**Membership Meeting Big Whitefish Lake Association August 27, 2022**

Big Whitefish Lake Water Quality:

1. CLMP Program:
	1. Transparency – Measured weekly. It has been excellent most of the year
	2. Temperature/DO Profile – Cold water 22.5’ – 30’. Low Oxygen below thermocline.
	3. Total Phosphorus – Spring (12ppb - excellent); Summer (September sampling)
	4. Chlorophyll A – Monthly May –September. Measures how much algae is in water column.
	5. Secchi Disk Transparency & Dissolved Oxygen/Temperature profile graphs on the whiteboard.
2. Invasive Aquatic Weeds: See Whiteboard for Invasive Species Info.
	1. Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM)
	2. Starry Stonewort – 2019/2020 off boat launch. 2021 small areas throughout the lake. 2022 4 acres treated 7/27 along Zone B,H & I shorelines
	3. Watch for Frogbit. Now found in lower Grand River, Muskegon Lake, Pentwater Lake.
3. PLM Treatments:
	1. Focused on Invasive Weed Control: EWM, Curly Leaf Pondweed and, Starry Stonewort
	2. NOT planning on SONAR treatment in 2023.
	3. 2022 Treatments:
		1. 5/26/221 ProcellaCor (specific EWM control) & Diquat treatment of EWM & Curly Leaf Pondweed. 7.5 Acres treated. $6,180.75
		2. 6/10/22 15 acres of Curly Leaf + 22 acres of EWM/Curly Leaf. $16,029.75
		3. 7/27/22 4 acres of Starry Stonewort + 5 acres of EWM. $5,736.80
	4. 2022 Algae.
		1. **Can only treat one time for the total May-June period**
		2. Cannot use Cooper Sulfate during May/June.
		3. Typically we have treated algae weekly or biweekly during May and June – 40 acres at a time. Fortunately, we have not had to do major treatments the last 2 years. This year, only one partial treatment: 11 acres on 6/28/22 with Chelated Copper ($1,388.75).
4. Landfill:
	1. CSL applied for an Air Quality Permit to replace one of three generating units currently in operation with a larger generator. Currently they run 2 - 2,242 bhp (brake horsepower) and 1 - 1,148 bhp generators using methane from the landfill. They plan to replace the 1,148 bhp with a 2,242 bhp. This will allow them to use more methane rather than having to flare it off.
	2. I spoke with the EGLE Air Quality engineer yesterday and see it as a good use of the methane which would otherwise simply be burned-off.
	3. Landfills are required to trap and burn the gas generated to reduce odor, and toxic emissions.