


Figure 3.1-1. Schematic of ProcellaCOR degradation. Created by Onterra.

Figure 3.1-2 displays the concentrations of FPB measured in association with the 2025 herbicide treatment in Forest Lake. Concentrations were similar between the two sites that were within direct application areas. A concentration of 0.12 ppb was measured at site F5 at 24 HAT indicating mixing within this area of the lake to the north of the application areas. FPB was below detection limits at all monitoring sites by 2 DAT. FPB was not detected at site F7 at any sampling interval which suggests that lake-wide mixing did not occur at any detectable level. FPB concentrations fell below detection limits sooner than most other monitoring projects that Onterra has studied where detectable levels are often measured nearer to 7 DAT. Appendix B includes a table of all FPB and FP acid results reported from WSLH in association with the 2025 ProcellaCOR treatments on Forest Lake.

FP acid concentrations peaked at around 1-2 DAT before gradually decreasing to below detection limits by 7 DAT (Figure 3.1-3). Concentrations were somewhat higher at site F4 compared to other monitoring locations, potentially due to the location near the island where dissipation may be slower than less protected areas. FP acid concentrations at F5 were around 0.1 ppb through 4 DAT. Concentrations of FP acid were essentially uniform between monitoring sites F4, F5, and F8 at 4 DAT indicating that mixing had occurred within this area of the lake. FP acid was not detected at the F7 sampling site in the deep hole location of the lake which would indicate that measurable levels of herbicide did not mix within the main volume of the lake.

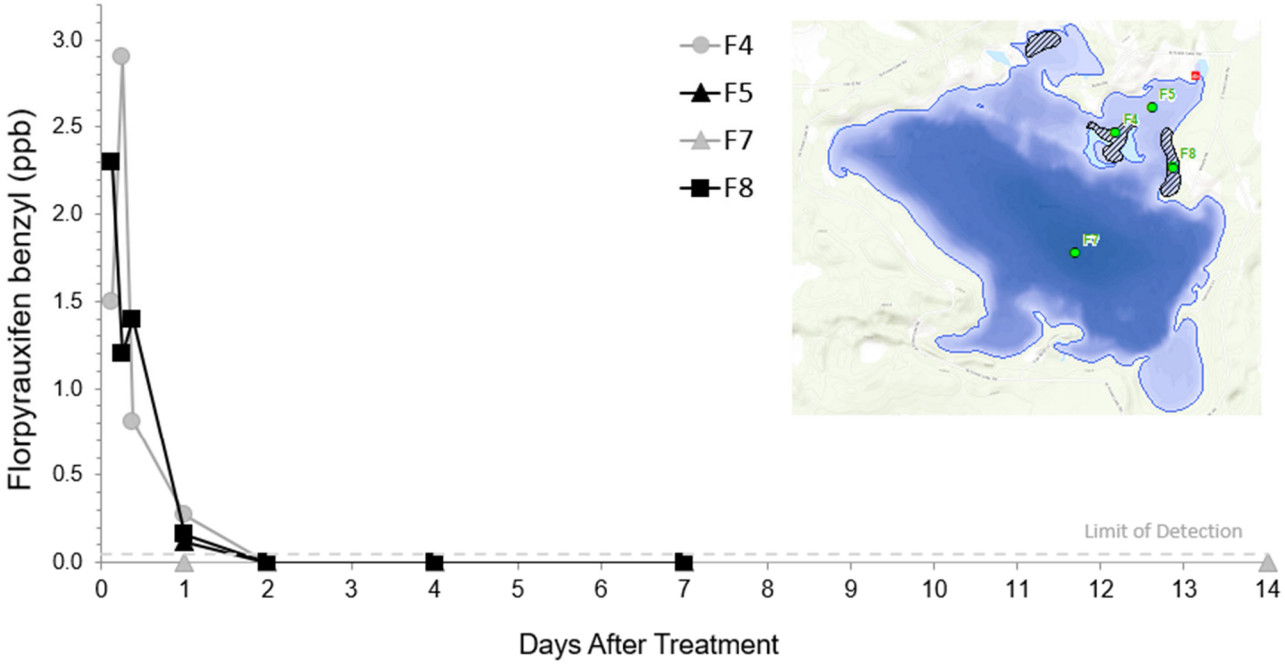


Figure 3.1-2. Florpyrauxifen-benzyl concentrations associated with a 2025 treatment in Forest Lake. Herbicide application area shown in black hashed area.

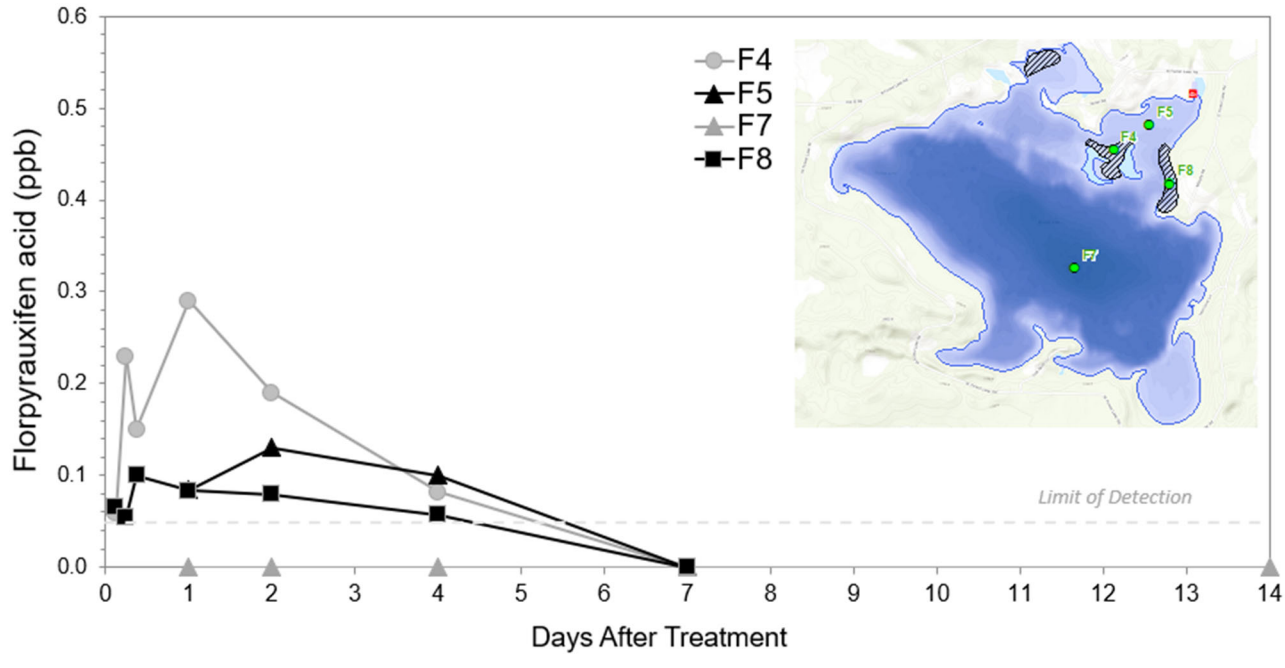


Figure 3.1-3. Florpyrauxifen acid concentrations after a 2025 herbicide treatment in Forest Lake. Herbicide application area shown in black hashed area.

3.2 Qualitative Monitoring: EWM Mapping Surveys

During an AIS Mapping Survey, the entire littoral area of the lake is surveyed through visual observations from the boat (Photograph 3.2-1). Field crews supplemented the visual survey by deploying a submersible camera along with periodically doing rake tows. The AIS population is mapped using sub-meter GPS technology by using either 1) point-based or 2) area-based methodologies. Large colonies >40 feet in diameter are mapped using polygons (areas) and are qualitatively attributed a density rating based upon a five-tiered scale from *highly scattered* to *surface matting*. Point-based techniques were applied to AIS locations that were considered as *small plant colonies* (<40 feet in diameter), *clumps of plants*, or *single or few plants*.

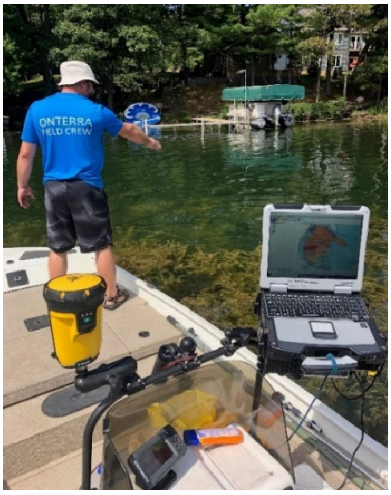


Photo 3.2-1. EWM mapping survey on a Wisconsin lake. Photo credit Onterra.

On September 11, 2025, one of Onterra's field crews conducted the late-season EWM mapping survey on Forest Lake. The crew noted low winds, a mix of sun and clouds, and very good visibility during the survey. The entire littoral area of the lake was surveyed with all occurrences of EWM mapped around the lake. The onboard computer software was loaded with spatial data from all recent EWM surveys, hand harvesting/DASH sites, and herbicide treatment sites. Results of the survey are displayed on Map 3.

Overall, the EWM population was low around the lake with most occurrences consisting of *single or few plants* occurrences. The only area mapped with a polygon was a small *highly scattered* polygon within the southern extents of I-25, adjacent to a *small plant colony* point. No EWM was located within any direct herbicide application areas. Very few single plants were marked in the northeastern bay north of sites A-25 and B-25, and a few singles were marked in the north bay opposite of C-25 (Figure 3.2-1 & 3.2-2).

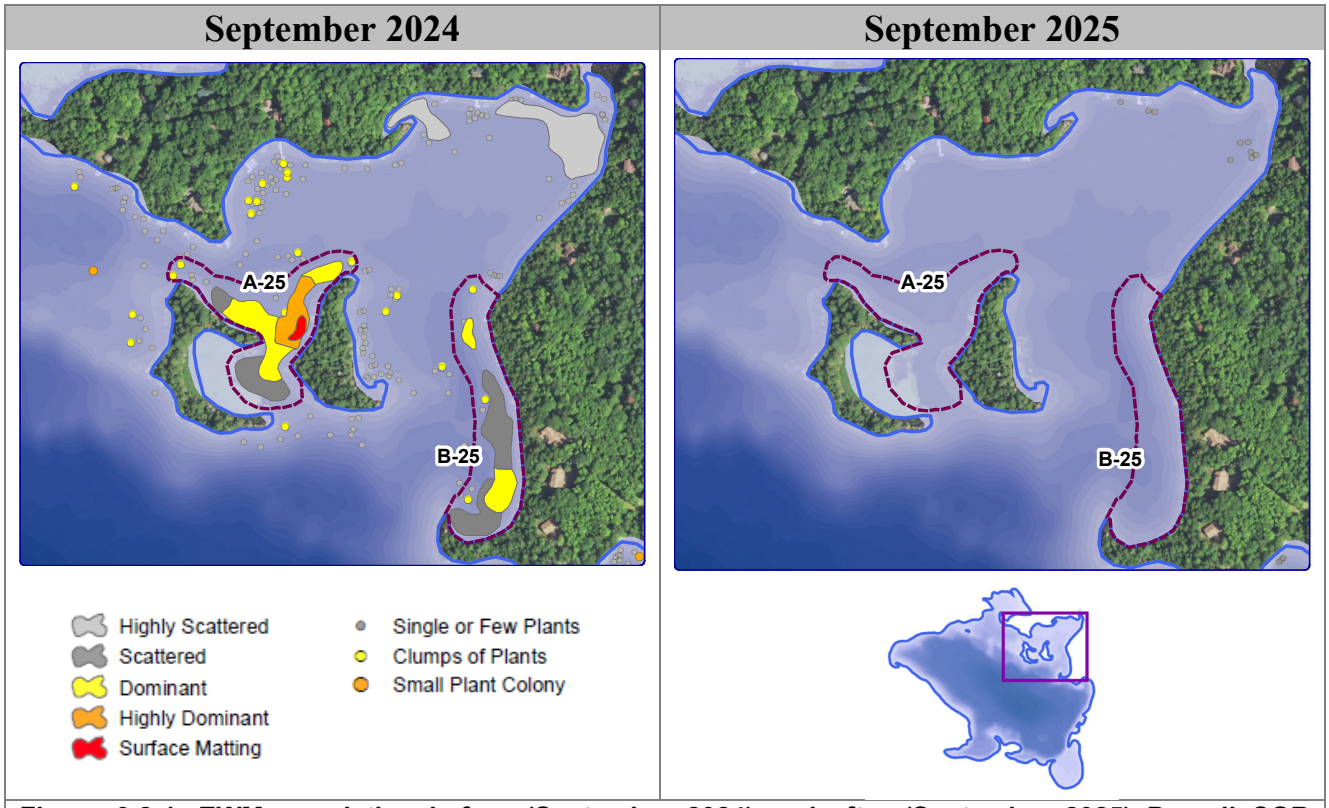


Figure 3.2-1. EWM population before (September 2024) and after (September 2025) ProcellaCOR treatment at sites A-25 & B-25.

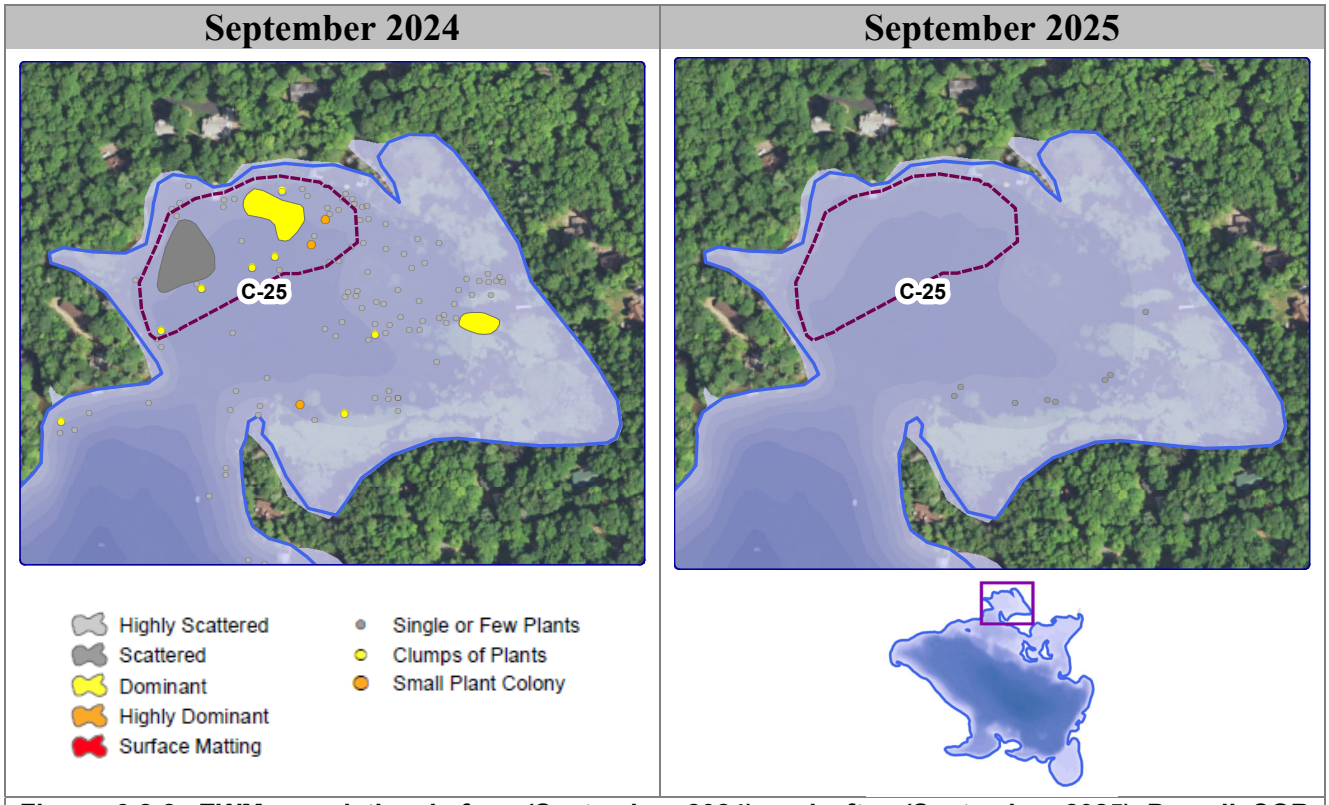


Figure 3.2-2. EWM population before (September 2024) and after (September 2025) ProcellaCOR treatment at Site C-25.

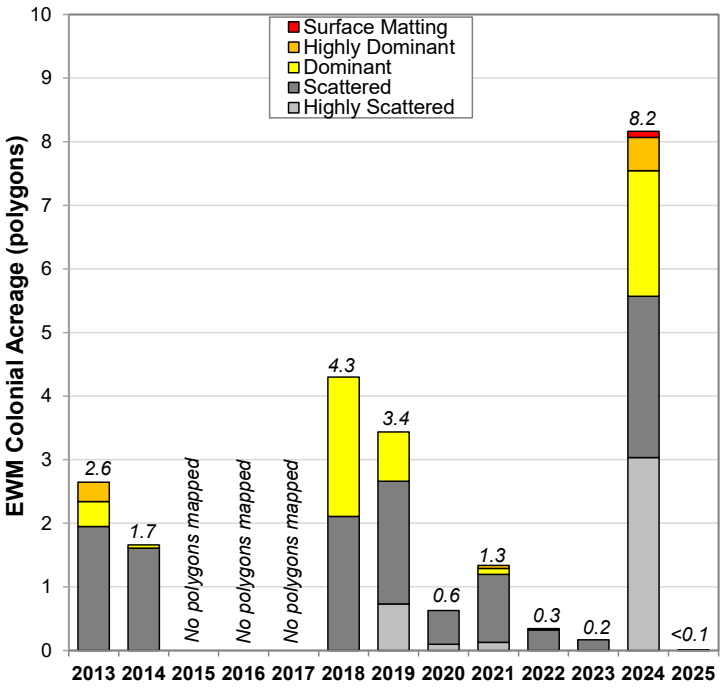


Figure 3.2-3. Acreage of colonized EWM in Forest Lake since 2013. Data from Onterra Late-Summer Mapping Surveys.

Figure 3.2-3 displays the historical acreage of EWM in Forest Lake from annual late-summer EWM mapping surveys dating back to 2013. Total acreage of EWM was maintained below 5.0 acres from 2013-2023 through a combination of active management techniques including occasional herbicide treatments coupled with annual hand harvesting activities. During 2024, EWM expanded to levels not documented previously at 8.2 acres. Following herbicide management and professional hand harvesting management efforts in 2025, the total acreage of EWM in the lake was less than 0.1 acres. Note that Figure 3.2-2 only accounts for EWM colonies mapped as polygons and does not account for occurrences mapped with points such as *single plants*, *clumps of plants*, or *small plant colonies*. Changes in the EWM footprint over time are influenced by management occurring on the lake as well as some degree of natural variability.

2025 DASH & Hand Harvesting Assessment

Sites that received hand harvesting efforts during 2025 are evaluated below in terms of comparing the pre- and post- harvesting EWM population. Data collected during the September 2024 EWM mapping survey serves as a pretreatment dataset while the September 2025 late-summer mapping survey was completed after harvesting efforts were completed. It is acknowledged that the EWM population may have expanded between the timing of the September 2024 survey and when 2025 harvesting activities began.

Assessments of the 2025 manual removal sites largely indicated effective EWM reductions. Of the 10 harvesting sites, nine resulting in reducing the population between September 2024 and September 2025 mapping surveys (Table 3.2-1). Only one (1) site exhibited an increased EWM population between the two surveys. Some of the manual removal sites were very likely also influenced by the herbicide treatments in 2025, particularly those nearest the application areas in the northeastern portions of the lake.

Table 3.2-1. Forest Lake qualitative assessment of 2025 manual removal efforts. Mapping data corresponds with Maps 2 & 3.

Hand-Harvest Site	September 2024 EWM Survey Results	Cubic feet EWM Removed	September 2025 EWM Survey Results	Change	Notes about changes between Sept 2024 compared to Sept 2025
D	Point (S,C,SP)	28.5	-	↓	none located
E	Point (S,C,SP) Polygon (HScat)	70.1	Point (S)	↓	no clumps, colonies, or polygons
F	Point (S,C,SP) Polygon (HScat)	22.0	Point (S,C)	↓	no colonies or polygons
G	Point (S,C)	5.0	Point (S)	↓	no clumps
H	Point (S,C) Polygon (HScat)	178.0	Point (S)	↓	no clumps or polygons
I	Point (S,C,SP)	81.0	Point (S,C,SP) Polygon (HScat)	↑	increased to highly scattered
J	Point (S,C,SP)	2.5	Point (S)	↓	no clumps or colonies
K	Point (S,C)	7.1	-	↓	none located
L	Point (S,C,SP)	54	-	↓	none located
M	Point (S,C)	63.5	-	↓	none located

SP = Small Plant Colony; C = Clumps of Plants; S = Single or few plants D3 = Surface Matting; D2 = Highly Dominant; D1 = Dominant; Scat = Scattered; HScat = Highly Scattered

3.3 Southern naiad (*Najas guadalupensis*)

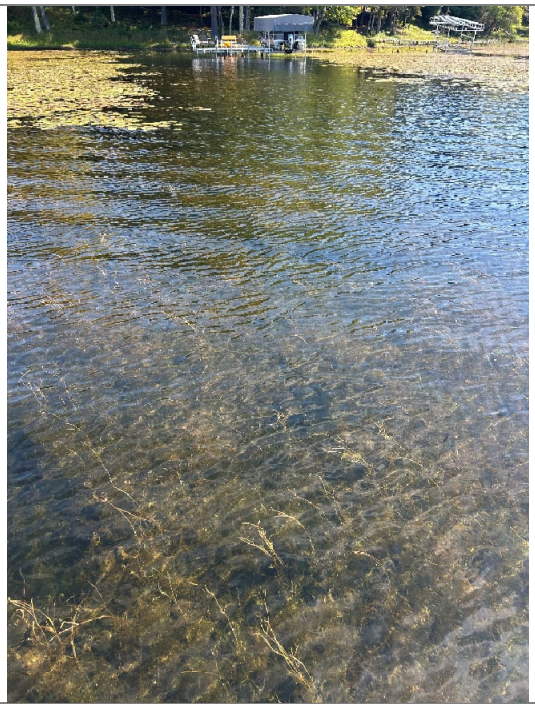
During 2025, concerns arose amongst some FLA members about the perceived abundance of southern naiad in some locations of the lake, most notably within the northern bay. Though southern naiad is native to North America, it has been observed to be exhibiting aggressive growth in some northern Wisconsin lakes in recent years. The rapid population growth of southern naiad in some northern Wisconsin lakes has some ecologists questioning whether this species was historically present in these waterbodies or if it represents a recent introduction, likely via watercraft. In several northern Wisconsin Lakes, southern naiad exhibited rapid expansion followed by a decline in occurrence in absence of management. This species, like all native plants, can be highly variable from year to year based on environmental factors.

While closely related to slender naiad, southern naiad is often perennial and lacking fruit (Les et al. 2010). Emerging research is indicating that hybrids between southern naiad subspecies exist and have been observed growing aggressively and reaching nuisance levels in certain lakes. This species is not believed to be susceptible to ProcellaCOR treatments.

Onterra staff made observations of southern naiad in the northern bay of the lake during the September 2025 EWM mapping survey. During this visit, expansive colonies of southern naiad were observed in the northern bay, often in the form of monotypic colonies that were just below the waters' surface (Photo 3.3-1). The presence of southern naiad was causing localized impacts on navigability in some parts of the northern bay.

A review of past point-intercept surveys on Forest Lake indicates that southern naiad was not present during the 2005, 2013, 2016, or 2019 surveys. The first occurrence of southern naiad on a point intercept survey was during the 2022 survey in which it was present on ten sampling points (2.9% frequency of occurrence). Southern naiad was located near the islands, within the northern bay, and on the southern shoreline areas. Slender naiad (*Najas flexilis*) is morphologically similar to southern naiad and has been commonly documented in each of the past surveys in Forest Lake. These data suggest that southern naiad may be newly introduced to Forest Lake and this species is integrating into the plant population.

Management of southern naiad is limited to manual removal activities or mechanical harvesting in some cases. FLA continues to communicate with WDNR and other partners on understanding this species and the potential for future directed management.



Photograph 3.3-1. Southern naiad in Forest Lake in 2025. Photo credit Onterra.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

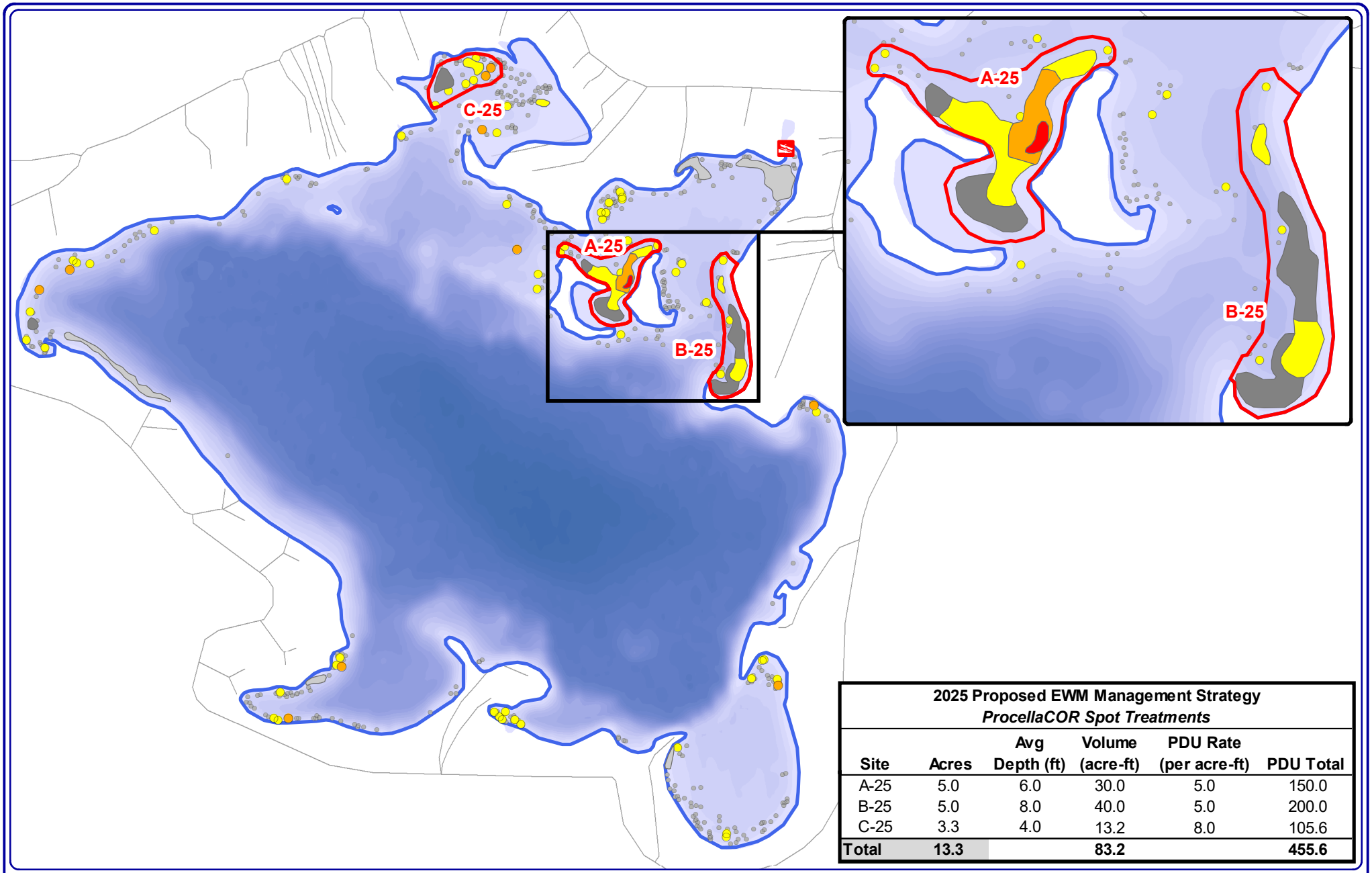
The 2025 EWM management activities were met with promising results. All three herbicide spot treatments showed no EWM within the treatment sites during the year of treatment. As expected, the herbicide spot treatments seemed to have contributed to EWM reductions in the immediate vicinity of the application areas as the herbicide mixed within adjacent waters at concentrations high enough to impact EWM. Measured herbicide concentrations were consistent with expectations and indicate that lake-wide mixing did not occur at detectable levels. While the initial results appear favorable, continued monitoring in 2026 will determine whether the herbicide management strategy met expectations of extended control through the year after treatment.

The FLA's professional DASH/hand harvesting strategy in 2025 saw promising results with nearly all harvested areas showing similar or reduced EWM populations after work was completed. Some of the 2025 hand harvest sites likely were impacted by the herbicide management, particularly those in close proximity to the application areas.

The FLA's active WDNR AIS-control grant provides funding for EWM monitoring activities during 2026. A Late Season AIS (LSAIS) Survey would be conducted towards the end of the growing season to produce the mapping data to document a census of the EWM population within Forest Lake at the perceived peak growth stage. Comparing these data to previous surveys will help lake stakeholders understand management outcomes. The EWM mapping data are also utilized to develop initial management strategies for the following year.

Based on the results of the late-season 2025 EWM mapping survey, no areas of EWM meet the FLA's threshold for considering herbicide treatment in 2026. A manual removal strategy (may include DASH) is a scale appropriate management technique for consideration in 2026. All known EWM occurrences in the lake are believed to be conducive to a manual removal effort. FLA anticipates contracting with their DASH/harvesting firm in 2026 to provide approximately one day of DASH and eight days of hand harvesting. The preliminary 2026 hand harvesting/DASH strategy is displayed on Map 4. DASH is proposed to be used on one relatively small site, while hand harvesting would be directed towards all other significant concentrations of EWM occurrences around the lake. Data from Onterra's most recent EWM mapping survey would be provided to the FLA's contracted harvesting firm to guide the removal efforts. FLA will also continue to lead the development of a prioritization strategy for any 2026 harvesting activities based upon their past experience.

FLA will consider the utility of completing an early season EWM mapping survey in 2026. This survey would not be a component of the open AIS-control grant. The advantage of this survey would be to have an opportunity to refine the professional DASH/ hand harvesting strategies for the season if the population is different than what the previous mapping survey found. If the FLA prefers to be aggressive in EWM management in 2026, having the early season survey completed would be beneficial in identifying new EWM populations that may otherwise be undetected and therefore unmanaged in 2026. If an early season mapping survey is completed in 2026, Onterra recommends that it occur towards the end of the seasonal spectrum (Late-June/Early-July) to allow for a little more time for EWM to grow to detectable sizes by that time. FLA may consider a focused survey or a whole-lake survey. The focused survey option would focus on known EWM locations from recent surveys while not surveying some littoral areas of the lake. The full survey option would include surveying all littoral areas of the lake regardless of recent EWM presence.



2025 Proposed EWM Management Strategy *ProcellaCOR Spot Treatments*					
Site	Acres	Avg Depth (ft)	Volume (acre-ft)	PDU Rate (per acre-ft)	PDU Total
A-25	5.0	6.0	30.0	5.0	150.0
B-25	5.0	8.0	40.0	5.0	200.0
C-25	3.3	4.0	13.2	8.0	105.6
Total	**13.3**		**83.2**		**455.6**

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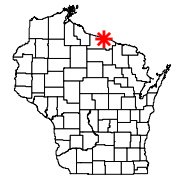
1,000
Feet

Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning
815 Prosper Road
De Pere, WI 54115
920.338.8860
www.onterra-eco.com

Sources:
Roads & Hydro: WDNRI
Bathymetry: WDNR, Digitized by Onterra
Aquatic Plants: Onterra, 2024
Map Date: 12-31-2024 TWH


Project Location in Wisconsin

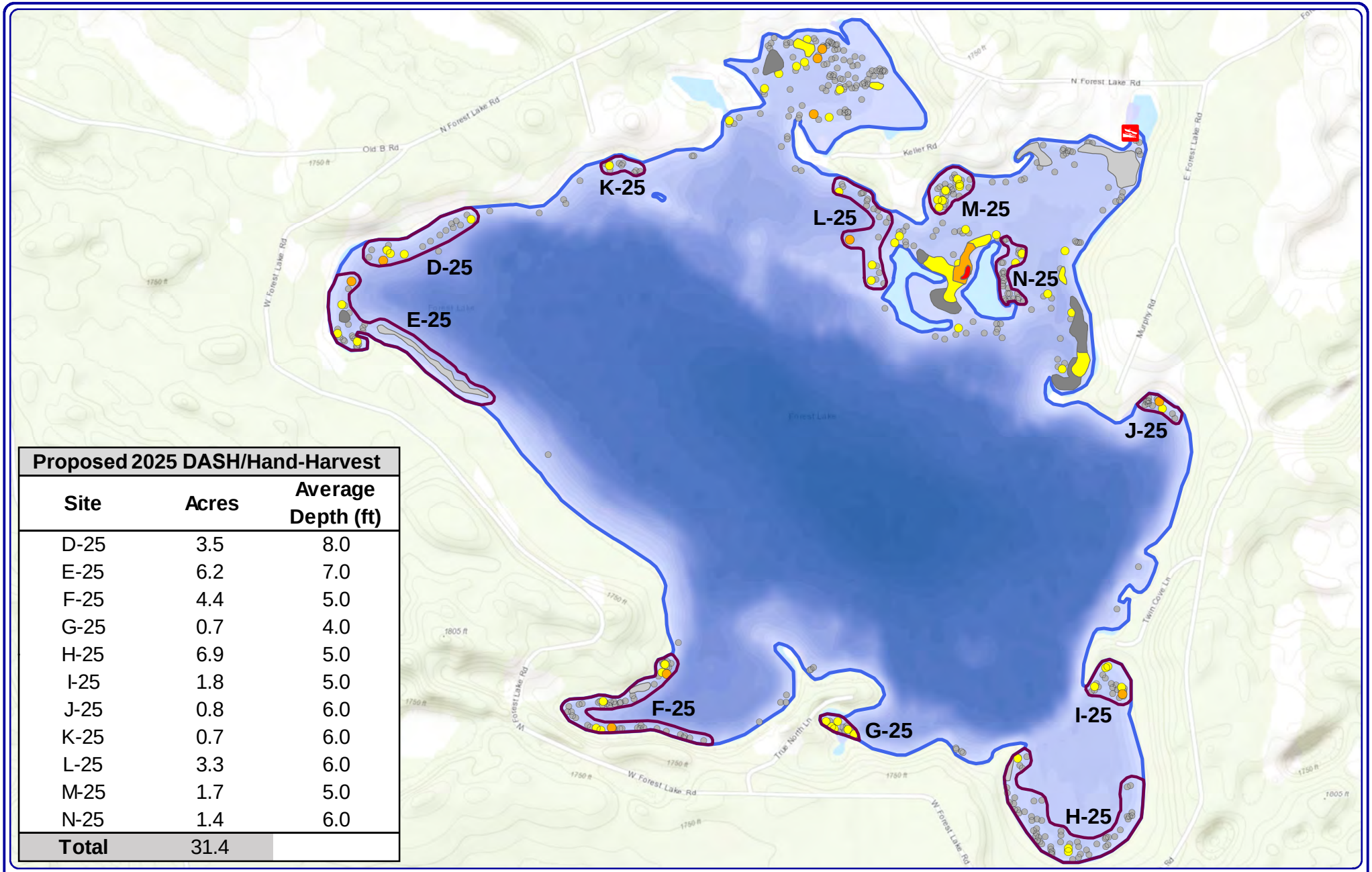
Legend

Eurasian watermilfoil Survey: September 19, 2024

- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant
- Highly Dominant
- Surface Matting
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony
- 2025 Preliminary Herbicide Treatment Site

Forest Lake
Vilas County, Wisconsin

Preliminary 2025 EWM Herbicide Treatment Strategy



Proposed 2025 DASH/Hand-Harvest		
Site	Acres	Average Depth (ft)
D-25	3.5	8.0
E-25	6.2	7.0
F-25	4.4	5.0
G-25	0.7	4.0
H-25	6.9	5.0
I-25	1.8	5.0
J-25	0.8	6.0
K-25	0.7	6.0
L-25	3.3	6.0
M-25	1.7	5.0
N-25	1.4	6.0
Total	31.4	

N
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975
Feet

Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning
815 Prosper Road
De Pere, WI 54115
920.338.8860
www.onterra-eco.com

Sources:
Basemap: ESRI
Bathymetry: Onterra
Aquatic Plants: Onterra, 2024
Map Date: April 15, 2025 - RMF

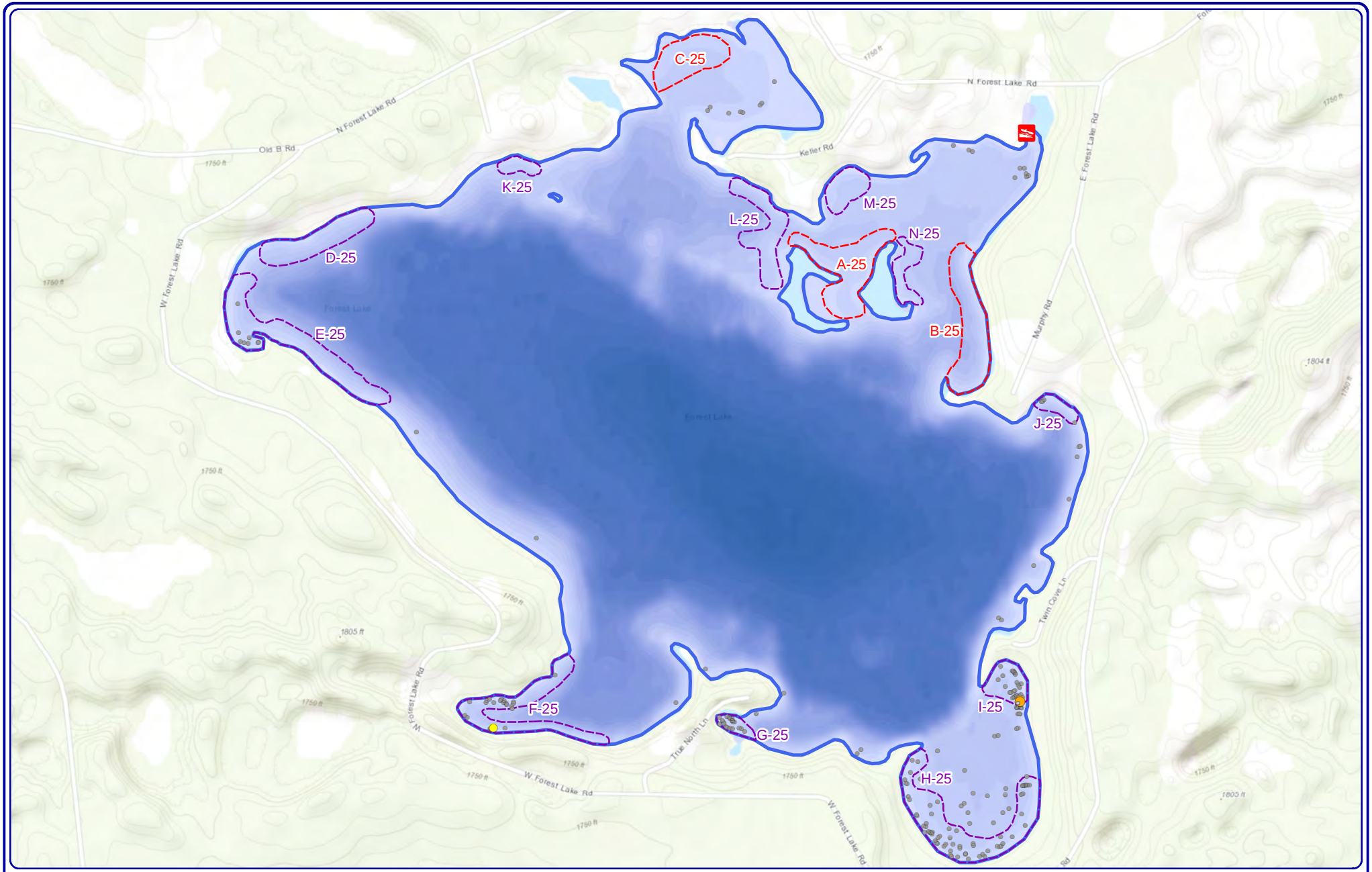
Project Location in Wisconsin

Legend

Eurasian watermilfoil (September 19, 2024)

- Highly Scattered
- Scattered
- Dominant
- Highly Dominant
- Surface Matting
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony
- Public Boat Landing
- 2025 DASH & Hand-Harvesting Site

Map 2
Forest Lake
Vilas County, Wisconsin
Proposed 2025 EWM Manual Removal Strategy



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975
Feet

Onterra LLC
Lake Management Planning
815 Prosper Road
De Pere, WI 54115
920.338.8860
www.onterra-eco.com

Sources:
Basemap: ESRI
Bathymetry: Digitized by Onterra
Aquatic Plants: Onterra, 2025
Map Date: October 13, 2025 - KRG

Project Location in Wisconsin

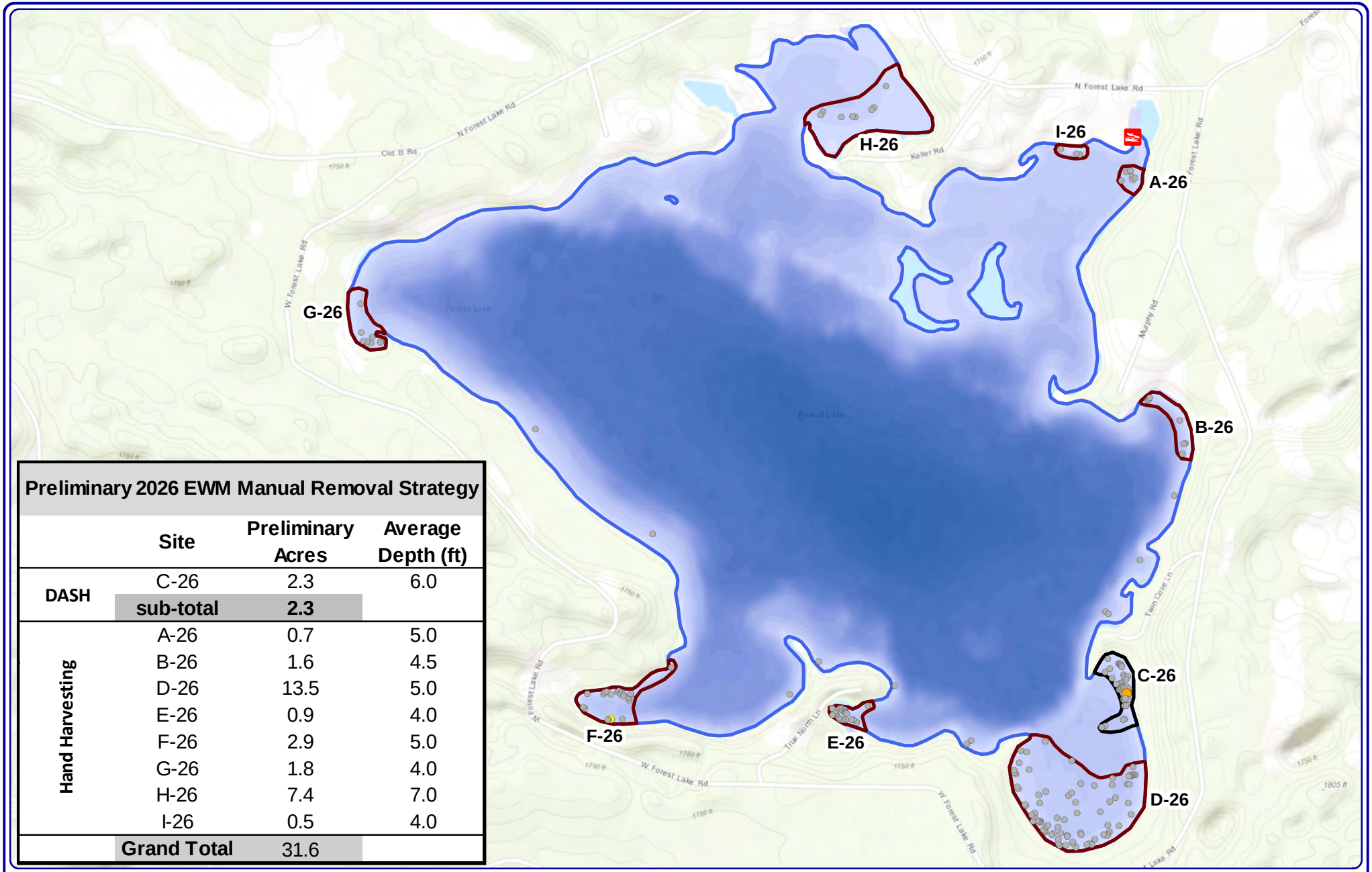
Legend

EWM Survey Results (September 11, 2025)

- Highly Scattered
- Scattered *(None)*
- Dominant *(None)*
- Highly Dominant *(None)*
- Surface Matting *(None)*
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony
- 2025 DASH/ Hand Harvesting Site
- 2025 Herbicide Application Site

Map 3
Forest Lake
Vilas County, Wisconsin

Late-Season 2025 Eurasian watermilfoil Survey Results



Preliminary 2026 EWM Manual Removal Strategy			
	Site	Preliminary Acres	Average Depth (ft)
DASH	C-26	2.3	6.0
	sub-total	**2.3**	
Hand Harvesting	A-26	0.7	5.0
	B-26	1.6	4.5
	D-26	13.5	5.0
	E-26	0.9	4.0
	F-26	2.9	5.0
	G-26	1.8	4.0
	H-26	7.4	7.0
	I-26	0.5	4.0
	Grand Total	31.6	

N W E S

1,000
Feet

Onterra LLC
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De Pere, WI 54115
920.338.8860
www.onterra-eco.com

Sources:
Basemap: ESRI
Bathymetry: Onterra
Aquatic Plants: Onterra, 2025
Map Date: February 16, 2026 - KRG


Project Location in Wisconsin

Legend

Eurasian watermilfoil (September 11, 2025)

- Highly Scattered
- Scattered *(None)*
- Dominant *(None)*
- Highly Dominant *(None)*
- Surface Matting *(None)*
- Single or Few Plants
- Clumps of Plants
- Small Plant Colony

- Public Boat Landing
- 2026 Preliminary Hand-Harvesting Site
- 2026 Preliminary DASH Site

Map 4
Forest Lake
Vilas County, Wisconsin
Preliminary 2026 Hand-Harvest/DASH Strategy

A

APPENDIX A

Forest Lake EWM Removal Report 2025 – Aquatic Plant Management LLC

EST. 2013

AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT

Forest Lake EWM Removal Report 2025

PO Box 1134 Minocqua, WI 54548

Forest Lake EWM Removal Summary

Dive Background: In July and August, Aquatic Plant Management LLC (APM) conducted eight (8) days of Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting and thirteen (13) days of Hand Harvesting for Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) on Forest Lake in Vilas County, WI. The team focused their efforts at 10 sites as prioritized by the Forest Lake Preservation Foundation. In total APM was able to remove **511.7 cubic feet of EWM** from Forest Lake.

Dive Results by Day

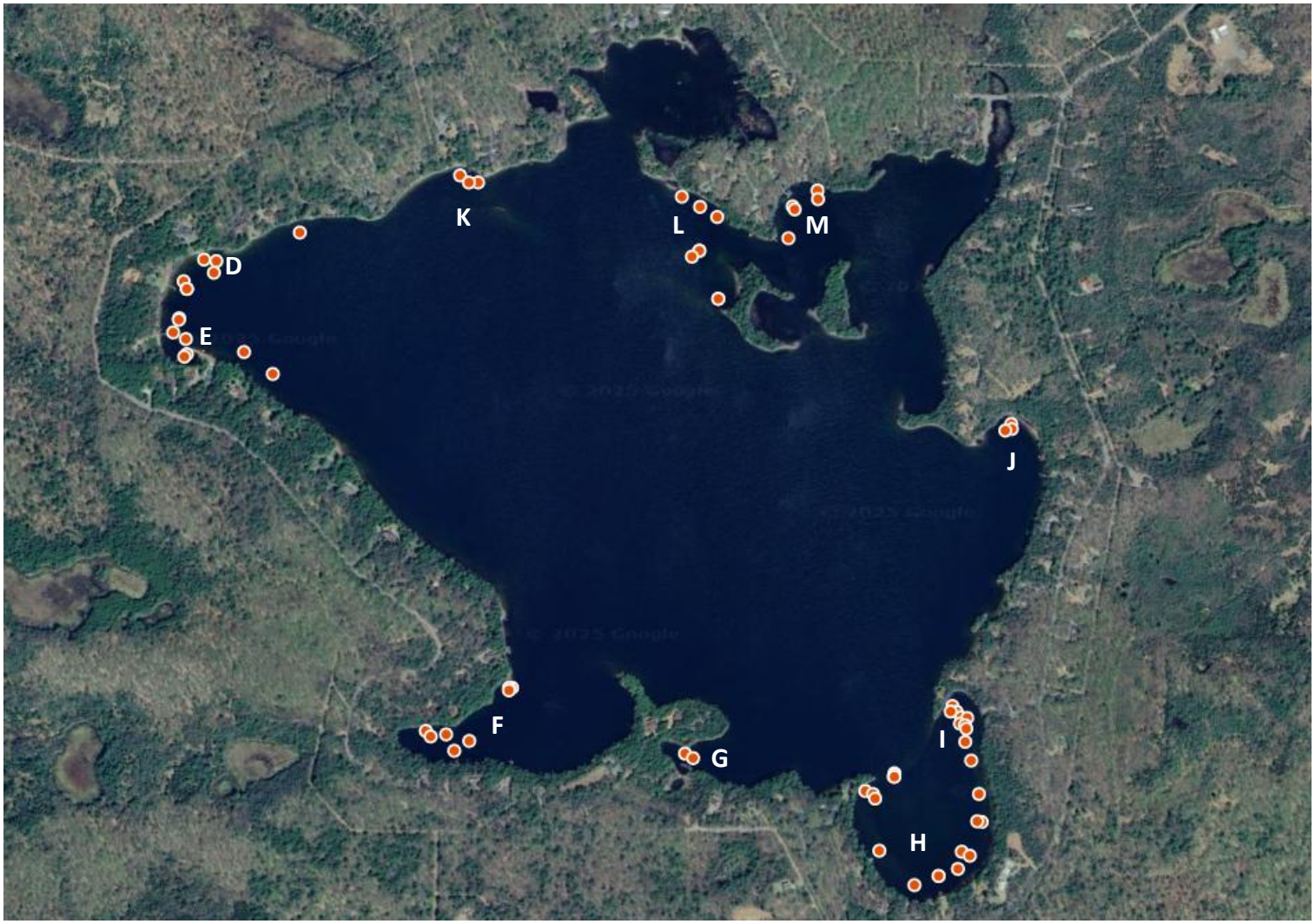
Date	Weather Conditions	Water Temp (F)	Underwater Dive Time (hrs)	AIS Removed (cubic ft)
6/23/2025	Cloudy	65	6.5	31.5
6/24/2025	Cloudy	65	5.7	36.5
6/25/2025	Cloudy	65	6.9	12.0
6/26/2025	Cloudy	65	7.0	27.5
6/27/2025	Cloudy	64	5.8	22.5
7/1/2025	Partly Cloudy	67	9.0	14.5
7/2/2025	Partly Cloudy	68	8.3	47.0
7/3/2025	Partly Cloudy	68	3.3	12.0
7/15/2025	Partly Cloudy	69	6.5	9.0
7/16/2025	Rain	74	7.0	18.0
7/21/2025	Partly Cloudy	72	6.7	27.0
7/22/2025	Partly Cloudy	68	6.8	8.0
7/23/2025	Cloudy	71	12.6	71.0
7/24/2025	Cloudy	72	7.1	19.5
7/25/2025	Sunny	73	3.3	12.0
8/6/2025	Cloudy	70	6.9	54.5
8/7/2025	Cloudy	70	14.1	68.5
8/8/2025	Cloudy	75	3.8	7.7
8/18/2025	Periods of rain	75	7.1	13.0
Grand Total			**134.2**	**511.7**

Dive Results by Site

Service	Dive Location	Avg. Water Depth	# of Dives	Underwater Dive Time	AIS Removed (cubic feet)
DASH	D	8.0	1	1.5	1.5
	E	6.9	5	9.3	48.5
	F	5.5	5	10.4	18.0
	H	7.2	5	10.9	42.0
	I	5.2	3	4.3	23.5
	J	8.0	1	1.3	0.5
	M	6.0	5	12.3	63.5
DASH Total		**6.4**	**25**	**49.9**	**197.5**
HH	D	7.3	3	9.3	27.0
	E	6.1	6	9.4	21.6
	F	5.2	3	6.8	4.0
	G	5.8	2	2.6	5.0
	H	5.3	12	25.5	136.0
	I	5.6	7	11.8	57.5
	J	5.8	2	1.4	2.0
	K	6.7	3	3.8	7.1
	L	7.8	8	13.6	54.0
HH Total		**6.1**	**46**	**84.3**	**314.2**
Grand Total		**6.2**	**71**	**134.2**	**511.7**

Dive Highlights and Recommendations: The dive team spent ~40% of their time and 50% of the biomass removed was from sites H and I in the southeastern bay of the lake. At these sites, there were some patches of dominant EWM that were targeted with DASH, however the bulk was more conducive to hand harvesting as the EWM was scattered throughout the entire bay. In the western portion of the lake at sites E and D, plants were scattered, and towards the end of the dive season the team had difficulties finding any plants to remove. In the northern part of the lake at sites L and M the dive team observed more clumps of plants than what the survey showed, however adjacent to Pine Island had no EWM due to the ProcellaCOR treatment. Overall, Forest Lake should continue to take an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach and evaluate different strategies to manage the EWM population on the lake. Continued monitoring and management efforts are important to prevent the spread of EWM throughout Forest Lake.

Map of Forest Lake Dive Sites



Detailed Diving Activities (1/2)

Date	Dive Location	Latitude	Longitude	Underwater Dive Time (hrs)	AIS Removed (cubic ft)	AIS Density	Avg Water Depth (ft)	Native Species	Native By-Catch	Substrate Type
6/23/2025	M	46.15392	-89.37201	3.25	21.0	Scattered	6.0	Grasses	1.5	Organic/Sand
6/23/2025	F	46.14405	-89.38080	3.25	10.5	Highly Scattered	5.0	Grasses	1.0	Organic/Sand
6/24/2025	M	46.15375	-89.37199	3.33	10.5	Scattered	6.0	Grasses	1.0	Organic
6/24/2025	M	46.15355	-89.37265	2.00	24.5	Clumps	6.5	Grasses	7.0	Organic
6/24/2025	F	46.14318	-89.38259	0.33	1.5	Highly Scattered	4.0	Grasses	0.5	Organic
6/25/2025	M	46.15361	-89.37271	2.67	6.5	Highly Scattered	6.5	Pondweeds	2.0	Organic/Sand
6/25/2025	M	46.15298	-89.37283	1.00	1.0	Highly Scattered	5.0	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic/Sand
6/25/2025	F	46.14325	-89.38317	1.83	3.5	Highly Scattered	6.0	Pondweeds	0.5	Organic
6/25/2025	F	46.14286	-89.38236	1.42	1.0	Highly Scattered	6.0	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic
6/26/2025	F	46.14410	-89.38071	3.58	1.5	Highly Scattered	6.5	Pondweeds	0.5	Organic/Sand
6/26/2025	E	46.15069	-89.38998	2.25	15.5	Clumps	6.0	Pondweeds	3.5	Organic/Sand
6/26/2025	E	46.15140	-89.39020	1.17	10.5	Clumps	6.5	Pondweeds	2.5	Sand
6/27/2025	E	46.15198	-89.38998	2.92	10.5	Clumps	9.0	Pondweeds	1.0	Organic/Sand
6/27/2025	E	46.15198	-89.38998	2.25	8.5	Scattered	6.0	Pondweeds	1.0	Organic/Sand
6/27/2025	E	46.15213	-89.39007	0.67	3.5	Scattered	7.0	Pondweeds	0.5	Organic/Sand
7/1/2025	L	46.15380	-89.37587	1.83	3.5	Clumps	9.0	Elodea	0.5	Organic/Sand
7/1/2025	L	46.15360	-89.37535	2.08	7.0	Clumps	7.5	Elodea	0.5	Organic/Sand
7/1/2025	L	46.15340	-89.37486	1.67	1.5	Single or Few	4.5	Elodea	0.0	Organic/Sand
7/1/2025	E	46.15099	-89.39001	3.42	2.5	Scattered	6.5	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic/Sand
7/2/2025	L	46.15262	-89.37558	1.75	14.5	Small Plant Colony	11.0	Elodea	0.5	Sand
7/2/2025	L	46.15178	-89.37483	2.00	14.0	Scattered	6.0	Pondweeds	1.5	Sand
7/2/2025	L	46.15178	-89.37483	1.00	1.5	Single or Few	6.0	None	0.0	Sand
7/2/2025	E	46.15073	-89.38835	2.00	3.5	Single or Few	6.0	None	0.0	Sand
7/2/2025	E	46.15030	-89.38753	1.50	13.5	Clumps	6.0	Elodea	1.5	Sand
7/3/2025	L	46.15273	-89.37537	1.67	7.0	Scattered	9.0	Elodea	1.0	Organic/Sand
7/3/2025	L	46.15273	-89.37537	1.58	5.0	Scattered	9.0	Elodea	0.5	Organic/Sand
7/15/2025	F	46.14314	-89.38303	2.75	1.5	Single or Few	5.0	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic
7/15/2025	D	46.15253	-89.38914	1.50	6.0	Small Plant Colony	7.0	Grasses	0.5	Organic/Sand
7/15/2025	F	46.14410	-89.38080	2.25	1.5	Single or Few	5.0	Grasses	0.0	Organic
7/16/2025	D	46.15230	-89.38921	7.00	18.0	Small Plant Colony	7.0	Grasses	3.0	Organic/Sand
7/21/2025	K	46.15422	-89.38219	1.92	6.0	Clumps	6.0	Grasses	0.5	Organic
7/21/2025	I	46.14329	-89.36776	1.00	15.0	Highly Dominant	4.5	Grasses	1.5	Organic
7/21/2025	G	46.14271	-89.37555	1.17	4.5	Clumps	6.0	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic
7/21/2025	F	46.14305	-89.38193	1.83	1.0	Single or Few	5.5	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic
7/21/2025	J	46.14918	-89.36665	0.75	0.5	Single or Few	5.5	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic
Total	**35**			**72.59**	**257.5**					

Detailed Diving Activities (2/2)

Date	Dive Location	Latitude	Longitude	Underwater Dive Time (hrs)	AIS Removed (cubic ft)	AIS Density	Avg Water Depth (ft)	Native Species	Native By-Catch	Substrate Type
7/22/2025	K	46.15408	-89.38168	1.08	1.0	Single or Few	6.0	Pondweeds	0.1	Organic
7/22/2025	E	46.15064	-89.39005	1.42	1.0	Single or Few	6.0	Pondweeds	0.1	Organic
7/22/2025	G	46.14280	-89.37578	1.42	0.5	Single or Few	5.5	Pondweeds	0.1	Organic
7/22/2025	H	46.14020	-89.36924	1.50	1.0	Clumps	6.0	Pondweeds	0.1	Organic
7/22/2025	I	46.14363	-89.36805	1.33	4.5	Small Plant Colony	6.5	Pondweeds	0.1	Organic
7/23/2025	H	46.14145	-89.36733	2.58	13.0	Clumps	5.0	Pondweeds	1.0	Organic
7/23/2025	H	46.14052	-89.36800	0.00	12.0	Clumps	6.0	Pondweeds	2.0	Organic
7/23/2025	H	46.14200	-89.37042	2.33	10.0	Clumps	7.0	Pondweeds	2.0	Organic
7/23/2025	I	46.14303	-89.36779	1.67	9.0	Small Plant Colony	5.0	Elodea	1.5	Sand
7/23/2025	I	46.14266	-89.36762	0.83	7.5	Small Plant Colony	6.0	Elodea	0.5	Sand
7/23/2025	H	46.14234	-89.36983	0.67	1.5	Dominant	8.0	Pondweeds	0.3	Organic/Gravel
7/23/2025	H	46.14234	-89.36981	4.50	18.0	Dominant	8.0	Pondweeds	3.0	Organic/Gravel
7/24/2025	H	46.14238	-89.36981	0.50	1.5	Dominant	8.0	Pondweeds	0.1	Organic/Gravel
7/24/2025	H	46.14241	-89.36981	2.00	9.0	Scattered	8.0	Pondweeds	0.5	Organic/Gravel
7/24/2025	J	46.14931	-89.36649	1.33	0.5	Clumps	8.0	Pondweeds	0.0	Organic/Sand
7/24/2025	I	46.14352	-89.36792	1.75	7.0	Clumps	4.5	Pondweeds	1.5	Organic/Sand
7/24/2025	D	46.15309	-89.38676	1.50	1.5	Clumps	8.0	Pondweeds	0.1	Organic/Sand
7/25/2025	H	46.14078	-89.36766	3.25	12.0	Small Plant Colony	4.0	Pondweeds	1.5	Sand
8/6/2025	H	46.14191	-89.37036	6.92	54.5	Scattered	4.0	Northern Milfoil	5.5	Organic/Sand
8/7/2025	H	46.14086	-89.36789	3.58	11.5	Scattered	6.0	Northern Milfoil	1.5	Organic/Sand
8/7/2025	I	46.14363	-89.36821	2.42	11.0	Scattered	7.0	Grasses	1.5	Organic/Sand
8/7/2025	J	46.14921	-89.36647	0.67	1.5	Scattered	6.0	Northern Milfoil	0.1	Organic/Sand
8/7/2025	H	46.14200	-89.36740	1.17	13.0	Scattered	6.0	Northern Milfoil	0.1	Organic/Sand
8/7/2025	H	46.14038	-89.36855	2.42	10.5	Highly Scattered	4.0	Elodea	1.5	Organic/Sand
8/7/2025	H	46.14038	-89.36855	0.75	3.5	Highly Scattered	3.0	None	0.0	Organic/Sand
8/7/2025	I	46.14351	-89.36776	3.08	17.5	Scattered	4.0	Elodea	1.5	Organic
8/8/2025	I	46.14374	-89.36816	1.33	3.0	Scattered	5.0	Elodea	0.1	Organic
8/8/2025	I	46.14336	-89.36780	1.42	4.5	Scattered	6.0	Elodea	0.5	Organic/Sand
8/8/2025	K	46.15408	-89.38194	0.75	0.1	Highly Scattered	8.0	None	0.0	Organic
8/8/2025	E	46.15112	-89.39037	0.33	0.1	Highly Scattered	7.0	None	0.0	Organic
8/18/2025	H	46.14206	-89.37064	1.75	3.0	Scattered	5.0	Grasses	0.3	Organic/Sand
8/18/2025	H	46.14088	-89.37024	1.00	2.0	Highly Scattered	5.0	Grasses	0.1	Organic/Sand
8/18/2025	H	46.14146	-89.36745	1.50	2.0	Scattered	6.0	Grasses	0.1	Organic/Sand
8/18/2025	I	46.14339	-89.36794	1.25	2.0	Highly Scattered	6.0	Grasses	0.0	Organic
8/18/2025	E	46.15137	-89.39021	0.75	1.0	Highly Scattered	5.0	Grasses	0.1	Organic/Sand
8/18/2025	D	46.15256	-89.38949	0.83	3.0	Scattered	8.0	Grasses	0.1	Organic/Sand
Total	**36**			**61.58**	**254.2**					

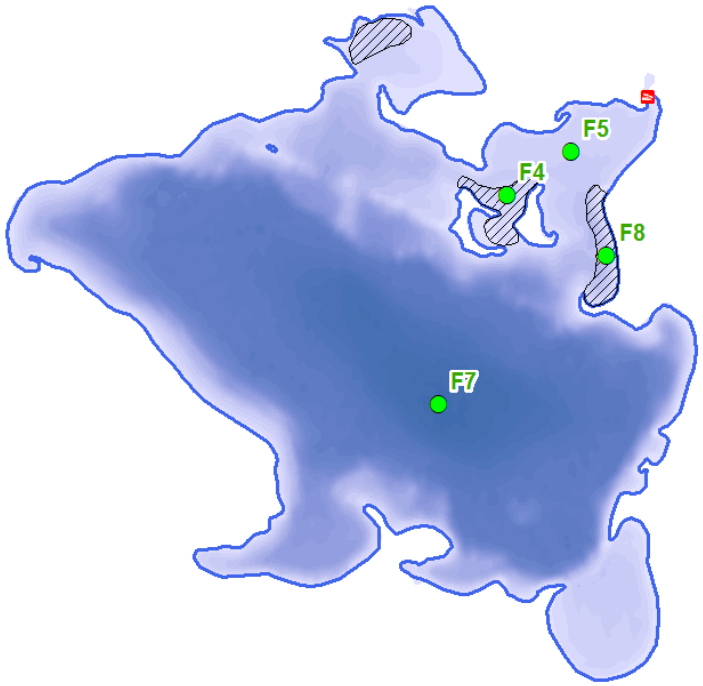
B

APPENDIX B

- **Forest Lake 2025 Herbicide Concentration Monitoring Plan**
- **Herbicide Concentration Monitoring Laboratory Results Table**

Forest Lake, Vilas County (WBIC: 2762200)
2025 Herbicide Sample Plan
Onterra, LLC

Forest Lake, located in Vilas County, is a 468-acre seepage lake that has a maximum depth of approximately 60 feet. Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (ProcellaCOR™) is proposed to be applied to 13.3 acres in early-summer 2025 to control Eurasian watermilfoil. Herbicide concentration sampling will be conducted to monitor the herbicide concentrations in the days and weeks following the application. Water samples will need to be collected at the sites and depths listed below. Coordinates are in decimal degrees. Locations of each sampling site are displayed with green circles on the image below.



Forest Lake Herbicide Sample Sites					
Site Label	**Site Description**	**Station ID**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**	**Sample Depth**
F4	Application Area	10053787	46.152322	-89.372365	Integrated (0-6 feet)
F5	NE Bay	10053788	46.153423	-89.37001	Integrated (0-6 feet)
F7	Deep Hole	643449	46.146994	-89.37495	Integrated (0-6 feet)
F8	Application Area	10060124	46.15076	-89.368711	Integrated (0-6 feet)

Please note that a single sample is to be collected before the treatment as a 'blank' for the lab analysis. Please collect the pre-treatment sample the day before treatment occurs. After the herbicide application is completed, additional samples will need to be collected at specific time intervals throughout the project and are listed in the table below. Sample collection intervals are listed either as Hours After Treatment (HAT) or Days After Treatment (DAT). Direct communication between the water sample collector and the herbicide applicator is necessary to ensure the collector is prepared to begin three hours after treatment is completed. If a sample cannot be collected at the interval listed below, please collect the sample as soon as possible and record the change.

Sampling Interval Matrix (X indicates sample to be collected)				
	Sampling Sites			
Interval	F4	F5	F7	F8
Pre-Treatment			X	
3 HAT	X			X
6 HAT	X			X
9 HAT	X			X
24 HAT	X	X	X	X
2 DAT	X	X	X	X
4 DAT	X	X	X	X
7 DAT	X	X	X	X
14 DAT			X	
HAT = Hours After Treatment *DAT = Days After Treatment*				

All water samples will be collected using a six-foot integrated sampler (Photo 1). A video tutorial demonstrating the proper sample collection methodology is available on Onterra's YouTube web page: click here. Please review the *water sample handling instructions* provided by the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene for detailed instructions of the sample collection procedure.

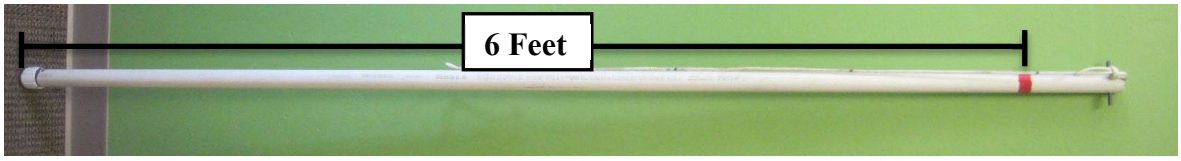


Photo 1. 6-foot Integrated sampling device constructed of PVC tubing.

Onterra will provide all the necessary supplies, equipment, and training to the volunteer(s) collecting the samples. Onterra has a limited supply of handheld GPS units and six-foot integrated sampler devices available to loan out for the duration of the sampling upon request. All other materials, including sampling bottles with labels, a composite water collection bottle and sampling data sheets will be provided.

If you have any questions, please reach out to one of the contacts listed below.

Project specifics, logistics and sampling methods	Shipping
Todd Hanke **Aquatic Ecologist, Onterra, LLC** **thanke@onterra-eco.com** **Office (920) 338-8860**	**Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene** **(608)-224-6271**

FPB in Water Sample Handling Instructions

Sampling Kit Components

The florpyrauxifen-benzyl (FPB) sampling kits provided by the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH) include:

- Cardboard box with Styrofoam cooler inside used to ship samples and supplies. This Styrofoam cooler will be re-used to ship samples back to the lab. *If placing a large request for sampling kits, supplies maybe be shipped in a larger cooler or in multiple coolers.*
- 30 mL amber vials containing 1 mL of 1:50 Formic Acid:H_2O as a preservative. Vials will have a Globally Harmonized System (GHS) and a sample label. There will be one amber vial for each sample taken with a couple extra in case any break during transit. See link to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the formic acid: https://www.slh.wisc.edu/formic-acid-2-sds-2025/.
- 20 mL clear glass vials. There will be one clear glass vial for each sample taken with a couple extra in case any break during transit.
- Styrofoam vial holder(s).
- Large, plastic bag; this bag will be used to contain the samples and ice for return shipping.
- Zip tie(s) to secure the large plastic bag using a 'goose neck' (instructions below).
- WSLH Sampling Data Sheet(s) in a Ziploc bag; these sheets will be completed in the field when samples are collected.
- Orange address sticker.

The picture below is representative of the contents to be included in the FPB sampling kit (disregard the PFAS text on the Styrofoam cooler lid): cardboard box with Styrofoam cooler inside, WSLH Sampling Data Sheet in Ziploc bag, vials with black and white caps, Styrofoam vial holder, and (yellow) zip ties.

Sampling Instructions

All samples, including the pre-treatment blank, should be taken using the integrated sampling steps outlined below. This method uses an integrated sampler and a composite water collection bottle.

Sampling will include one pre-treatment sample followed by those included in the sampling plan reviewed and approved by the regional DNR Biologist. The pre-treatment blank serves as a baseline for lake water before any herbicide application and must be collected the day prior to the FPB treatment. While the pre-treatment blank can be taken anywhere on the lake, it is typically collected at one of the designated sampling sites or at the lake's "deep hole" location.

1. Locate the WSLH Sampling Data Sheet(s) provided by the WSLH in the Ziploc bag.
    a. It is important to use a separate WSLH Sampling Data Sheet for each sampling interval that you monitor (i.e., there will be multiple sites on one data sheet).
    b. The pre-treatment blank will use its own WSLH Sampling Data Sheet.
    c. On each WSLH Sampling Data Sheet the Lake Name, County, Account Number, DNR User ID, Grant Number, WBIC, and test requested (e.g., FPB) will be prepopulated by DNR/WSLH personnel.
    d. The person taking the sample should fill out the Collector Name and Phone Number, and all information requested in the table on the bottom portion of the sampling sheet. Specifically, in each row, write the Site Name, SWIMS Station ID, Hours After Treatment (HAT), Sample Depth, Date, Time, Water Temperature (in Celsius), and Wind Direction and Speed.

2. Upon arrival to each sampling site, rinse the integrated sampler and composite water collection bottle three times with lake water before each sample collection.

3. Take the water sample from the opposite side of the boat as you rinsed. Slowly lower the integrated sampler vertically so that it is 6 feet deep (which is typically marked with a line on the integrated sampler). After reaching a depth of 6-foot, slowly pull the sampler up vertically. If the sampling location is shallower than 6 feet, lower the sampler into the water column so that it remains at least 1 foot above the lake sediment bottom.

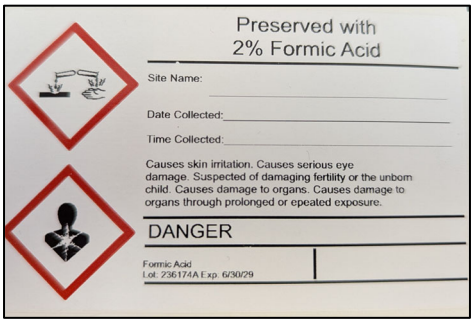
4. Empty the contents of the integrated sampler into the composite water collection bottle by pushing the ball valve end against the bar installed across the mouth of the bottle – this pops the ball valve up and releases water from the integrated sampler.

5. Gently mix the water in the composite water collection bottle. Then, carefully pour it into the 20mL **clear** glass vial until it is half full. Swirl the water around the vial gently and then return the rinse water to the lake. Repeat this rinsing process three times at the sampling site.

6. Gently mix the water in the composite bottle once more, then pour it into the 20 mL **clear** glass vial to fill it up all the way.

7. Pour the water in the 20 mL **clear** glass vial into the 30 mL **amber** vial. Cap the **amber** vial securely and invert it twice to ensure the preservative is properly mixed.
    a. Samples collected in the **amber** vials should be temporarily stored in a cooler with ice and then refrigerated until shipped.
    b. Transferring the water from the clear vial into the amber vial prevents overfilling and losing the premeasured preservative.

8. Using a permanent marker, write the name of sampling site and sampling interval (e.g., 9 HAT), followed by the date the sample was collected (MM/DD/YY) and the collection time (e.g., 18:35) on the GHS label of the **amber** vial. See example of GHS label below.



9. Once all sampling is complete, the vials and field sheets need to be prepared to be shipped back to the lab.
    a. Place the large, plastic bag in the Styrofoam cooler.
    b. Ensure samples are tightly capped and place them in the Styrofoam vial holder and then in the large, plastic bag.
    c. Add plenty of wet ice to the large, plastic bag and close it. Then, tie the top of the bag into a gooseneck, and secure with the zip tie so the ice water does not leak out. **See the back of the field sheet for how to properly gooseneck the bag.**
    d. Place the completed field sheets in the Ziploc bag and place on top of the samples in the **amber** vials. Discard any remaining 20 mL **clear** vials.

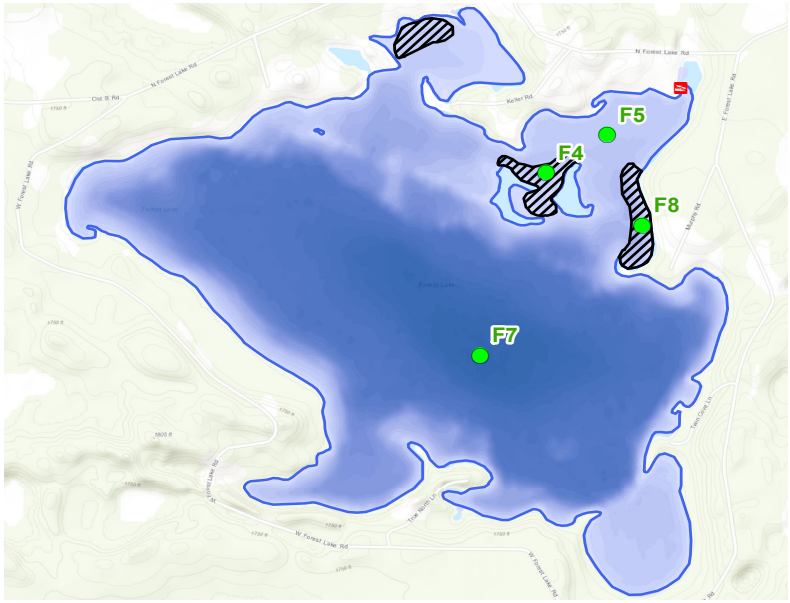
10. On the outside of the cardboard box, there is a sticker labeled “Packed on Ice”. Mark the type of sample you are returning to the lab.

11. Ship the samples using overnight delivery (e.g., Speedy, UPS, or FedEx) to the address on the orange sticker in the sampling kit.
    e. Samples should not be shipped on a Friday, but rather refrigerated and shipped on the following Monday.
    f. Alternatively, samples can be dropped off in person Monday – Friday, 7:45am to 4:30pm to the WSLH front office; see orange sticker for address.
    g. Contact the lab at (608) 224-6271 with any questions.

Prelminary 2025
Herbicide Concentration Data
Forest Lake - 10/14/2025

Active Ingredient Florpyrauxifen-benzyl (ng/mL)				
	Sampling Sites			
Interval	F4	F5	F7	F8
Pre-Treatment			<0.050	
3 HAT	1.5			2.3
6 HAT	2.9			1.2
9 HAT	0.81			1.4
24 HAT	0.27	0.12	<0.050	0.160
2 DAT	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
4 DAT	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
7 DAT	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050	<0.050
14 DAT			<0.050	
HAT = Hours After Treatment *DAT = Days After Treatment*				

Acid Metabolite Florpyrauxifen (ng/mL)				
	Sampling Sites			
Interval	F4	F5	F7	F8
Pre-Treatment			<0.048	
3 HAT	0.059			0.066
6 HAT	0.23			0.055
9 HAT	0.15			0.10
24 HAT	0.29	0.084	<0.048	0.083
2 DAT	0.19	0.13	<0.048	0.079
4 DAT	0.082	0.1	<0.048	0.057
7 DAT	<0.048	<0.048	<0.048	<0.048
14 DAT			<0.048	
HAT = Hours After Treatment *DAT = Days After Treatment*				



Data Compiled from WI State Lab of Hygiene Analysis