

# **DNR Drinking Water & Groundwater Study Group Meeting**

May 2, 2024

# **WPDES General Permit:**

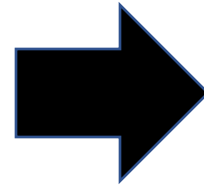
## **Operation & Maintenance of Municipal Water Systems**

Jason Knutson, PE - Wastewater Section Chief  
Leila Jenkins – WPDES General Permit Coordinator  
May 2, 2024



# WPDES Permit Overview

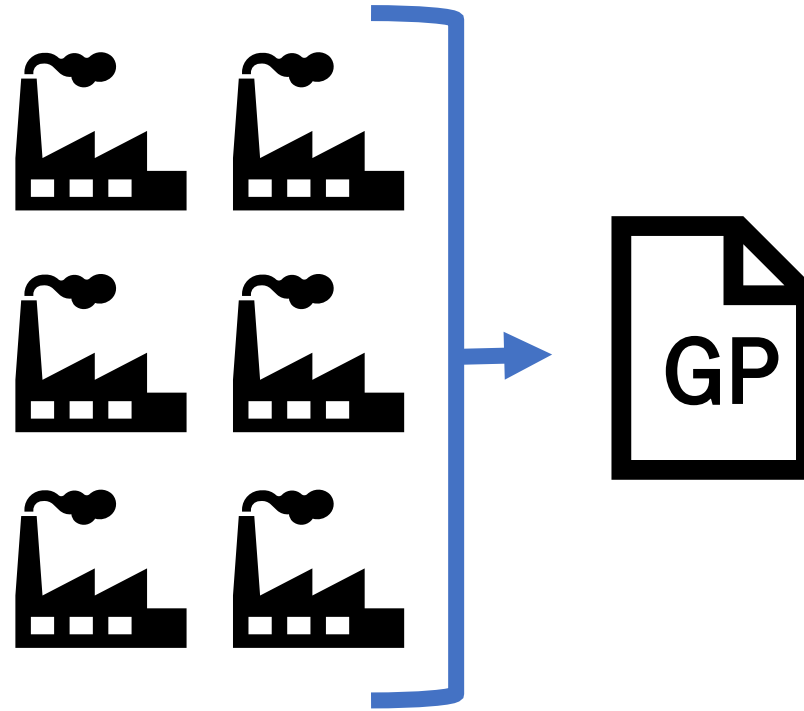
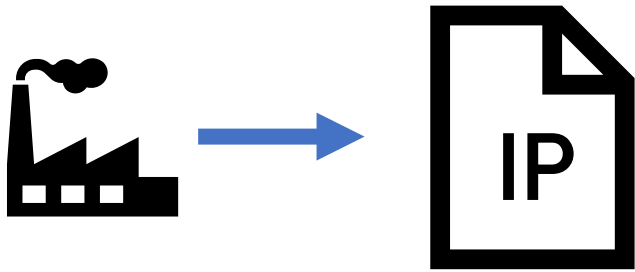
1. All Point Sources
2. Discharging Pollutants
3. Into Waters of the State (including groundwater)



- Must obtain an WPDES permit from Wisconsin DNR (or EPA in Tribal Areas)

- 5 Year Permit Terms
- Discharges to Municipal WWTPs are a separate framework
- General and Individual Permits

# General vs. Individual Permits



- Reasons for an individual permit:
  - Complex Facility
  - Many outfalls
  - Unique wastewater
- 6-12 month issuance timeline

- Reasons for a general permit:
  - Many like facilities with similar discharges
- ~2-4 week time for conveying coverage

# Municipal Water System GP

- Reissued effective August 1, 2021
- Regulates discharges from:
  - Hydrant flushing (001)
  - Cleaning & disinfecting water distribution and storage systems (002)
  - Hydrostatic test water (002)
  - Well development water (002)
  - Pigging/swabbing of water mains (002)
- A separate permit is available for wastewaters from treatment of water supply water



# Hydrant Flushing Requirements

- Volume – Annual estimate
- Chlorine – 3 options:
  - 1) Discharge to high dilution waterbody (2:1 flow or lake)
  - 2) Follow Best Management Practices:
    - a) Don't flush directly into surface water,
    - b) Don't add additional chlorine to water beyond amount already in water supply, and
    - c) One of the following:
      - Infiltrate water to ground
      - Long flow path to surface water to allow for Cl dissipation
      - Dechlorination practice: diffuser, dechlorination mat or chemical feed
  - 3) Meet limit of 19 ug/L (Annual compliance sample)
- Phosphorus – Calculate (or sample) annually if adding polyphosphate for corrosion control



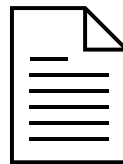
# Hydrostatic Test Water, Water Tower/Storage Tank Flushing, Well Development Water, or Other Water System Discharge



- Flow Rate (daily)
- Total Suspended Solids (40 mg/L, weekly)
- pH (6.0-9.0 su, weekly)
- Additional monitoring may be required for:
  - Oil/Grease (if expected present)
  - Total Residual Chlorine (if used in water supply)
    - Waivers available – high flow streams, travel through storm sewer, etc.
  - Dissolve Oxygen (if oxygen scavenging chemicals used)
  - Phosphorus (if used in water supply)
  - Additives (if used)
- Sampling frequency reduction option

# Do I Need to Apply?

- All existing municipal water systems were automatically granted coverage for scheduled and unscheduled fire hydrant flushing discharges.
  - To add other discharges covered under Outfall 002, contact DNR compliance contact and note a “planned change” in coverage (Permit section 8.3.3)
  - May require contractors to obtain separate coverage
- Any new water system needs to apply for coverage
  - Apply with electronic notice of intent (eNOI) using online ePermitting System (<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/permits/water>)
    - Requires WAMS ID






# Ongoing Broad Non-Compliance Trends

- Reissuance Letters mailed out in 2021 to ~595 municipalities/communities
- Feedback indicates many did not receive the letters and are unaware of this permit and the requirements.
- As of October 2023, estimated 70% of municipalities did not have a designated person setup on Switchboard to enter/submit eDMRs to the department
- April 2024 – Wastewater program sent “action required” email to the contacts from the Drinking Water Supply database instructing to request Switchboard access roles and to submit past due eDMRs to regain compliance.
- **May 2024 Status Update:**
  - More than 150 municipalities have responded by requesting Switchboard access roles
  - ~265 municipalities have not yet submitted 2021 eDMR data to the department
  - ~ 274 municipalities have not yet submitted 2022 eDMR data to the department
  - ~304 municipalities have not yet submitted 2023 eDMR data to the department
- Regional Wastewater Staff are processing incoming requests and will continue communicating and assisting municipalities to regain compliance
- June 2024 – Wastewater Program will recheck the status to determine how many non-compliant facilities remain. Regional Staff will continue follow-ups via phone, mail and email as needed.


# Resources

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Switchboard>



WISCONSIN  
DEPARTMENT OF  
NATURAL RESOURCES


HUNTING FISHING PARKS CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT FORESTRY LICENSES NEWS ABOUT CONTACT



## DNR SWITCHBOARD


SECURE EBUSINESS PORTAL


The DNR Switchboard is for people who need to securely log in and access forms and reporting systems which are usually related to a specific company or municipality. If you already have a Wisconsin User ID and access, you may click on "Log in" below to begin. Otherwise, you will first need to create a User ID and request access to an on-line system.



### NEED ASSISTANCE?


Answer a few questions and get routed quickly and efficiently to the correct source of help.


[READ MORE](#) 



### LOG IN


If you already have a Wisconsin User ID, log in now. You can request access to systems/reports once you are logged in.


[READ MORE](#) 



### CREATE USER ID


If you do not already have a Wisconsin User ID, create one now. You will need an ID in order to use the Switchboard.

[READ MORE](#) 



### INSTRUCTIONS, FAQ AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Information to help you use the DNR Switchboard and manage your account.

[READ MORE](#) 

# Resources

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Wastewater/GeneralPermits.html>



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» TOPIC » WASTEWATER

## WASTEWATER GENERAL PERMITS

**Starting on July 1, 2022**, applicants submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under any wastewater general permit must submit an electronic NOI (eNOI). The eNOI is available on the online ePermitting System by logging in through the [Water Permit Applications webpage](#). Paper NOIs will no longer be accepted by the department for wastewater general permits.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is authorized under [Section 283.35, Wis. Stats.](#) [\[exit DNR\]](#), to issue Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) general permits to a designated area of the state authorizing discharges from specified categories or classes of point sources located within that area. A general permit is designed to cover multiple facilities under one permit when they perform similar operations, produce the same type of wastewater streams, employ similar wastewater treatment operations, or are subject to similar effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with s. NR 205.08(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code.

**NOTE:** Expired General Permit: If a permittee submitted a complete and timely NOI to be covered by a WPDES general permit, all conditions of an expired general permit shall continue to apply until the effective date of a new general permit.

Topic	Webpage Access/Contact Information
General inquiries/questions	<a href="mailto:DNRWYWastewaterGeneralPermits@Wisconsin.gov">DNRWYWastewaterGeneralPermits@Wisconsin.gov</a>

### Wastewater

#### Additional Resources

[Switchboard](#)

[Water Permit Applications](#)

[Help with Switchboard/WAMS ID Registration](#)

[Help with Electronically Reporting Monitoring Data](#)

[Applying for an Individual Permit](#)

[Ballast Water General Permit Process](#)

[Pesticide Pollutant Discharge General Permits](#)

[Total Maximum Daily Loads \(TMDLs\)](#)

[Surface Water Data Viewer](#)

# Resources

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Wastewater/GeneralPermits.html> - FAQ document here:

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

HUNTING FISHING PARKS CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT FORESTRY LICENSES NEWS ABOUT CONTACT

General Permits **Apply** Coverage Reporting Transfer Termination Signature Contacts

### GENERAL PERMITS

Wastewater general permits are listed below with links to their permit, fact sheet, applicability questionnaire and other relevant documents.

- Ballast Water Discharge (WI-0063835-3)
- Carriage and Interstitial Water from Dredging Operations (WI-0046558-6)
- Concrete Products Operations (WI-0046507-6)
- Contaminated Groundwater from Remedial Action Operations (WI-0046566-7)
- Dewatering Operations (WI-0049344-5)
- Domestic Wastewater to a Subsurface Soil Absorption System (WI-0062901-3)
- Industrial Liquid Waste to a Subsurface Soil Absorption System (WI-0055611-7)
- Landspreading of By-Product Solids (WI-0057665-6)
- Landspreading of Industrial Sludge (WI-0057657-6)
- Landspreading of Industrial Liquid Wastes (WI-0055867-7-1)
- Low-Impact Discharge (WI-0066575-01-0)
- Mineral (Nonmetallic) Mining and/or Processing (WI-0046515-07-1)
- Non-Contact Cooling Water, or Condensate and Boiler Blowdown (WI-0044938-6)
- Operation and Maintenance of Industrial Potable and Non-Potable Water Systems and Hydrostatic Petroleum Systems (WI-A057681-05-0)
- Operation and Maintenance of Municipal Water Systems (WI-B057681-05-0)**
- Pesticide Pollutant Discharges
- Petroleum Contaminated Water (WI-0046531-6-1)
- Satellite Sewage Collection Systems (WI-0047341-6)
- Storage of Domestic Septage (WI-0066435-02)
- Swimming Pool Facilities (WI-0046523-5)
- Water Treatment and Conditioning (WI-0046540-6)

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs)

For information on general permits, contact:  
**Wastewater Staff**  
Water Quality Program

#### ▲ Operation and Maintenance of Municipal Water Systems (WI-B057681-05-0)

This permit is applicable to operation and maintenance of municipal water systems that results in the discharge of fire hydrant flushing water, disinfection water, hydrostatic test water, well development water or other similar wastewaters to surface waters or indirectly to groundwaters via seepage.

- [Eligibility Questionnaire](#) [exit DNR]
- [Typographical Error Letter](#) [PDF]
- [Permit](#) [PDF]
- [Fact Sheet](#) [PDF]
- [Notice of Final Determination](#) [PDF]
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#) [PDF]**

# Regional Contacts

## ▲ Operation and Maintenance of Municipal Water Systems

Contact	Area/Counties of Responsibility
<u><a href="#">David Haas</a></u>	Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago
<u><a href="#">Kristi Blackmon</a></u>	Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn
<u><a href="#">Joshua Joseph</a></u>	Adams, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Portage, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon, Wood
<u><a href="#">Reece Matheson</a></u>	Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Grant, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha

\*interim for Reece Matheson until October 2024 is [Bryan.Hartsook@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Bryan.Hartsook@wisconsin.gov)



# CONNECT WITH US

[Jason.Knutson@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Jason.Knutson@wisconsin.gov)

[Leila.Jenkins@wisconsin.gov](mailto:Leila.Jenkins@wisconsin.gov)



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@WI\_DNR



/WIDNRTV



"WILD WISCONSIN:  
OFF THE RECORD"

# Safe Drinking Water Loan Program Updates

DNR Bureau of Community Financial Assistance

Noah Balgooyen, Safe Drinking Water Program Coordinator

Kate Leja-Brennan, Lead Service Line Program Specialist



# Safe Drinking Water Loan Program Overview

- Subsidized interest rates – updated quarterly
  - 2.15% for most municipalities
  - 1.29% for disadvantaged municipalities
  - 0.25% for lead service line projects
- 20 – 30 year loan terms (or design life of project)
- Portions of loans *may* be awarded as Principal Forgiveness (similar to grant funding – no repayment)
  - Principal Forgiveness can be awarded between 10% and 65% of eligible project costs, up to an annual municipal cap of \$1,600,000.

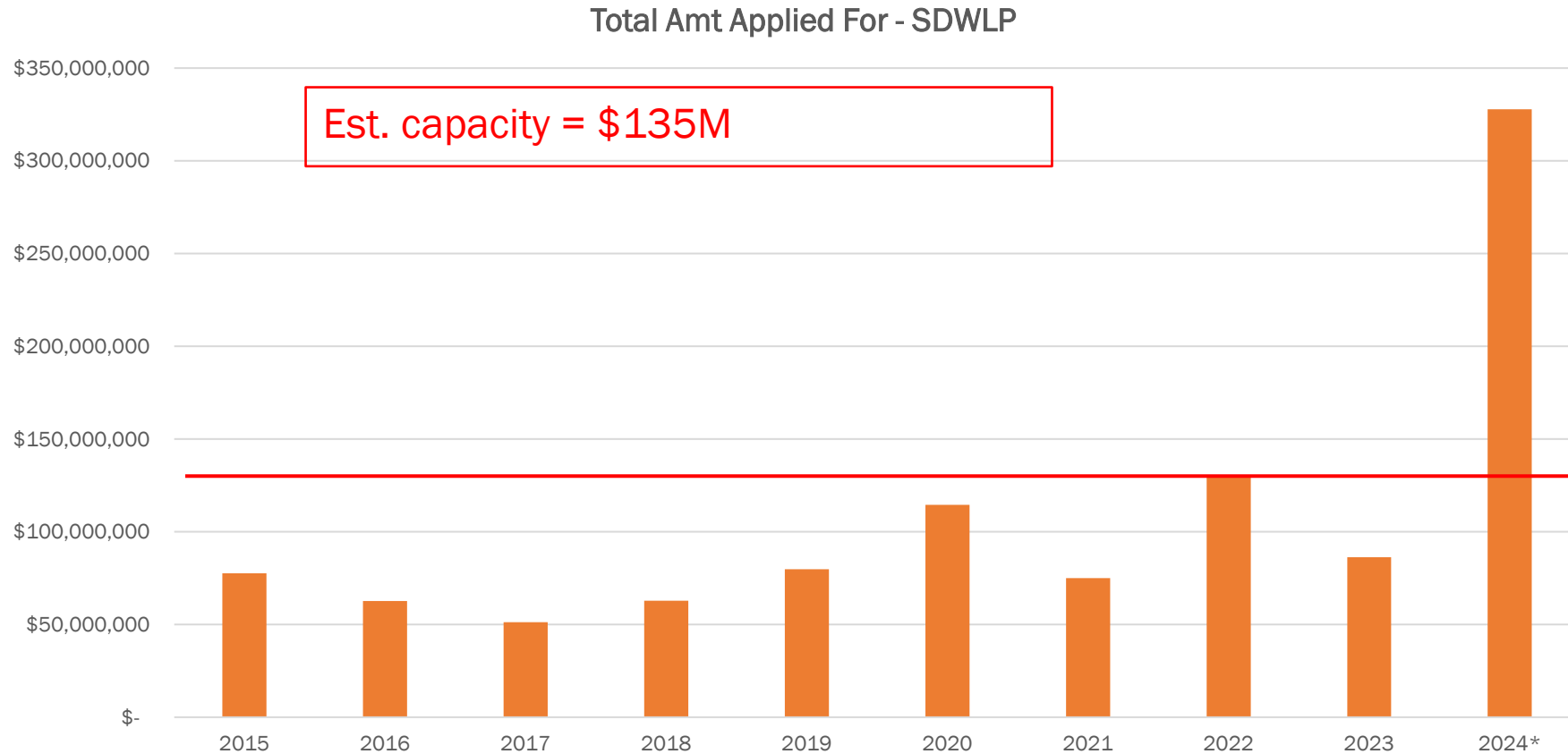


# Safe Drinking Water Loan Program BIL Supplemental Funding

	Total	Principal Forgiveness	Loan Funding
SFY23 (Year 1)	\$30,666,000	\$15,026,340	\$15,639,660
SFY24 (Year 2)	\$36,053,000	\$17,665,970	\$18,387,030
SFY25 (Year 3)*	\$39,358,000	\$19,285,420	\$20,072,580
SFY26 (Year 4)*	\$42,782,714	\$20,963,530	\$21,819,184
SFY27 (Year 5)*	\$42,782,714	\$20,963,530	\$21,819,184
*Estimated			

- Additional funding is being incorporated into the existing programs.
- Increased principal forgiveness caps (per municipality per SFY)
  - \$500,000 in SFY22, \$1,600,000 in SFY24

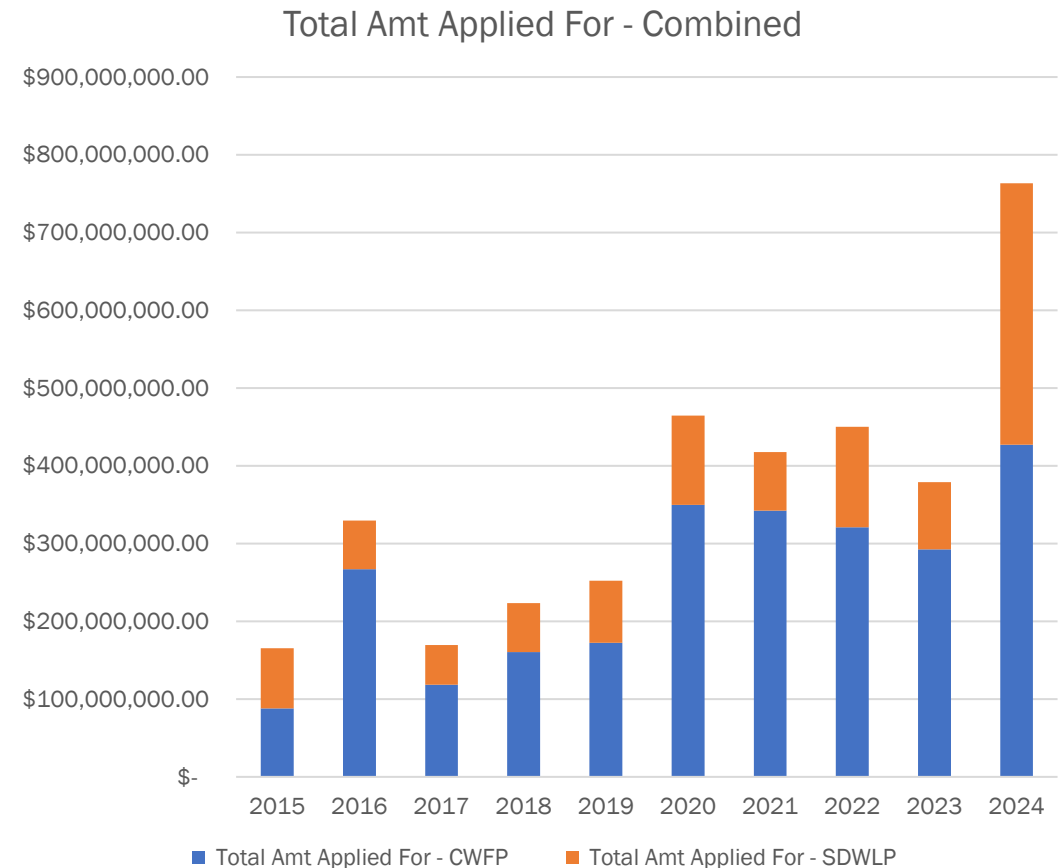
# SDWLP Total Loan Demand



\* Includes Base & EC funding requested, but not LSL

# Why is loan demand so high?

- BIL Funding Availability
  - It takes approximately 2 years for a project to move from inception to application
- BABA
  - Adjustment period waiver ends starting in SFY 2025
- Project Backlog
  - Projects were expensive and difficult to complete over the last several years due to Covid, supply chain issues, and inflation



# SFY 2024 Impacts

- Sufficient funding is available for ALL CURRENT CWFP & SDWLP applicants

For those considering a SFY 2024 supplemental application

- **SDWLP:** Submit an SFY 2025 application by 6/30/2024 to compete for funding.
- **CWFP:** SFY 2024 supplemental applications still accepted, but funding may not be available.
  - Be prepared to submit a SFY 2025 application by 9/30/2024 to compete for funding.

# SFY 2025 Impacts

- The SFY 2025 application cycle will proceed as normal
- Estimated **loan** capacity for SFY 2025
  - Will be available closer to the start of the fiscal year (July).
  - Anticipated to be sufficient to meet *historical* (pre-SFY24) loan demand.
- Principal Forgiveness
  - Available amounts expected to be comparable to SFY 2024 (general, EC & LSL).
  - BIL PF amounts are fairly certain, base PF is dependent on the federal budget and earmarks.
- Recommendation
  - Make sure to apply by the application deadline to compete for funding.
  - Understand that funding may be insufficient *if* loan demand is high.

# SFY25 Loan Demand Similar to SFY24

- SFY24
  - 582 ITAs requesting \$1,280,000 in funding
- SFY25
  - 604 ITAs requesting \$1,310,000 in funding



# SFY25 Application Process Updates

- Legal Statement of Land Ownership
  - New Certification form in lieu of legal statement in most cases
- Intermunicipal Agreements
  - No longer required for SDWLP
- Design Life Worksheet
  - Required for all projects except for those solely involved with the replacement of watermains and sanitary sewers

# Build America, Buy America (BABA)

- Expansion of existing American Iron & Steel (AIS) requirements.
- Covers all construction materials and manufactured goods
- Went into effect May 14, 2022
- Adjustment period waiver ending by SFY25



Applies to *some* SRF funded projects:

- Lead service line replacements
- Emerging contaminants/PFAS projects
- Federal equivalency projects:
  - Clean Water SRF projects in municipalities with population over 20,000
  - Drinking Water SRF projects in municipalities with population over 15,000



# Emerging Contaminants Program

- Will run similarly to SFY24
  - MCLs?
- Principal Forgiveness offered at 50% of eligible costs
  - \$3,500,000 annual municipal cap
- SDWLP Loan Funds



# Other Sources of EC Funding

- \$4M EC-SDC grant program OTM/NN water system
  - PFAS & Manganese projects
  - Grants of up to \$240,000/water system
  - [dnr.Wisconsin.gov/aid/EC-SDC.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/EC-SDC.html)
- \$125M PFAS trust fund
  - Not yet available



# Federal Requirements for EC Projects

- Environmental review screening
- Disadvantaged Business Enterprise solicitation
- BIL Signage
- Davis-Bacon & Related Acts
- **Build America, Buy America (BABA)**
- **Federal Equivalency requirements**
  - Complete list of equivalency requirements on our website
- Other federal cross cutting requirements based on project specifics



# Important Deadlines

- June 30, 2024
  - Deadline to submit full applications for SDWLP SFY2025
    - Must have previously submitted an eligible ITA by October 2023
- September 30th, 2024
  - Deadline to submit full applications for CWFP SFY2025
    - Must have previously submitted an eligible ITA by October 2023
- October 31st, 2024
  - Deadline to submit ITA for SFY2026

# **LSL-Only Projects**

**DNR Bureau of Community Financial Assistance  
Kate Leja-Brennan, Lead Service Line Program Specialist**

# Key Differences Between WIFTA LSL Program & BIL LSL Program

WIFTA-Funded LSL Program	BIL-Funded LSL Program
Private LSL replacements only	Both public & private LSL replacements & inventory work
Only properties with residences, schools & daycares eligible	All property types are eligible
100% principal forgiveness (PF)	Funds are a mix of PF & loans with 0.25% interest rate
All municipalities eligible for PF	Only disadvantaged municipalities or projects in disadvantaged census tracts eligible for PF
Work must be completed in one construction season	Funding can be provided for up to 2 years for Prequalified List; contracted projects are not restricted to one construction season
Up to \$5,000 for engineering &/or administration if under 3,300 population; not eligible if 3,300+ population	All project related costs are eligible, regardless of population



# LSL-Only ITA & Application Best Practices

- Keep LSL costs as a separate project from other SDW projects (example: watermain projects)
- Choosing a Census Tract(s) project vs Municipal Wide project does not need to be finalized until the Application (June 30<sup>th</sup>)
  - This detail will be part of the LSL PERF form (8700-383)
- Private vs Public on the Application:

Private:

- Construction Costs
- Filters

Lead Service Line Projects	
Lead Service Line Costs	
Private	\$ 500,000
Public	\$ 0

Public:

- Construction Costs

# Pledge Options for LSL-Only Projects

## Water Revenue Pledge

	Private Side Work	<u>No</u> Private Side Work
Bond	Taxable	Taxable
PSC Approval	Required	Usually Not Required
Initial Disbursement Request	Not Required	Required
18-Month Rule	Not Required	Required
Loan Term	20 years	20 years
Mandatory Replacement Ordinance	Required	N/A

## General Obligation Pledge

	Private Side Work	<u>No</u> Private Side Work
Bond	Taxable	Taxable
PSC Approval	Not Required	Not Required
Initial Disbursement Request	Not Required	Required
18-Month Rule	Not Required	Required
Loan Term	10 years, 20 if requested	10 years, 20 if requested
Mandatory Replacement Ordinance	Not Required	N/A



# Alternative Revenue Pledge Option for Private-Side LSL Replacements

The Alternative Revenue Pledge option is available for private-side LSL replacements only and will involve the municipality passing 2 ordinances, one of which will use [Wisconsin Statute § 66.0627\(8\)\(ag\)](#) to allow a municipality to set-up a loan program utilizing special charges for the purpose of providing financial assistance to property owners participating in the municipality’s LSL replacement program.

Municipalities will need to pass two ordinances.

1. Special Charges for the LSL Loan Program
2. Mandatory Replacement Ordinance

Municipalities will also need to create and submit template property owner loan agreements

	<b>Private Side Work <u>ONLY</u></b>
Bond	Taxable
PSC Approval	Not Required
Loan Term	SDWLP - Maximum 12 Years  Property Owner Agreements Maximum 10 Years
Interest Rate	SDWLP - 0.25%  Property Owner Agreements Maximum 4%
Mandatory Replacement Ordinance	Required

# Filtration Requirements (NSF/ANSI 53)

- 90 days recommended to complete partial replacements
  - Filters always required during the interim
- Required after October 2024 (LCRR)
  - In September DNR expected new filtration requirements would be in effect for all BIL LSL funding – EPA memo has still not been issued
  - Seeking clarification on requirements prior to October if using BIL LSL funding
  - Filters required for all line replacements for 6 months after line is fully lead free

# Federal Requirements for LSL-Only Projects

- Federal Equivalency
  - Federal Single Audit for all federal funds \$750,000 and over
- BIL Signage
  - Centralized Location
  - 1 Sign for multiple projects
- Environmental Review
- Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Solicitation
  - Required at every level of contracting
- Only required on RFQ for PQL
- Davis-Bacon Wage Rates
  - Required on all contracts
  - PQL Requirements:
    - Property is owned in the name of a business
    - Plumber/Contractor is not sole proprietor or a partnership where the owners perform all the work on the project
    - Cost of replacement is great than \$2,000

# BABA Waivers for LSL-Only Projects

## Adjustment Period Waiver

- Applies to projects that started project design planning prior to May 14, 2022
- Not available for SFY 2025 Projects

## Small Projects Waiver

- Applies to FAAs less than \$250,000
- Seeking Clarification from EPA on PQL applicability

## De Minimis Waiver

- 5% or less of products relative to the total project cost can be exempted

## Exemptions – Private Side

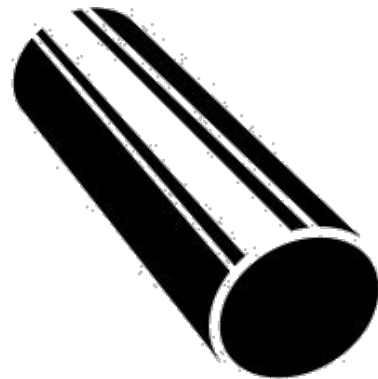
- 100% PF Projects
- Projects using Alternative Revenue Pledge
- Projects using General Obligation Note Pledge

# Set-Asides

- Community-Based Outreach Grants (\$4,060,150)
  - Because we are offering outreach costs through the set-asides they will not be available for PF through SDWLP
- DNR Contracting with local health depts to conduct outreach at local government events, schools & daycares (\$500,000)
- Technical Assistance for Inventory (\$12,952,200)

# Requirements with Oct 2024 Compliance Date

Public Water Systems (PWS) must comply with new Federal Requirements by October 16, 2024, or face Federal Enforcement.



Lead Service Line Inventory  
& Associated Requirements



Lead ALE Tier 1 Public Notice  
Requirement

# Agency Roles For New Lead Regulations



**Administers New Federal Requirements**

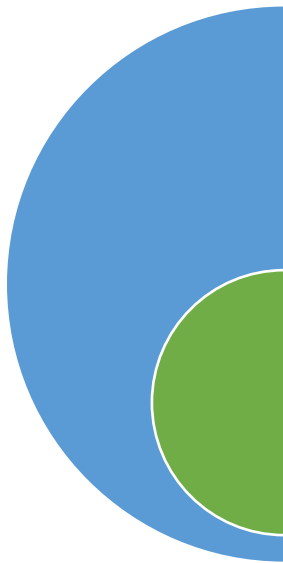


**Enforces New Federal Requirements**

# Lead ALE Tier 1 Public Notice Requirement



Within 24 hours of learning they have a Lead ALE,  
Public Water Systems must:



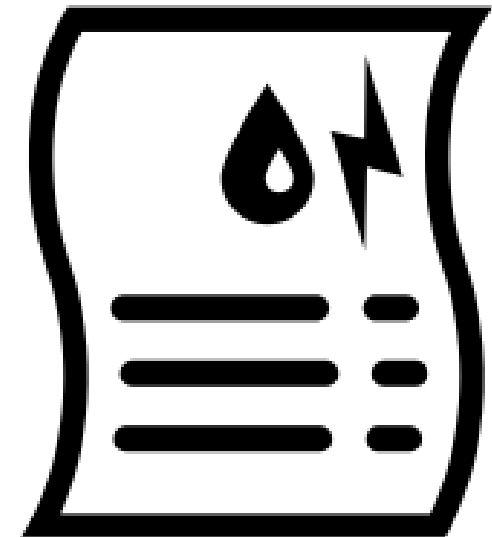
Deliver a Tier 1 Public Notice  
to their water consumers.

Provide copy of the Tier 1 PN  
to EPA and DNR.

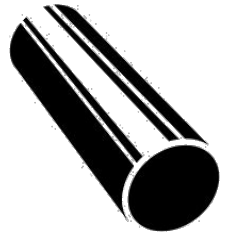


# Lead ALE Tier 1 Public Notice Requirement

- WIIN Act amended Section 1414(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–3(c)) to require Tier 1 Public Notices for Lead ALEs.
- This is a congressional action that EPA is required to enforce, not something that was initiated by EPA.
- EPA implementation guidance is anticipated late summer requirement.



# Federal Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) Lead Service Line Inventory Requirements



- **Effective date:**  
**December 16, 2021.**
- **Compliance date:**  
**October 16, 2024.**

- §141.84(a) *Lead service line inventory.* All water systems must develop an inventory to identify the materials of service lines connected to the public water distribution system.
  - (2) The inventory must include all service lines connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status.

# Inventory Public Accessibility & Notice Requirements



## Public Accessibility

PWS are required to make their service line inventory publicly accessible

*Applies to all PWS regulated by the LCR/LCRR.*



## Consumer Notice (CN)

PWS must deliver a consumer notice to all persons served by a lead, galvanized requirement replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line.

*Only applies to PWS with one or more LSL, GRR or unknown*



## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Community Water Systems (CWS) must include inventory information in their CCR.

*Only applies to community water systems.*

# Service Line Inventory Requirements vs MSP Update

	MONITORING SITE PLAN MATERIALS WORKSHEET	LCRR SERVICE LINE INVENTORY
WHAT MUST BE INVENTORIED?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Service line material</li><li>• Premise plumbing material type</li><li>• Premise plumbing material age</li><li>• Presence of softener or filter</li><li>• Building type</li></ul>	Service line material only
WHAT LOCATIONS DOES THE INVENTORY NEED TO INCLUDE?	Every location in the monitoring site plan. Additional locations as required to confirm no higher tier sites exist elsewhere in the system.	Every service connection in the public water distribution system
PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY	Not required	Required

# DNR Service Line Inventory Review Checklist

- Was the inventory submitted to the Department on or before October 16, 2024?
- Does the inventory include all service lines connected to the distribution system?
- Does the inventory include both utility and customer owned portions of SLs?
- Does the inventory include material information for every portion of every service line sufficient to classify it in accordance with the LCRR?
- Did the PWS review all available records required by the LCRR?
- Is the system collecting and tracking service line material information during normal operations?
- Does the inventory include a locational identifier for every service line classified as lead and galvanized requiring replacement?

# **DNR Service Line Inventory Public Accessibility Review Checklist**

- Did the water system make its inventory publicly accessible?
- Is inventory publicly accessible via an appropriate method and format?
- Does the publicly accessible inventory include a locational identifier for every service line classified as lead and galvanized requiring replacement?

# Materials for Water Systems to Submit to Department

- ✓ Service Line Materials Inventory
- ✓ LCRR Service Line Inventory Methods & Completeness Form\*
- ✓ LCRR Public Accessibility Verification Form\*

Submit materials to:

[DNRDGLeadCopperInventories@wisconsin.gov](mailto:DNRDGLeadCopperInventories@wisconsin.gov)

**LCRR Service Line Inventory Methods & Completeness**

This form is intended to help water systems comply with the service line inventory requirements of the federal 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). This form can be used to document the required inventory methods and completeness certification. Fill in the editable fields on the following pages and submit this form along with your initial inventory to the DNR. Attach additional pages if necessary.

PWS Name		CERTIFICATION (Required)	
PWS Name:	Click or tap here to enter text.		
PWSID:	Click or tap here to enter text.		
I hereby certify that the all the information entered in this form is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.			
Print and sign form, or type "email" if submitting electronically. <sup>1</sup>		Click or tap to enter a date.	
Signature of Responsible Official <sup>2</sup>		Date	
Click or tap here to enter text.		Click or tap here to enter text.	
Printed Name		Title	

**Part 1. Inventory Completeness (Required)**

1.	Does the inventory include all service lines? This means the pipe(s) that carry water to every building or structure served, regardless of whether the building is in use, and regardless of the type of water use in/at the building.
Choose an item.	
2.	Does the inventory include all parts of each service line? If the service line contains more than one material, are all materials identified?
Choose an item.	

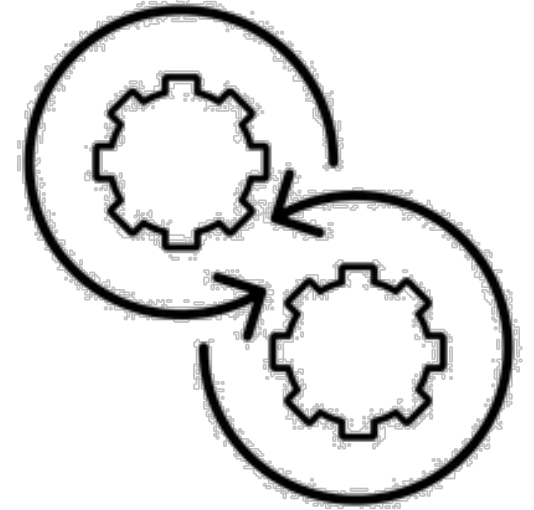
*\*Systems may submit information requested by these forms in a different format*

	SL Inventory	Methods & Completeness Form	Public Accessibility Verification Form
Does the inventory include all service lines connected to the distribution system?	X	X	
Does the inventory include both utility and customer owned portions of SLs?	X	X	
Information for every portion of every service line sufficient to classify materials per LCRR?	X		
Did PWS review all available records?	X	X	
Is the system collecting and tracking service line material information during normal operations?		X	
Did the system make its inventory publicly accessible?			X
Is inventory publicly accessible via an appropriate method and format?			X
Does the inventory include a locational identifier for SLs classified as lead or galvanized requiring replacement?	X		X

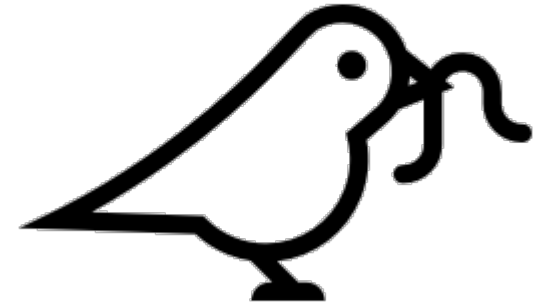


# Consistency with Other Reported Service Line Info

- EPA is directing states to verify inventory completeness by comparing the total number of public and private service lines included a water systems' inventory to other reports of service line information data.
- If the total number of public/private service lines reported by a water system is not similar to the number reported to the PSC, the water system should explain the discrepancy when they submit their inventory.



# Submit your inventory early!!!



- To minimize the likelihood of federal enforcement, submit your service line inventory and associated required information early.
- Submitting your inventory early gives the DNR time to review and respond to your inventory before the deadline and gives you time to address any deficiencies before the deadline.
- Submitting your inventory early give PWS time to prepare and deliver their consumer notices by the November 15.
- The DNR aims to review and respond to inventories submitted in June/July by August/September. After July DNR will review as time allows.

# Questions?

# Break

# Member Roundtable

*Chris Groh* | Wisconsin Rural Water Association

*Camille Danielson* | Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene

*Lawrie Kobza* | Municipal Environmental Group

*Paul Junio* | Pace Labs

*Jeff Kramer* | Wisconsin Well Water Association

*John Richmond* | Wisconsin Section – American Waterworks Association

*Sarah Yang* | Department of Health Services

*Rick Wietersen* | Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and Boards

*Craig Summerfield* | Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce

*Sara Walling* | Clean Wisconsin

# **NR 809 PFAS Compliance Data**

## **10/01/22 – 5/02/24**

Adam DeWeese, Public Water Supply Section Manager - DNR

Jeff Flashinski, Emerging Contaminants Coordinator - DNR

# NR 809 PFAS Compliance Sampling

- Water suppliers for community and non-transient, non-community water systems need to take quarterly finished samples for PFAS using either Method 537.1 or Method 533 for lab analysis.
  - Samples are taken after treatment but before distribution to the system
  - Avoid using PFAS materials while sampling (Tyvek, Gortex, etc.)
  - Samples must be  $\leq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  for first 48 hours and  $\leq 6^{\circ}\text{C}$  after 48 hours
  - Labs must analyze for all compounds in the method used
  - All compounds above LOD must be reported
  - If all compounds are below LOD, only PFOA and PFOS must be reported
  - WI reporting limit is 2 ppt; EPA reporting limit is 4 ppt
- Reduced monitoring (annual and triennial) are granted based on sample results, well conditions, vulnerability of the population served, potential nearby sources, etc.



# Wisconsin's PFAS Standards and Requirements

- A public notice (PN) is required to be sent to the system's customers when a compliance sample has a Wisconsin Department of Health Services' Hazard Index exceedance
- A sample with a DHS Hazard Index  $\geq 1$  requires a public notice
  - DNR usually recommends that the well be taken offline if possible
- Wisconsin's MCL for PFAS is (PFOA+PFOS)  $>70$  ng/L (annual avg.)
  - A public notice and corrective action is required
  - Based on 4 quarterly samples or a cumulative total of  $>280$  ppt

# DHS Hazard Index Approach

The Hazard Index (HI) is made up of a sum of fractions (18 PFAS have groundwater standards)

Each fraction compares the level of each PFAS measured to the groundwater standard determined by DHS

A sample that receives an HI value equal to or greater than 1 requires a public notice to everyone in their system

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hazard Index} = & \left(\frac{\text{PFOA}}{20 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFOS}}{20 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{FOSA}}{20 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{NEtFOSA}}{20 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{NEtFOSAA}}{20 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{NEtFOSE}}{20 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFNA}}{30 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFHxS}}{40 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{Gen X}}{300 \text{ ppt}}\right) \\ & + \left(\frac{\text{PFDA}}{300 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFDoA}}{500 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{DONA}}{3,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFUnA}}{3,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFBA}}{10,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFTeA}}{10,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFHxA}}{150,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFODA}}{400,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{\text{PFBS}}{450,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) \end{aligned}$$



# New EPA PFAS MCLs

- EPA's new PFAS MCLs are based on rolling annual averages
- New federal PFAS MCLs:
  - ❑ PFOA >4.0 ng/L (0.0000040 mg/L)
  - ❑ PFOS >4.0 ng/L (0.0000040 mg/L)
  - ❑ PFHxS >10 ng/L (0.00001 mg/L)
  - ❑ PFNA >10 ng/L (0.00001 mg/L)
  - ❑ HFPO-DA >10 ng/L (0.00001 mg/L)
  - ❑ Hazard Index >1 (one sig fig) (must include 2 or more compounds)

- EPA's Hazard Index is:

$$\left(\frac{PFBS}{2,000 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{PFHxS}{10 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{Gen X}{10 \text{ ppt}}\right) + \left(\frac{PFNA}{10 \text{ ppt}}\right)$$

# New EPA PFAS MCLs

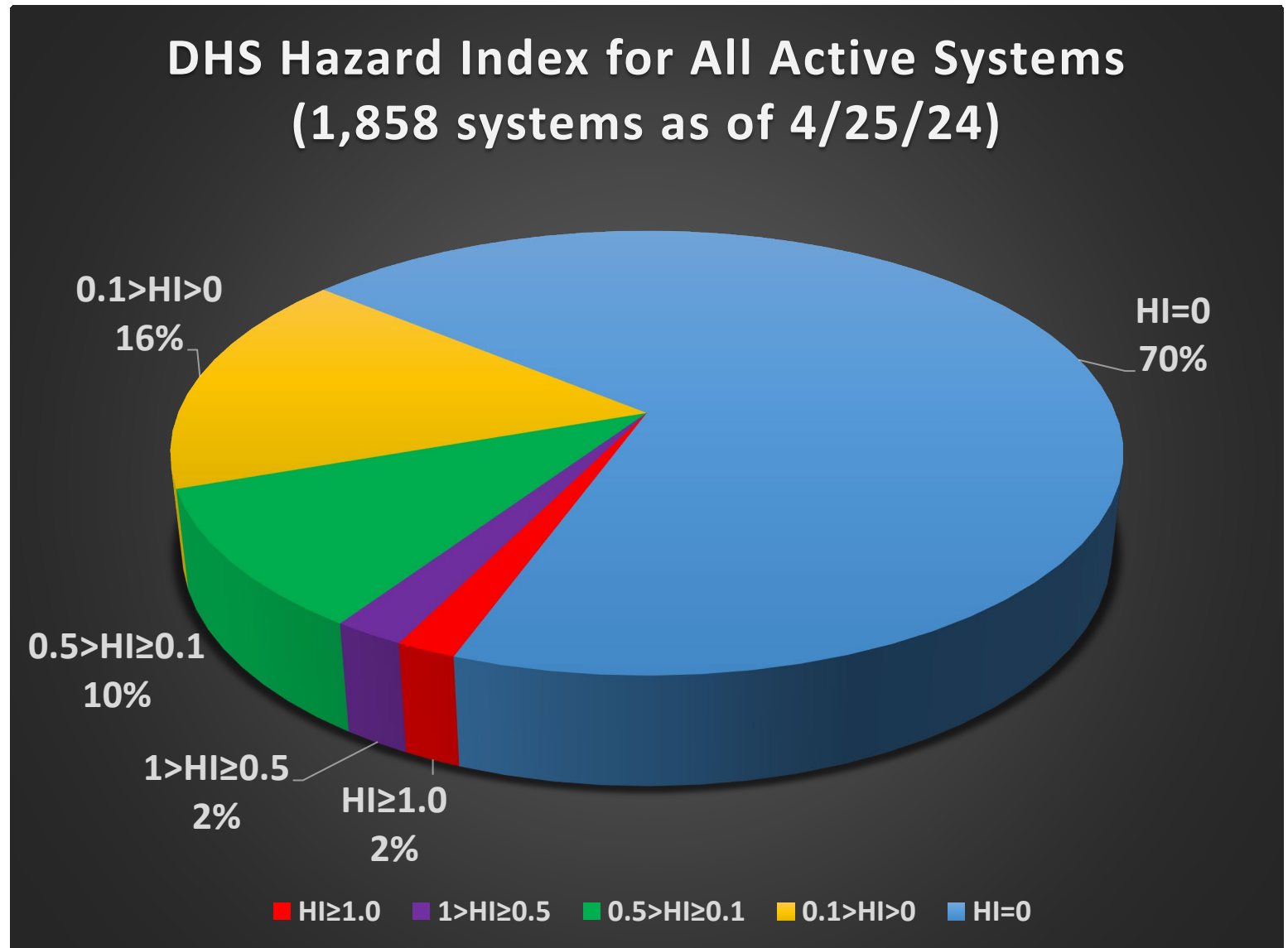
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- States have 2 years to complete the requirements for primacy
- Systems have 3 years to complete initial monitoring and 5 years comply with MCLs
- Wisconsin's current PFAS MCL (PFOA+PFOS > 70 ppt) will remain in effect until the new federal standards are promulgated in Wisconsin
- Letters have been sent out to systems that have had detects above the new MCLs to notify them of the new regulations and offer possible funding opportunities
- Past samples will not cause an MCL violation for the new federal PFAS standards
- Initial monitoring is quarterly for large systems and semi-annually for small systems
- Some systems may be able to bypass initial monitoring based on past sampling
- Systems are required to include results in their Consumer Confidence Report

# Hazard index

DHS Hazard Index	# of systems	Percent
$\geq 1.0$	33	2%
$\geq 0.5$	71	4%
$\geq 0.1$	262	14%
$> 0$	563	30%
0	1,295	70%

- 33 Public Notice Requirements





# 33 PWSs with Hazard Index Samples $\geq 1.0$

Top Ten Public Water Systems	Sample Date	Highest H.I.	County	Nontransient Population
3M CO GREYSTONE PLANT	3/28/2024	37.07	Marathon	50
HALES HAPPINESS SUBDIVISION	6/29/2023	12.80	Milwaukee	400
PINE RIVER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LEARNERS	8/1/2023	7.19	Lincoln	145
WILLOW SPRINGS MHP 2 & 3	1/25/2024	4.24	Waukesha	446
FOX BROS PIGGLY WIGGLY INC - HUBERTUS	8/16/2023	3.91	Washington	85
MOSINEE EAST SYSTEM	1/22/2024	3.48	Marathon	1,046
WESTWIND MOBILE HOME	10/24/2023	3.44	Adams	160
ADAMS WATERWORKS	3/12/2024	2.94	Adams	1,847
EDGAR WATERWORKS	5/8/2023	2.68	Marathon	1,491
SAUKVILLE WATERWORKS	2/6/2024	2.33	Ozaukee	4,424

# Hazard Index by County and PWS Type

Top Counties	# of PWSs Sampled	PWSs HI $\geq 1$
Marathon	43	7
Waukesha	162	6
Adams	14	2
Lincoln	9	2
Rusk	10	2
Walworth	48	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>33</b>

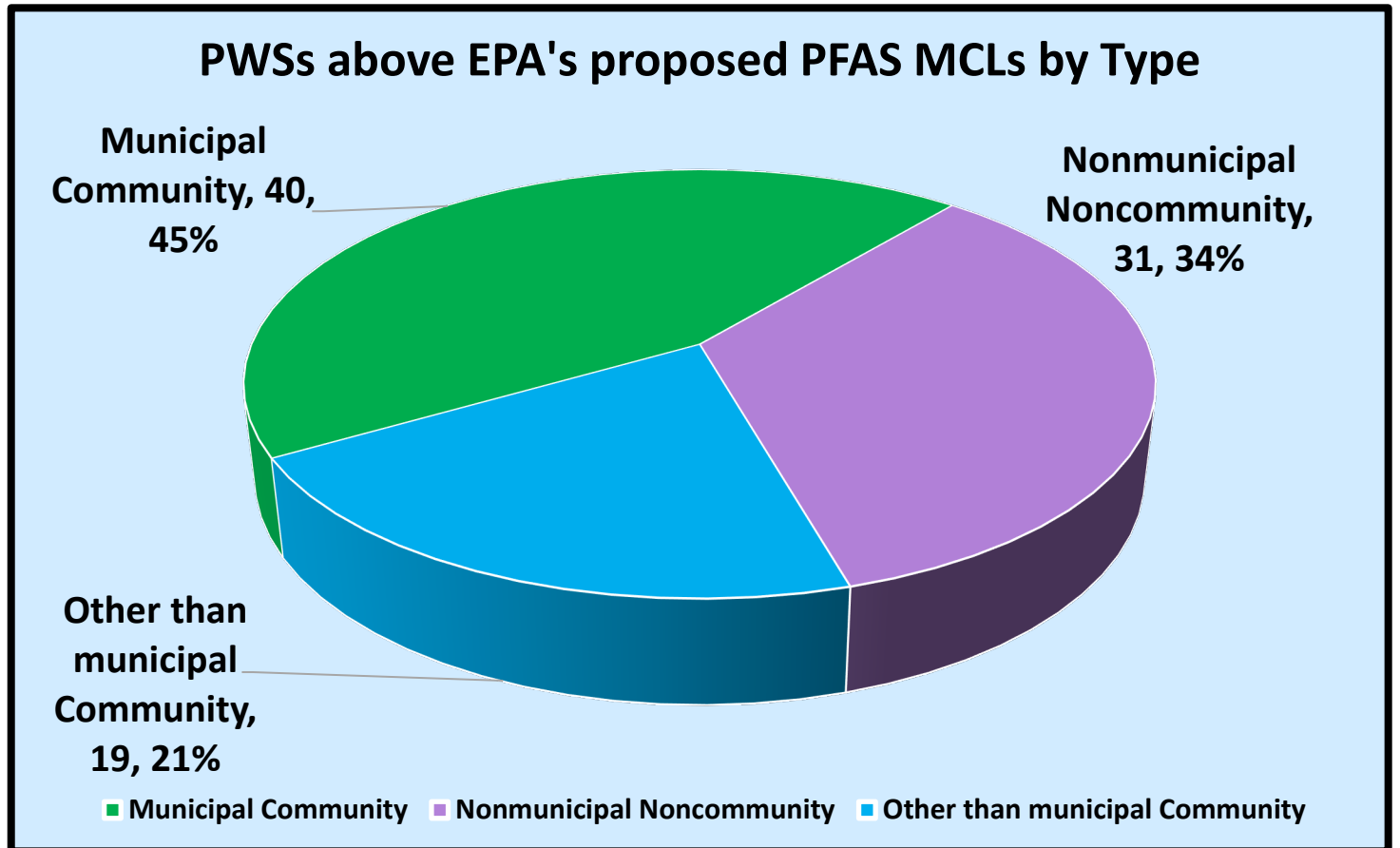
PWS Type	# of PWSs Sampled	PWS HI $\geq 1$
Municipal Community	569	18
Nontransient Noncommunity	873	9
Other than Municipal Community	416	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>33</b>



# Systems Above EPA's Proposed MCLs

90 active PWSs have had past samples above the EPA's MCLs

Top Counties	PWSs above EPA MCLs
Marathon	16
Waukesha	11
Washington	8
Eau Claire	5
Jefferson	4
Rusk	4
Oneida	3
Clark	3
Walworth	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>



# PFAS With the Highest Detection Rates

As of 4/30/24

Compound	Sample Count	Detects $\geq 2$ ppt	% $\geq 2$ ppt ↓	Average (ppt)	Max (ppt)	EPA Proposed Limit
PFOS	3,345	333	10.0%	1.20	380	4.0 ppt
PFBS	3,345	317	9.5%	0.96	69.0	2,000 ppt (HI)
PFOA	3,345	314	9.4%	0.99	310	4.0 ppt
PFBA	139	13	9.4%	1.30	41.0	
PFHXS	3,345	298	8.9%	1.71	410	10 ppt (HI)
PFHXA	3,345	236	7.1%	0.77	65.0	
PFPEA	139	5	3.6%	0.94	59.2	
PFHPA	3,345	117	3.5%	0.37	38.5	
6:2 FTSA	139	1	0.7%	0.04	5.6	
PFPEs	139	1	0.7%	0.05	4.0	
NETFOSAA	3,212	14	0.4%	0.04	20.0	
PFNA	3,345	9	0.3%	0.10	76.0	10 ppt (HI)
PFDA	3,345	4	0.1%	0.01	8.3	
HFPO-DA (Gen X)	3,345	0	0.0%	0.00	0	10 ppt (HI)

# Summary of PFAS Data

- As of 5/2/24, 1,858 active PWSs have submitted samples
- 567 PWSs (30%) had a PFAS detect (>limit of detection)
- 33 PWSs (2%) have exceeded the DHS HI  $\geq 1$  and required a public notice
- 2 PWSs has an MCL violation (based on annual average of PFOA+PFOS >70 ppt)
- 90 PWSs have a detect exceeding EPA's MCLs (5% of PWSs)

# PFAS Drinking Water Treatment

## Effective Treatments

	Percent Removal	
• Anion Exchange Resin (IEX)	90 to 99	- Effective
• High Pressure Membranes	93 to 99	- Effective
• Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC)	10 to 97	- Effective for only select applications
• Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)		
• Extended Run Time	0 to 26	- Ineffective
• Designed for PFAS Removal	> 89 to > 98	- Effective

- Water treatment method must be PFAS certified

## Ineffective Treatments

- Conventional Treatment
- Low Pressure Membranes
- Biological Treatment (including slow sand filtration)
- Disinfection
- Oxidation
- Advanced Oxidation

# NR 809 SAFE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS UPDATE

The state's safe drinking water code [ch. NR 809 Wis. Adm. Code](#) [exit DNR] will be revised to include federal PFAS maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), technical edits and updates to lead and copper.

As information about these rule updates becomes available, it will be posted. Please check back frequently.

A rulemaking timeline, procedures, stakeholder meetings and additional information about each of these updates can be found on the following pages:

[FEDERAL PFAS MCLS](#)

[TECHNICAL EDITS](#)

[LEAD & COPPER](#)

[NR 809 safe drinking water standards update](#) | [Wisconsin DNR](#)

# Technical Edits

- Revise language that requires clarifying or editing to meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and any errors identified by DNR or our partners.
- Add a definition of “Service Connection.” This phrase is used throughout the code but is not defined.
- Examine rounding practices for analytical data reported to the DNR.
- Update CCR requirements for LCRR, and 2024 federal CCR updates.
- Close the Maximum Contaminant Violation loophole for public water systems that exceed the nitrate standard on an initial sample and fail to collect a confirmation sample.

# CONNECT WITH US

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# **Town of Stella, Oneida County Update**

# Private Well Expanded Sampling Effort

- The DNR will be expanding its private well PFAS sampling efforts for full-time and seasonal residences out to a 3-mile range from the Stella Town Hall.
- Eligible households will receive a letter from the DNR by June 30, 2024. Letters will be sent out in batches to accommodate laboratory capacity.
- For this event homeowners will conduct sampling of their private well according to directions supplied with the sampling kit.
- Residences that don't receive a letter from the DNR by June 30, 2024 and are within the 3-mile expanded range should contact the DNR to determine eligibility at: (888) 626-0605 or [dnrstellapfas@wisconsin.gov](mailto:dnrstellapfas@wisconsin.gov)
- Residences with PFAS detected above Department of Health Services recommended health guidelines are given the opportunity to receive temporary emergency water at the DNR's expense.

# Private Well Sampling Update

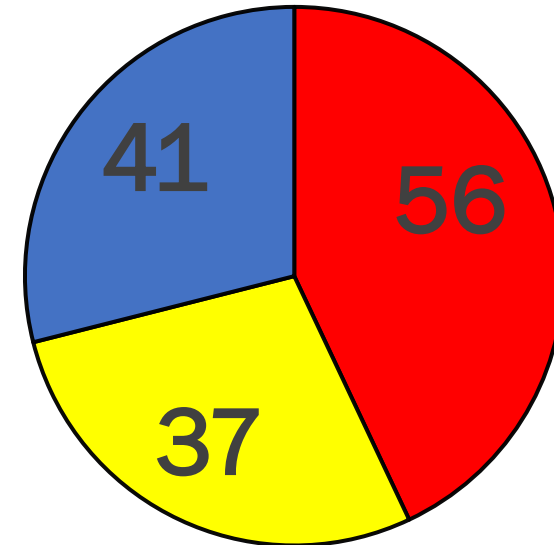
As of March 28, 2024 a total of 134 private wells have been sampled for PFAS

- DNR Sampling: 103 wells within 2.5 miles of Town of Stella Town Hall
- Private Sampling: 31 wells; 23 outside of DNR's 2.5-mile sampling area

## Breakdown of results:

- PFAS detected above DHS recommended health guidelines: **56 private wells**
  - 54 Health Advisory Letters issued
  - Eligible for in-home bottled water funded by the DNR
- PFAS detected below DHS recommended health guidelines: **37 private wells**
- No detection for PFAS: **41 private wells**

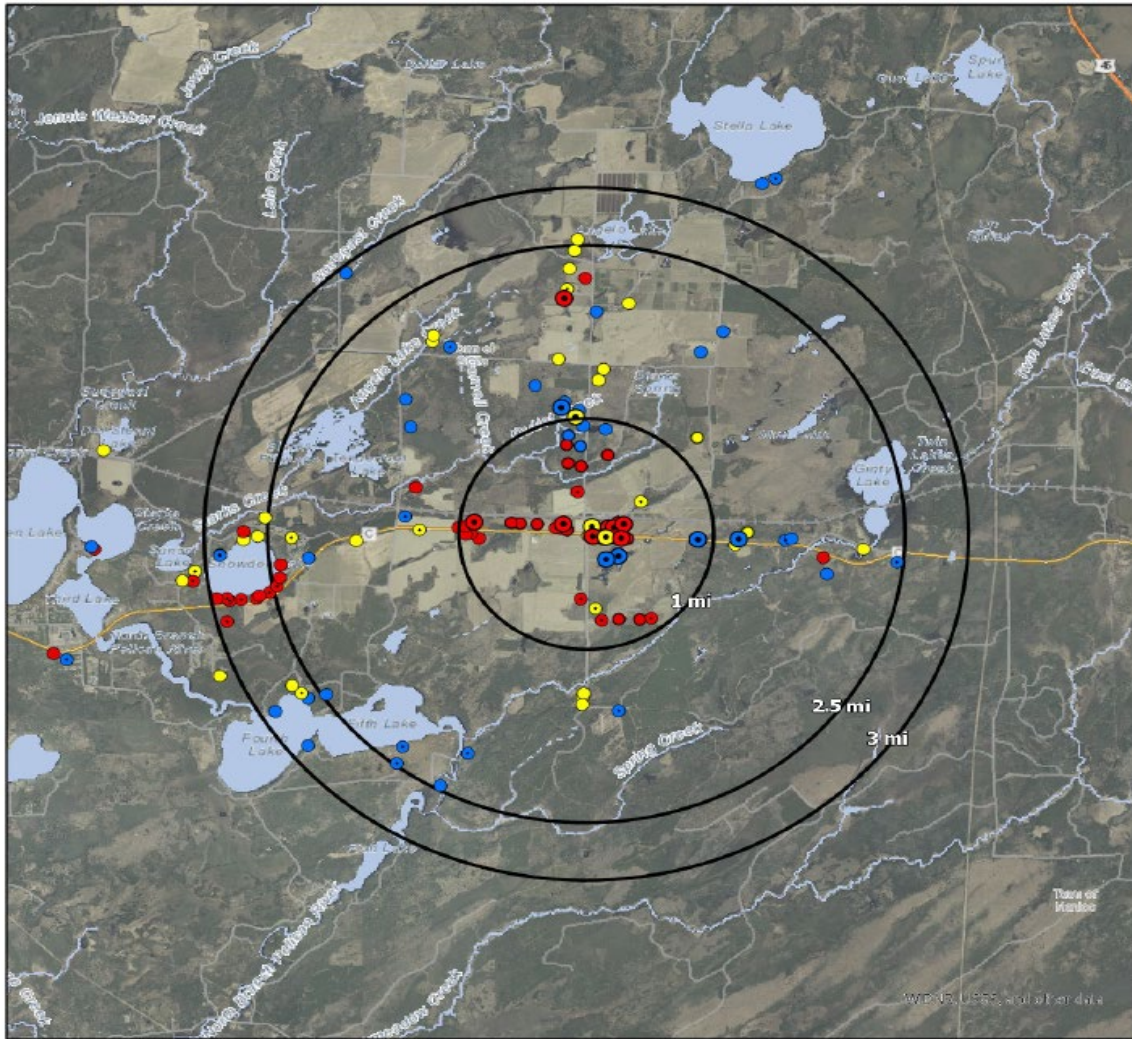
PFAS Sampling Results in Private Wells



■ Above DHS guidelines ■ Below DHS guidelines ■ No Detection



Map of Starks area/Town of Stella  
PFAS sampling results (as of 03/28/2024)



- No detection of any PFAS
- No detection of any PFAS (Granite Well)
- PFAS detected but < WI Health Guidelines
- PFAS detected but < WI Health Guidelines (Granite Well)
- PFAS detected but > WI Health Guidelines
- PFAS detected but > WI Health Guidelines (Granite Well)

DISCLAIMER: This map is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering or surveying purposes. The user is solely responsible for verifying the accuracy of information before using for any purpose. By using this product for any purpose you agree to be bound by all disclaimers found here: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/legal>

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

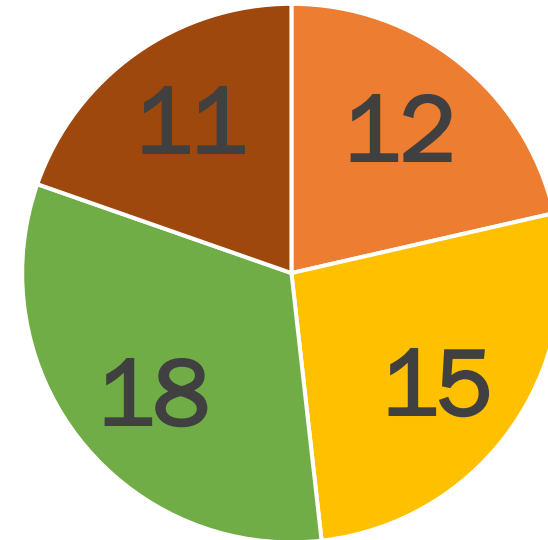


## 56 Private Wells Over DHS Recommended Health Guidelines

### Breakdown of Well Type:

- 12 Point
- 15 Sand and gravel
- 18 bedrock
- 11 Unknown

### PFAS Sampling Results in Private Wells



- Point
- Sand and Gravel
- Bedrock
- Unknown

# Resources for Impacted Private Wells

- New Well Recommendation
- Well Compensation
- Treatment Options
  - Reverse osmosis
  - Ion exchange
  - Granulated activated charcoal (GAC)



# Assistance To The Community

## 22 Town of Stella Awards to Impacted Homeowners

- 19 Replacement wells
- 3 Treatment systems

## Award Activities

- 6 Projects have completed work and have submitted materials for reimbursement
- 16 Projects are active
- 3 projects under review







# Well Success Stories

Six wells have been installed utilizing the new recommendation.

Four wells have resulted in water supply with no detection of PFAS.

Two wells significantly reduced initial PFAS levels and additional treatment was installed to reduce PFAS levels below DHS recommended health guidelines.

Sixteen sites are either currently being drilled or are in the process of assessing PFAS impacts.

# ARPA Update



# ARPA Well Compensation **Update**

Data as of 1/22/2024	American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Well Compensation Grant Statistics	
Grant Type	Well Compensation	Well Abandonment
Private Well Applications	410	171
Non-Community Well Applications	<u>72</u>	<u>4</u>
Applications Received	482	175
Contaminants Reported for Awarded Grants		
Contaminant	Well Compensation	Well Abandonment
Nitrate	251	N/A
Arsenic	22	N/A
PFAS	18	N/A
Other Contaminant	<u>49</u>	N/A
Awards Issued	340	N/A
	Well Compensation and Well Abandonment	Remaining Balances
Grant Awards (estimated obligation)	\$6,265,485.47	\$3,119,514.53

Data as of 4/18/2024	American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Well Compensation Grant Statistics	
Grant Type	Well Compensation	Well Abandonment
Private Well Applications	500	196
Non-Community Well Applications	<u>92</u>	<u>5</u>
Applications Received	592	201
Contaminants Reported for Awarded Grants		
Contaminant	Well Compensation	Well Abandonment
Nitrate	296	N/A
Arsenic	27	N/A
PFAS	26	N/A
Other Contaminant	<u>58</u>	N/A
Awards Issued	407	N/A
	Well Compensation and Well Abandonment	Remaining Balances
Grant Awards (estimated obligation)	<b>\$7,455,329.10</b>	<b>\$1,929,670.90</b>

# ARPA Well Compensation **Update**

- Enough applications have now been received to exhaust the \$10 million dollars allocated for the ARPA Well Compensation Program.
- No longer accepting applications for the ARPA Well Compensation Program
- New applicants will be referred to the ongoing statutory Well Compensation Grant Program

[Well Compensation Grant Program | | Wisconsin DNR](#)

# Statutory Well Compensation Program

## Eligibility Criteria

- Fecal bacteria contamination is grant eligible only if the DNR determines that the contamination is due to livestock and creates an area of special well compensation eligibility.
- Nitrate contamination is eligible only if all the following apply:
  1. The nitrate concentration of the well is greater than 40 mg/l.
  2. The well serves livestock, or a residence and livestock, at least 3 months per year and provides more than 100 gallons per day for consumption by livestock.
- Arsenic contamination is eligible only if it exceeds 50 ug/l.
- Non-community wells are eligible only if the well is also used for residential use (excludes any well with 15 or more service connections).
- Applicant income may not exceed \$65,000 and awards are reduced if the applicant's income exceeds \$45,000.
- Awards are limited to 75% of eligible costs up to \$16,000 (maximum award is \$12,000).

# EPA Cybersecurity

# Cybersecurity

New National Security Advisor request to Governor 3/28/2024:

- Request that the state has an Action Plan in place by June 28, 2024 to address cybersecurity at drinking water and wastewater systems
- DNR conversations with cybersecurity experts have focused on addressing systems that are SCADA connected or have other online (web connected) control systems.
- Water/wastewater utilities will be asked to complete a **Cybersecurity Assessment** of their system, have a **Mitigation Plan** to address any lapse in cybersecurity, and have a **Cybersecurity Response Plan** for when cyber attacks occur.
- DNR will use an education and outreach approach and get systems in contact with federal resources to complete these assessments and planning efforts. Recommendations will be given during Sanitary Survey inspections and reports.

# Administrative Rules Update

# Drinking Water and Groundwater Administrative Rules Update



## NR 851 – Great Lakes Diversions

- The rule package cleared legislative review
- Anticipated effective date is July 1, 2024

## NR 854 – Water Supply Service Area Planning

- The rule package cleared legislative review
- Anticipated effective date is July 1, 2024
- Communications plan being developed to work with water utilities serving a population over 10,000 to make them aware of the requirements and the 12/31/2025 deadline.

# Drinking Water and Groundwater Administrative Rules Update



## NR 812 – Well and Pump Code

- Revision to allow limestone cement took effect on Nov. 1
- Working under a new scope statement DG-03-23 related to pump installation

## NR 146 – Driller and Pump Installer Licensing Code

- Working under a new scope statement DG-04-23 related to licensing and continuing education requirements



# Drinking Water and Groundwater Administrative Rules Update



## NR 809 – Lead and Copper Rule

- Proposed scope statement that would incorporate 2021 LCRR and anticipated 2024 final LCRI
- Preliminary public hearing on the scope statement was held January 9, 2024
- DNR pulled back that scope statement and is in the process of restarting the scope statement process
- Targeting fall of 2024 to have an approved scope statement to align with EPA anticipated final LCRI rule

# CONNECT WITH US

## Next Meeting | August 1, 2024

The meeting recording will be posted on the Drinking Water and Groundwater Study Group webpage.



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