DNR Drinking Water and Groundwater Study Group

November 3, 2022

PFAS Interactive Data Viewer

November 3, 2022

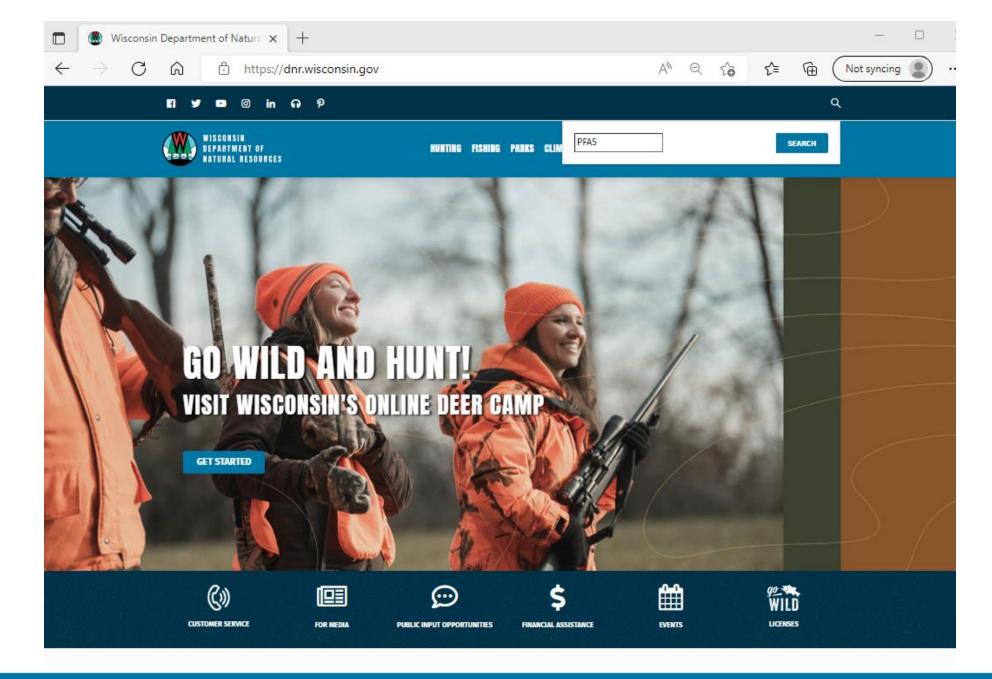
Wisconsin PFAS Action Plan

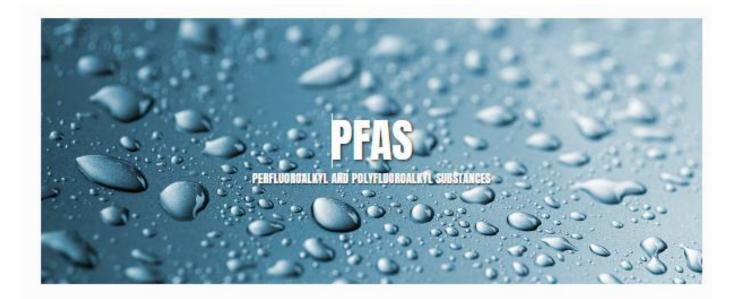
Wisconsin PFAS Action Council (WisPAC)

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December 2020

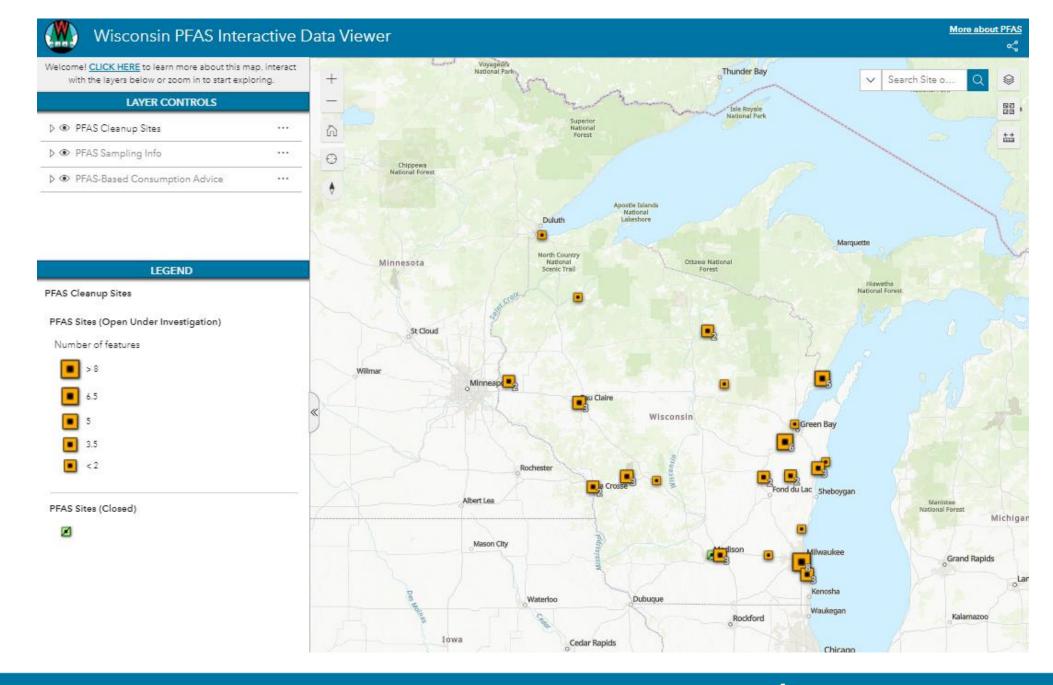






Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950s.





PFAS Sites

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HUNTING FISHING PARKS CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT FORESTRY LICENSES NEWS ABOUT CONTACT

> TOPIC > BROWNFIELDS: REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

BUREAU FOR REMEDIATION AND REDEVELOPMENT TRACKING SYSTEM (BRRTS) ON THE WEB

Brownfields: Redevelopment Opportunities

RR Report Newsfeed

Request Green Team

Activities

Find Contaminated Land

LAUNCH BRRTS on the Web

The Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) on the Web (BOTW) is DNR's comprehensive online database that provides information on contaminated properties and other cleanup and redevelopment activities in Wisconsin.

Please note that BOTW also includes information on sites and properties where environmental analysis has found little or no impact on human health or the environment, or no contamination at all. Such entries may be found under three different activity types: abandoned containers, no action required and general property.

The database is part of the DNR's <u>Wisconsin Remediation and Redevelopment Database (WRRD</u>) and includes, but is not limited to, the following information:

- Investigations and cleanups of contaminated soil, groundwater, sediment and vapor intrusion;
- Materials management sites;
- · Spills or abandoned containers;
- Superfund sites; and
- DNR funding assistance.

You can also view most information from BOTW via RR Sites Map.

SUPPLEMENTAL PAGES

A list of BOTW supplemental pages displaying additional data from the BRRTS database. Most pages contain "live" data that may be downloaded in real-time. To view the supplemental pages listed below, visit BOTW Supplemental Pages.

- Action Code Reference List
- Bulk Data Download
- Drycleaner Facility Listing
- Liens/Notices of Contamination
- PFAS Site Listing
- OPEN Spill Incidents

Assistance Submit Files Related to ch. NR 700, Wis. Adm. Code Report a Spill

Environmental Contamination & Cleanup

Related Links

For Environmental Professionals

Environmental Liability

Redeveloping Property

Cleaning Up Contamination

Financial Resources

About the RR Program

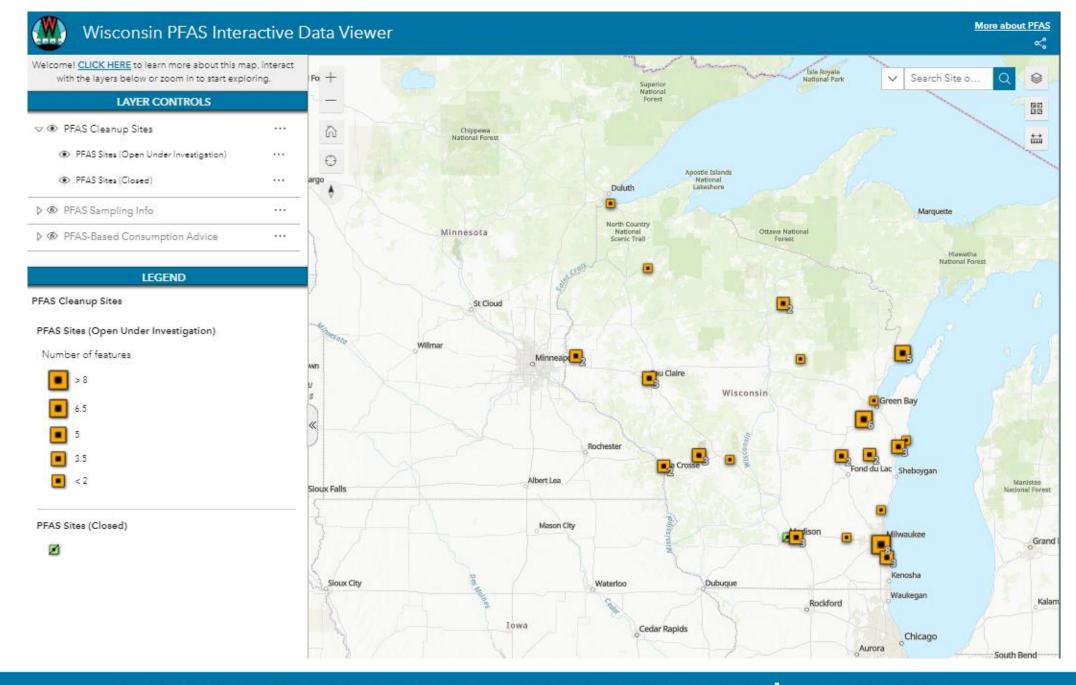
Services and Fees

Contaminated Soil and Sediment

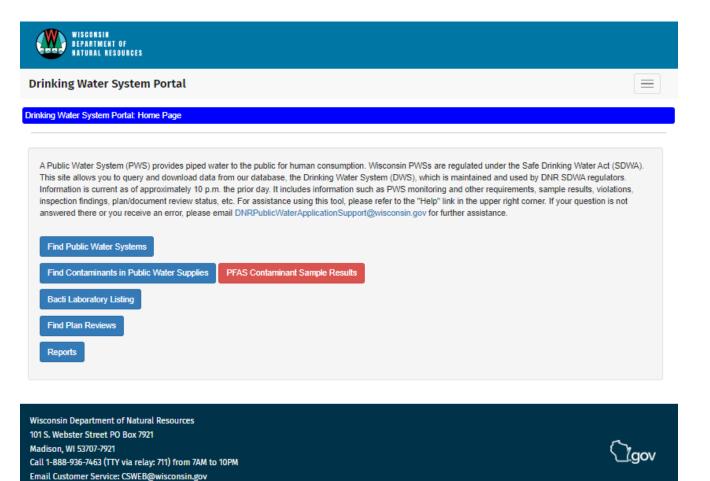
Vapor Intrusion Resources

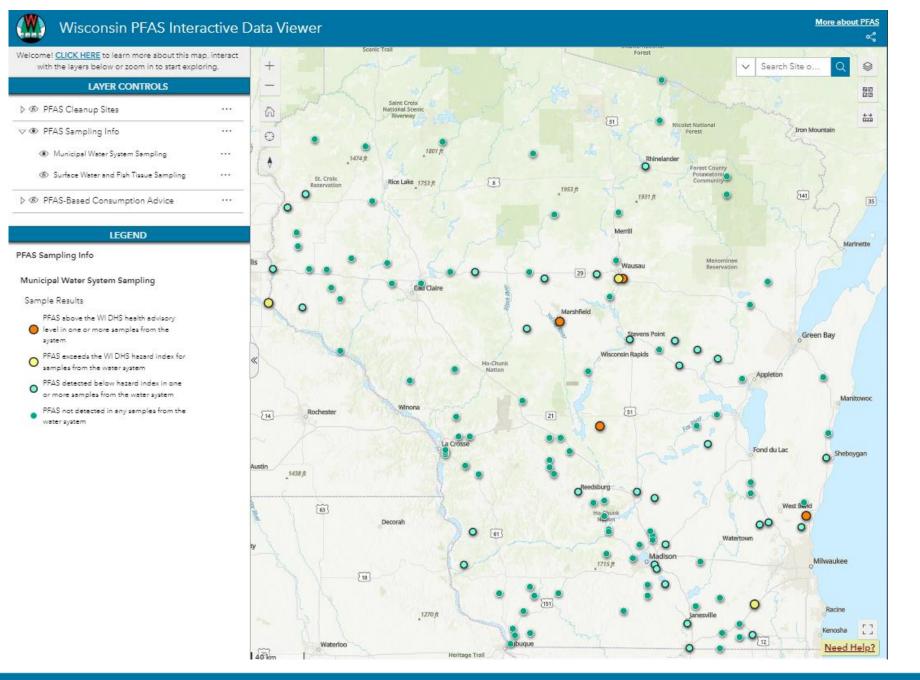
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES | DNR.WI.GOV

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Drinking Water





Fish and Wildlife

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HUNTING FISHING PARKS CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT FORESTRY LICENSES NEWS ABOUT CONTACT

» TOPIC » FISHING

EATING YOUR CATCH - MAKING HEALTHY CHOICES

FISHING WISCONSIN



Eating your catch can be part of a healthy, balanced diet. Fish are generally low in unhealthy saturated fats and high in protein. Fish contain vitamins and minerals and are the primary food source for healthy omega-3 fats. Studies suggest that omega-3 fats may be beneficial during fetal brain and eye development, and eating modest amounts of fish containing these healthy fats may lower the risk of heart disease in adults. Health experts recommend that fish be included as part of a healthy diet.

However, fish may take in pollutants from their environment and food. <u>Mercury, PCBs</u>, and PFAS are the contaminants of greatest concern in fish, prompting recommendations that

people limit or avoid eating certain species of fish from many waters throughout the nation. You can get the health benefits of eating Wisconsin's fish while also reducing potential health risks from unwanted pollutants by following Wisconsin's fish consumption guidelines.

Compare the type of fish and where you caught your fish with the consumption advice. After consulting the recommendations, you may find that you do not have to change your eating habits, you may choose to eat different types of fish or eat some species less frequently.

CHOOSE WISELY PUBLICATION

The DNR's current fish consumption advisories are also available in <u>Choose wisely: a health guide for eating fish in</u> <u>Wisconsin [PUB-FH-824</u>].

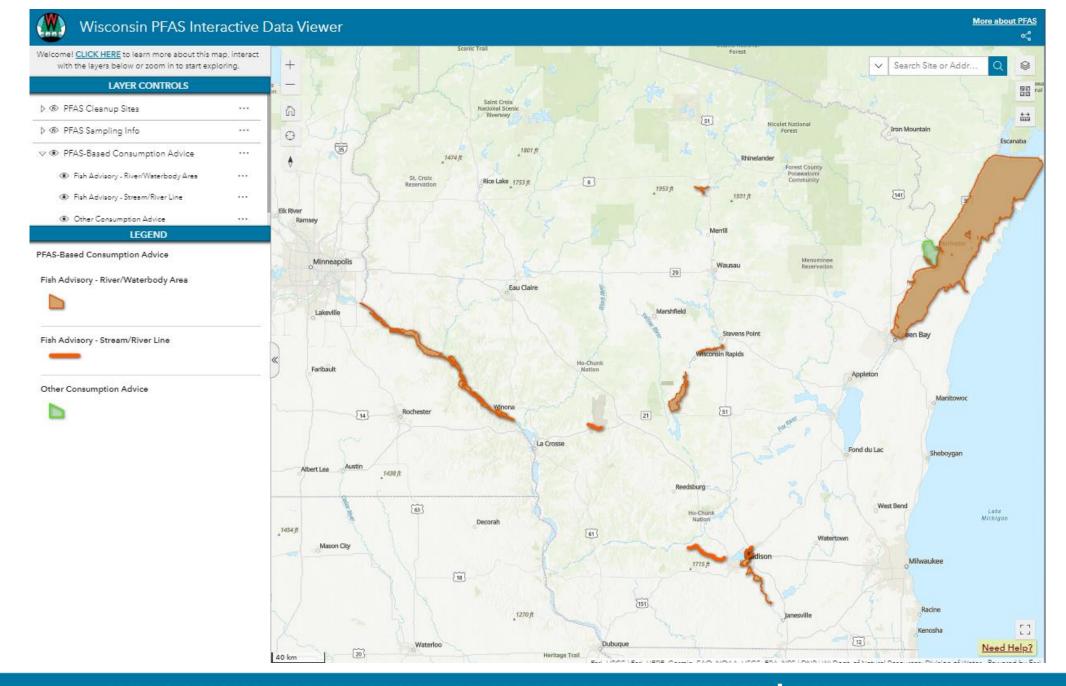
FIND ADVICE FOR YOUR FISHING SPOT

Use the <u>online query tool</u> to select the water that you'll be fishing.

GENERAL STATEWIDE SAFE-EATING GUIDELINES

Safe-eating guidelines apply to fish from most of Wisconsin's inland – i.e. non-Great Lakes – waters. Exceptions apply to some locations including the Great Lakes (see map below).

For information on healthy choices, contact: Sean Strom Environmental Toxicologist



Surface Water

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF Natural resources

HUNTING FISHING PARKS CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT FORESTRY LICENSES NEWS ABOUT CONTACT

* TOPIC * SURFACE WATER

SURFACE WATER INTEGRATED MONITORING SYSTEM (SWIMS) DATABASE

The Surface Water Integrated Monitoring System (SWIMS) is a DNR system that holds chemistry (water, sediment, fish tissue) data, physical data, biological (macroinvertebrate, aquatic invasives) data and more. SWIMS is the state's repository of monitoring data for Clean Water Act work and is the source of data sharing through the <u>Water Quality</u> <u>Exchange Network [exit ONR]</u>.

Department fisheries and water quality biologists use the system to locate monitoring stations, store water quality data and link to fisheries datasets housed at the U.S. Geological Survey. SWIMS is also used by citizen volunteers to store monitoring results for lakes, streams and wetlands.

ACCESS THE SYSTEM

- General non-DNR users log in with your WAMS ID and Password
- DNR Users log in with your WAMS ID and Password
- <u>Help and tips</u> for using SWIMS

VOLUNTEERS

- <u>Citizen Lakes Monitoring Network (CLMN)</u>
- Data Entry use <u>https://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/clmn-data</u>
- Water Action Volunteers [exit DNR]
- <u>DNR Water Monitoring Programs</u>

DATA IN SWIMS

RIVER AND STREAM DATA IN SWIMS

SWIMS holds a wide variety of river and streams data, including baseline, targeted and evaluation monitoring, grant projects, grant final reports and river/watershed planning work.

MONITORING DATA

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES | DNR.WI.GOV

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Surface Water Quality

Standards and Classifications

Search Wisconsin Waters

Additional Resources

Center [exit DNR]

USGS - Upper Midwest Water Science

EPA - Watershed Assessment, Tracking & Environmental Results System (WATERS) [e...

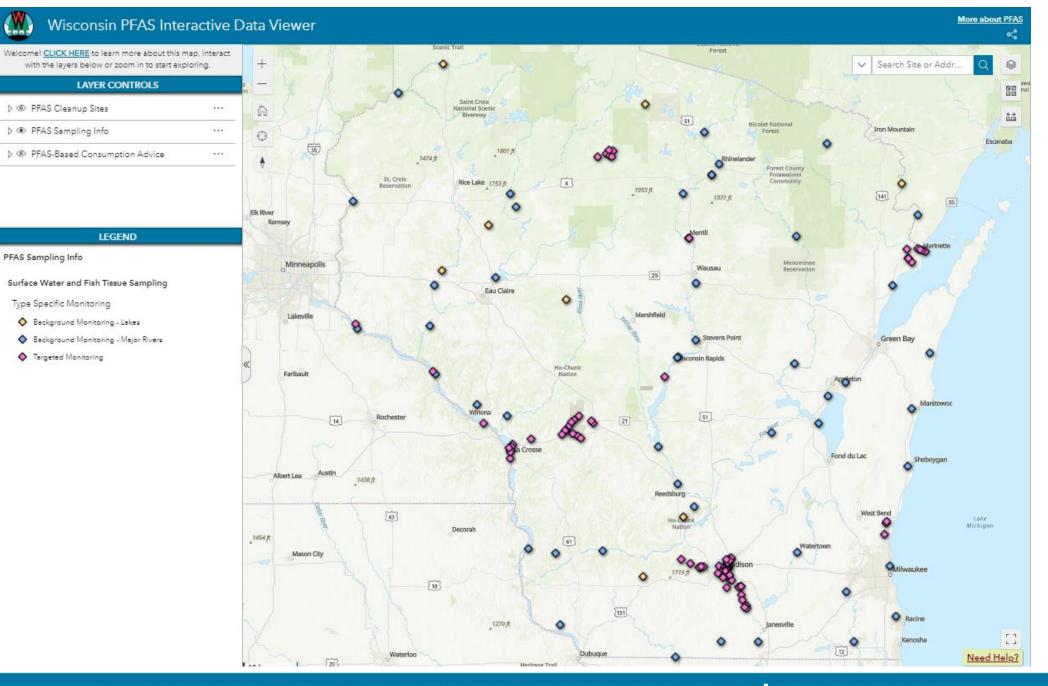
For more information, contact:

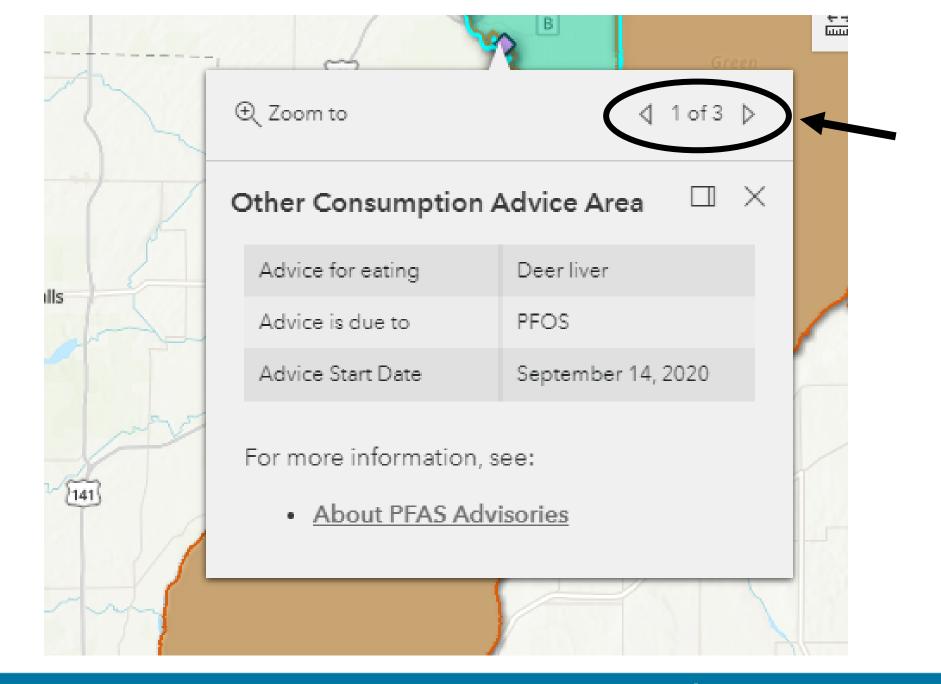
DNRSWIMS@Wisconsin.gov

Assessment Process

Monitoring

Planning





Wisconsin PFAS Interactive Data Viewer

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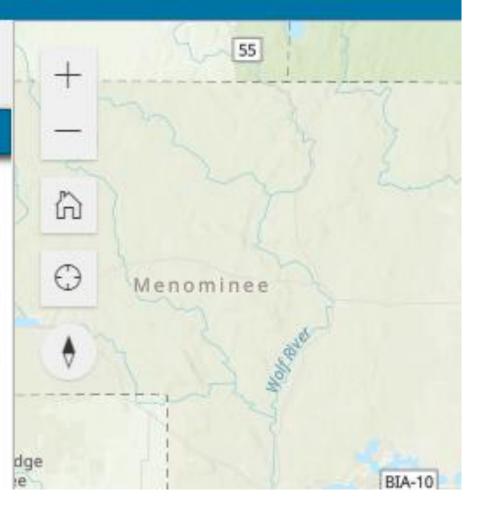
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Velcome! <u>CLICK HERE</u> to learn more about this map, interact with the layers below or zoom in to start exploring.

LAYER CONTROLS

- ▷ ④ PFAS Cleanup Sites
- ▷ ④ PFAS Sampling Info
- ▷ PFAS-Based Consumption Advice



CONNECT WITH US

Mimi Johnson melaniel.johnson@wi.gov // 608.590.7287











Proposed Manganese Monitoring For Newly Activated *Non-transient Noncommunity Public Water Systems

*water system such as schools, day care centers, factories, or businesses with 25 or more employees

Jennifer Peth – Public Water Supply Specialist

November 3rd, 2022

Background Summary

- According to Department of Health Services (DHS), exposure to high levels of manganese can cause harm to the nervous system. A disorder similar to Parkinson's disease can result. The groundwater standard and health advisory level is intended to protect against this effect.
- EPA health advisory levels state infants under the age of 6 months and older adults (individuals over the age of 50) should immediately stop using water for drinking and preparing foods and beverages (i.e., baby formula, jello, etc.) that use a lot of water if reported manganese concentrations are greater than 300 micrograms per liter (μ g/L). All individuals should avoid drinking water with reported manganese concentrations greater than 1,000 μ g/L.
- Manganese and Drinking Water | Wisconsin DNR

Manganese Monitoring at Non-transient Noncommunity Public Water Systems

Current Practice

• Full inorganic compound panel (IOC) that includes manganese sampling is on a 9-year rotation.



Proposed Practice

 Include manganese sampling as part of the IOC panel for <u>newly</u> activated NNs. After the initial sample, the monitoring cycle will depend on results.



The cost is \$32 to analyze for manganese if using the WI DNR State Lab of Hygiene http://www.slh.wisc.edu/environmental/water/public-environmental-and-water-testing-prices/

Benefits of Monitoring Manganese at Newly Activated Nontransient Noncommunity Public Water Systems

- Identify water quality problems sooner rather than later reducing harmful health impacts.
- We are proactively protecting our most vulnerable populations, infants under 6 months that attend daycares and workers aged 50 and older.
- Community public water systems are already monitoring for manganese upon activation. Adding NNs to the same frequency makes monitoring consistent for our public water systems.



CONNECT WITH US

Jennifer Peth Public Water Supply Specialist

Jennifer.peth@wisconsin.gov











ARPA Well Grant Program Updates

Marty Nessman – Drinking Water and Groundwater Program

ARPA Well Compensation and Filling and Sealing Grants

- \$10,000,000 allocated from America Recovery Plan Act (ARPA)
- Contaminated wells and well filling and sealing
- DNR decides eligibility requirements
- 2 Project Positions
- 2 LTE Positions



Grant Award Changes

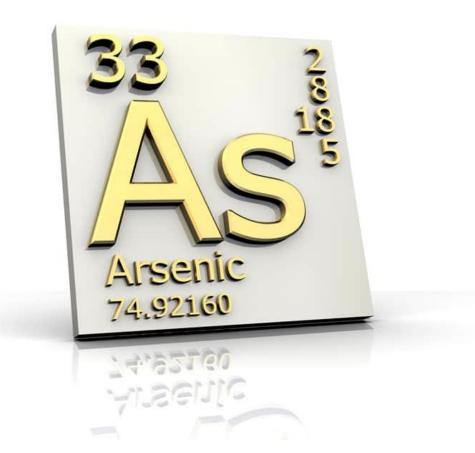
- Income limit of \$100,000
- Up to \$16,000 per grant
- No co-pay
- Non-community wells eligible
- Dug wells eligible
 - No inspection needed



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More Contamination Eligible

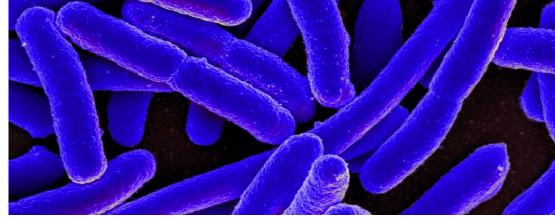
- Bacteria and Nitrate are eligible
 - No need to tie to livestock
 - Nitrate \geq 10 mg/l
- Arsenic
 - \geq 10 µg/l



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Bacteria Eligibility

- 2 E. coli positive samples*, or
- Confirmation by DG field staff of fecal bacteria contamination, or
- Advisory issued for the well due to bacteria or another microbial pathogen

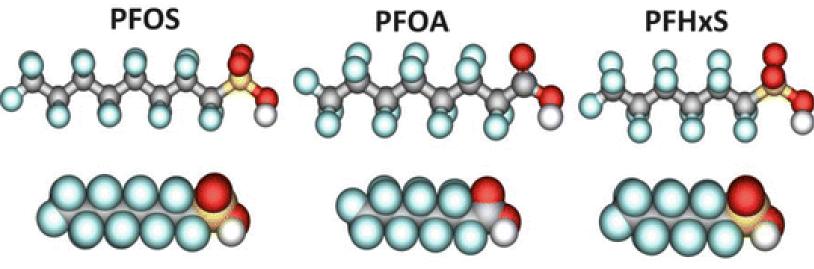


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*Don't need to be 2 weeks apart

PFAS

• \geq DHS advisory standards



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Contaminant Eligibility

- Rule of 2s
- 2 samples
- 2 weeks apart
- Within last 2 years
- \geq MCL or ES



What's Eligible?

- Replacing or Reconstructing a Well
- Connecting to Another Water Supply
- Treatment
- Filling and Sealing a Well



Member Roundtable

Paul Mathewson for Scott Laeser, Clean Wisconsin Chris Groh, Wisconsin Rural Water Association Camille Danielson, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Lawrie Kobza, Municipal Environmental Group Paul Junio. Pace Labs Jeff Kramer, Wisconsin Water Well Association Sarah Yang, Department of Health Services Rick Wietersen, Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and Boards Craig Summerfield, Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce

Break

Internal Updates

Steve Elmore & Kyle Burton – Drinking Water and Groundwater Program

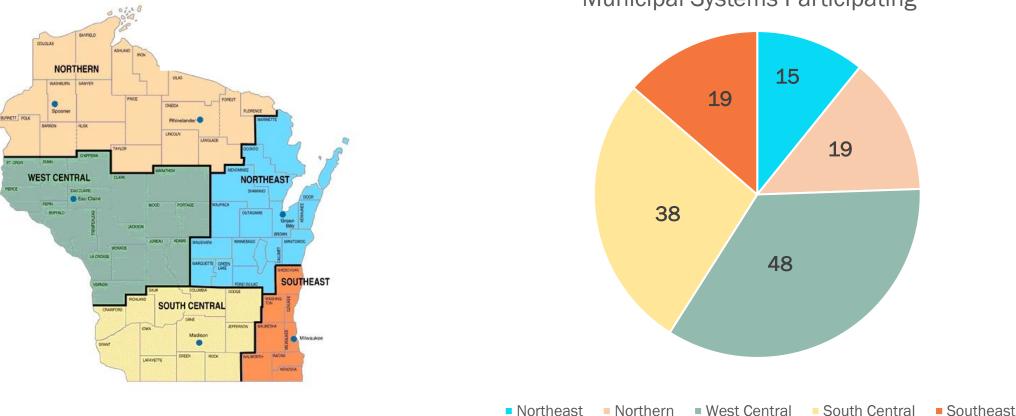
Statewide Voluntary Municipal PFAS Project

- WI DNR offered PFAS sampling to <u>ALL</u> municipal systems statewide
- Participation in the project was <u>voluntary</u> and <u>cost free</u> for systems
- Project ran from April through September 2022



Statewide Voluntary Municipal PFAS Project

Total of 140 Municipal Systems Participated

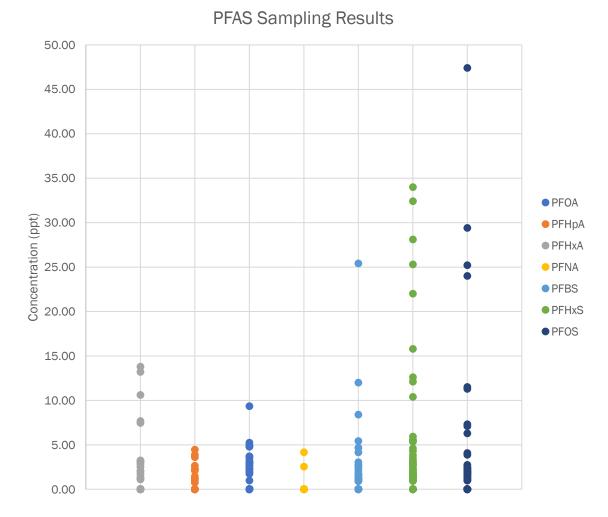


Municipal Systems Participating

Voluntary PFAS Sampling Project: Preliminary Results

- Received results from 140 systems (384 entry points)
 - Detects of any PFAS compound
 - 34% of systems
 - Detects of PFOS and/or PFOA
 - 24% of Systems
 - Detects above WI DHS health based recommended groundwater standards
 - 3% of systems

Information current as 11/1/2022 For more information, please visit



https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/PFAS/PWSampling

NR 809 – MCL Requirements for PFOS & PFOA

- Rule Changes published August 1, 2022
 - MCL 70 ng/L (parts per trillion) for total "PFOS and PFOA"
 - Per s. NR 809.20 (1)
 - MCL exceedance will result in public notice and corrective action schedule
 - DNR may require public notice if state health-based recommended standard is exceeded
 - WI DHS Information for PFAS Recommended Standards

Initial Monitoring Requirement Schedule

• Based on population served by system

Population.	Initial Monitoring Period
Pop > 50,000	October – December 2022
Pop. = 10,000 - 49,999	January – March 2023
Pop. = 300 - 9,999	April – June 2023
Pop. = 50 - 299	July – September 2023
Pop. < 50	October – December 2023

Initial Monitoring Waivers - Summary

- Waivers will be handled in similar ways as other SOCs
 - If no detect is found in the first sample AND your system currently has an SOC waiver, remaining initial monitoring samples will be waived.
 - Systems with low level detects may also be considered for waivers through our standard waiver process.

Communications & Outreach

- <u>NR 809 safe drinking water standards update</u>
 <u>| Wisconsin DNR</u>
 - Letter to systems sampling in 2022
 - Webinar October 18th, 2022
 - Monitoring schedules
 - Preliminary September 2022 (included letter specific to PFAS sampling)
 - Final January 2023

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) \$\$ coming to WI SRFs

Significant funding through the SRFs for each of the next *five* years (2022-2026)

Program	Annual Funding	Mandatory
Clean Water SRF - Supplemental	\$48 – 66 million	49% forgiveness
Drinking Water SRF - Supplemental	<mark>\$30 – 41 million</mark>	49% forgiveness
Clean Water Emerging Contaminants	\$2.5 – 5.7 million	100% forgiveness
Drinking Water Emerging Contaminants	\$12.8 million	100% forgiveness
Drinking Water LSL Replacement	\$48 million	49% forgiveness

BIL Funding Resources: Latest Environmental Loans Program E-bulletin newsletter

Lead and Copper Rule

- Lead and Copper Rule Revisions / Lead and Copper Rule Improvements
- BIL \$ for Lead Service Line Replacement
- Significant workload for water systems and regulatory agencies

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Service Line Materials Inventory

- Full service line materials inventory needed by
 October 2024
- Letter sent to water systems this summer
- More detailed and complete inventory necessary
- Spreadsheet tool provided by DNR
- Training and technical assistance will be available



MATERIALS INVENTORY



<u>Great Lakes Diversions (NR 851) & Water Supply Service Area Planning (NR 854)</u>

Overview:

These proposed rules would codify the application requirements and review processes for water supply service area planning found in s. 281.348, Wis. Stat., and management of diversions and intrabasin transfers in s. 281.346(4), Wis. Stats.

Timeline:

- June 2022 Scope statements approved by NRB
- July 2022 Present WDNR drafting rule language and EIA has begun
- December 2022 (anticipated) Public Informational Meeting on Rule Concepts

How to get involved?

Visit wi.dnr.gov, Search "Great Lakes Compact". Click on the rules subpage for more info. or to sign-up for Great Lakes Compact GovDelivery.



NR 140 Groundwater Quality

Bacteria

- NR 140 (Bacteria) held public hearing on draft rule October 21, 2022
- Anticipate taking to December Natural Resources Board (NRB) meeting for rule adoption

<u>PFAS</u>

• NR 140 (4 PFAS) Natural Resources Board (NRB) approved preliminary scope hearing for 4 PFAS October 26, 2022



NR 811 Operation and Design of Community Water Systems

- Natural Resources Board (NRB) finished 15-day passive review on October 31, 2022. No comments were given to PWE Section.
- NR 811 EIA and proposed revisions submitted to Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse (LCRC) for review (20 days).
- Public hearing notice request for NR 811 proposed revisions sent to Legislative Reference Bureau. Will be published in the November 7, 2022 Administrative Register.
- Public Hearing scheduled to be held on <u>December 7</u> from 9:00 am 12:00 pm. (virtual)



NR 812 Well Construction and Pump Installation

- Emergency rule to address changes in the manufacture of Portland cement (Type 1L) – before the NRB in December.
- Work on Permanent Rule will start next.

CONNECT WITH US

Next Meeting: February 2, 2023

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









/WIDNRTV

