

Larry Eichler made his presentation pertaining to the Core samples taken this fall.

*Refer to Larry Eichler's report*

Options that can be done:

1. Do Nothing
2. Identify where it is coming from and take actions
3. Remove
4. Treat in Place

2. LSCA has worked with the local towns in completing the Back Road Survey to help identify run-off problems.

3. Sediment removal options

Diver operated material removal

Hydro Raking

Mechanical Removal (Excavator)

Hydraulic removal (Mud cat Dredging)

Costs can range from \$1000.00 per acre to \$40,000.00 per acre

Advantages for removal:

- Increased water depth
- Nutrient removal
- Recreational restoration
- Can sometimes offer long term plant control

Disadvantages:

- Expensive
- Sediment capture, Transport, and Disposal
- \*Short term turbidity and water clarity

\* Neil Kamman, State of Vermont, spoke about possibility of large algae out break from this method of treatment.

Q & A

What is to be done with Sediment?

If nothing is to be done how long before the lake would be full of sediment?

Larry Eichler said between 100-125 years.

Can there be more testing do to see what is coming from the main lake i.e.: septic?

Neil Kamman said that the phosphorous levels are actually lower in the Little Lake than in the main body of water.

Do nothing vs. turbidity: which is more important?

Larry Eichler does not know; algae growth can occur from boat traffic along with dredging.

Strategic dredging (channels in the middle and along shore line for access) is only a short term fix as with our sediment being so flocculent it would refill what was taken out.

Directly asked to Larry Eichler what would he do??

*Treatment as is done now and limited dredging; but first take care the sources of sediment. A consensus about how to proceed must be reached around the lake and with local government before anything else.*