DG Study Group Meeting

Feb. 5, 2026

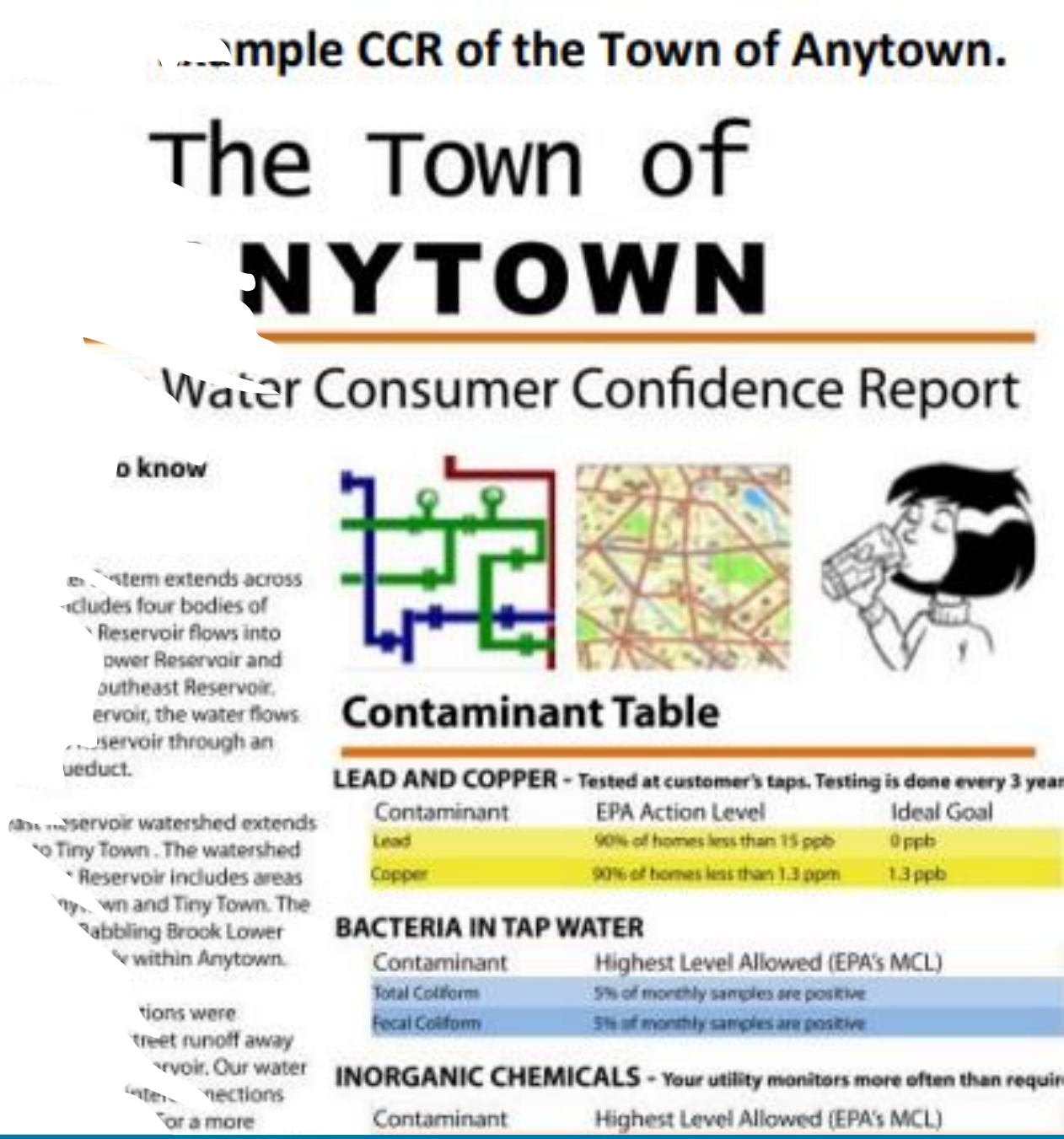
Consumer Confidence Report Rule Changes

Beth Finzer
Water Supple Specialist & Consumer Confidence Rule Manager
DG Study Group
Feb. 5, 2026

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

Promulgated in 1998, as the primary component of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) rules to increase public right-to-know.

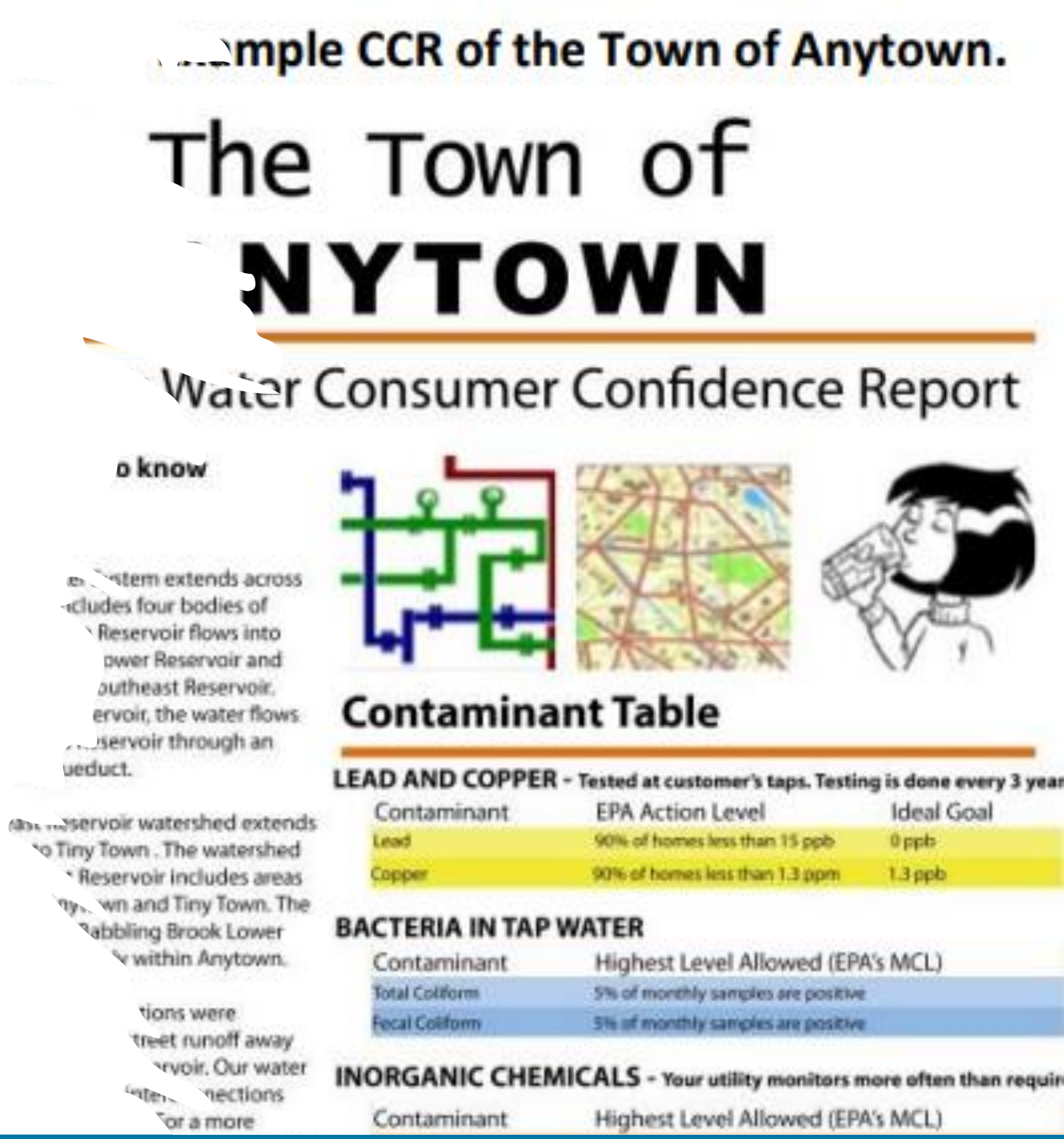
Provides consumers with water quality information for informed public health choices and to help dialogue between community water systems and their customers.



What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

Required Elements

- Water system information - name and phone number of a contact person; information on public participation opportunities
- Source(s) of water
- Definitions
- Detected contaminant table
- Information on monitoring for Cryptosporidium, radon and other contaminants (if detected)
- Required health effects language
- Violations and corrective actions
- Required additional information - explanation of contaminants in drinking water and bottled water; statements on nitrate, lead and arsenic



Why is the CCR Rule changing?

Part of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA)

Supports the goal of the SDWA "right-to-know" provisions

Goal is to improve readability, clarity, understandability, accuracy, and risk communication

CCR Rule changes – Beginning Jan. 1, 2027

Most changes are subtle and align with what most water systems are already doing in their CCRs

- Inclusion of a Summary Section – Similar to an abstract
- Biannual CCR distribution requirements for larger systems
- Increased internet access to CCRs
- Insuring accessibility of CCRs for people with limited English proficiency
- Compressed timeline for certifying CCR delivery
- New lead health effects language
- Explanation of corrosion control efforts

CCR Rule changes – Beginning Jan. 1, 2027

Most changes are subtle and align with what most water systems are already doing in their CCRs

- Systems serving 50,000 or more people will be required to post CCRs on a publicly available website
- Systems required to completed and delivered certifications within 10 days of the July 1st and December 31st deadlines.
- Data table requirement changed to allow for a data section with infographics

CCR Rule changes – Beginning Jan. 1, 2027

Biannual CCR distribution – applies to PWS serving 10,000 or more

- Systems will need to produce and distribute CCRs twice a year with a July 1st and a December 31st due date.
- July 1st CCR - Must contain information and data collected during the previous calendar year (2026).
- December 31st CCR - Must contain a 6-month update based on the data/information collected between January 1st and June 30th of the current calendar year (2027).
- Systems also required to include UCMR results collected during the first half of the year.
- Systems without violations, ALEs or UCMR reportable results may simply resend their previous CCR.

CONNECT WITH US

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NR 809 PFAS Revision

Dino Tsoris – DNR Monitoring Coordinator SDWA Contaminants

PFAS BACKGROUND

PFAS compounds are synthetic chemicals used in industrial and consumer products since the 1940's.

There are thousands of PFAS compounds that have been identified.

Potential human health concerns identified over several the decades.

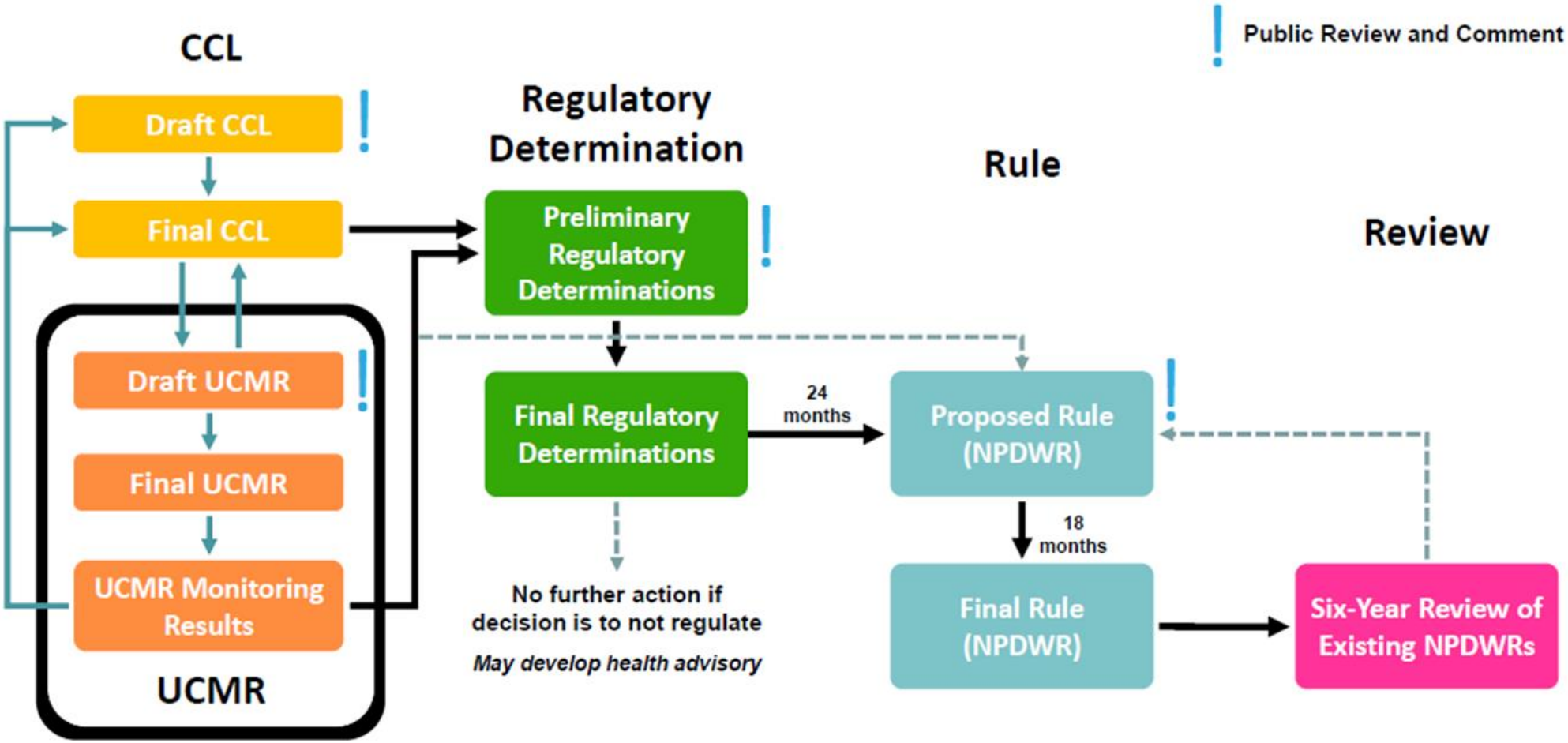
PFAS BACKGROUND

- PFOS and PFOA were two of six PFAS compounds included in drinking water monitoring under EPA's 2013 UCMR 3 monitoring rule.
- PFAS compounds (29) were also included in the UCMR 5 rule; monitoring completed between 2023 - 2025.

PFAS BACKGROUND

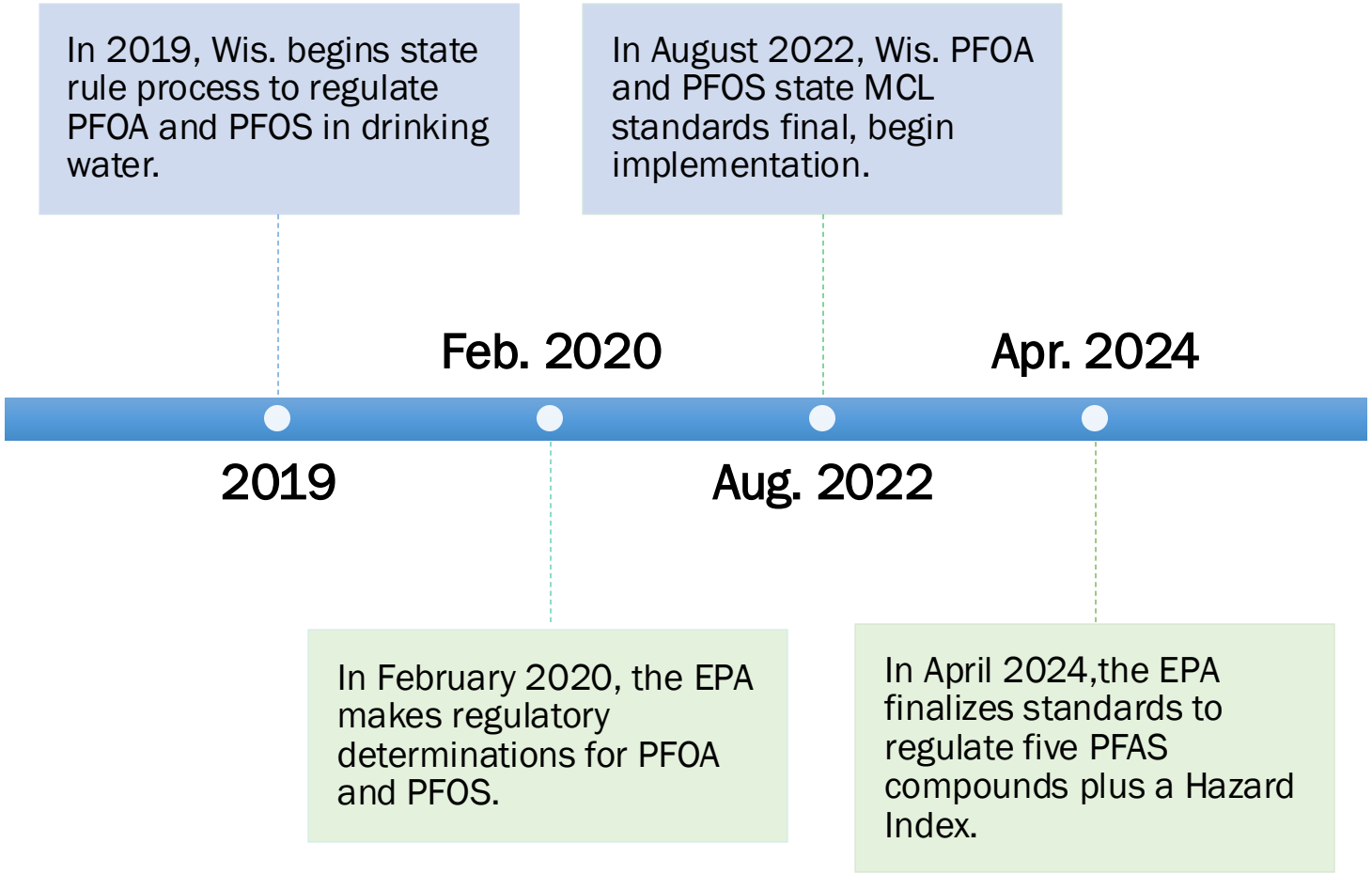
EPA Regulatory Determinations

General Flow of SDWA Regulatory Processes

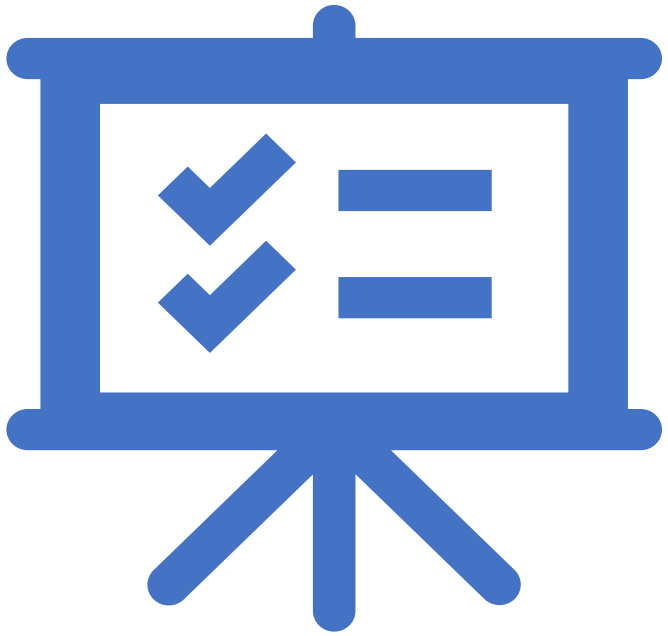


PFAS REGULATORY TIMELINE

WISCONSIN AND EPA



Current Wisconsin NR 809 PFAS Standards



Wisconsin current NR 809 Wis. Adm. Code MCL standard for PFOA and PFOS is 70 nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt)

The NR 809 Wis. Adm. Code PFOA and PFOS MCL was originally proposed at 20 ng/L by the DNR but was changed to 70 ng/L as part of the rule approval at the February 2022 Natural Resources Board Meeting.

NR 809 Revision - New EPA PFAS Standards

The new EPA rule has set the enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) at 4.0 parts per trillion for PFOA and PFOS, individually.

For PFNA, PFHxS, and HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals), EPA has set the MCLs at 10 parts per trillion.

NR 809 Revision - New EPA PFAS Standards - Hazard Index

- EPA will also regulate, through a hazard index (HI), mixtures of four PFAS compounds – PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA and PFBS.
- The Hazard Index is calculated by adding the ratio of the water sample concentration to a Health-Based Water Concentration (requires two or more PFAS contaminants).

$$HI\ MCL = \left(\frac{[HFPO{-}DA_{water}]}{[10\ ppt]}\right) + \left(\frac{[PFBS_{water}]}{[2000\ ppt]}\right) + \left(\frac{[PFNA_{water}]}{[10\ ppt]}\right) + \left(\frac{[PFHxS_{water}]}{[10\ ppt]}\right) = 1$$

NR 809 Revision - New EPA PFAS Standards

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
PFOA	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS	0	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixture of two or more: PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	Hazard Index of 1	Hazard Index of 1

*Compliance is determined by running annual averages at the sampling point

NR 809 Revision PFAS Implementation

PRIMARY RULE OBJECTIVES

Under the revised rule, public water systems will need to:

- Conduct initial and ongoing compliance monitoring for the regulated PFAS in accordance with the new EPA PFAS rule.
- Implement corrective actions to reduce regulated PFAS in the drinking water for MCL exceedances.
- Inform the public of the levels of regulated PFAS measured in their drinking water and if a MCL is exceeded.

NR 809 Revision – PFAS Rule Timelines

2024–2027

Within three years of rule promulgation:

- Initial monitoring must be complete, **April 26, 2027**

2027–2029

Starting three years following rule promulgation:

- Results of initial monitoring need to be included in Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).
- Regular monitoring for compliance must begin, and results of compliance monitoring need to be included in the CCR.
- Public notification for monitoring and testing violations.

2029

Starting five years following rule promulgation (starting 2029):

- Comply with all MCLs.
- Public notification of MCL violations.

NR 809 Revision – Initial PFAS Monitoring

PFAS Initial Monitoring Requirements	
Type of system*	Minimum monitoring frequency
All Surface Water systems and Groundwater systems >10,000 persons	Four (4) consecutive quarters of samples at each entry point within a 12-month period. Samples must be taken two to four months apart.
Groundwater systems <10,000 persons	Two (2) consecutive samples at each entry point within a 12-month period. Samples must be taken five to seven months apart.

**MC, OC and NN Systems Only*
TN systems excluded from PFAS rule.

NR 809 Revision – Reduced PFAS Monitoring

Reduced PFAS monitoring is one sample every three years.

Analytical results must be below the trigger action levels (half the MCL) to maintain triennial monitoring.

NR 809 Revision – PFAS Monitoring Trigger Levels

Trigger Action Levels for PFAS Contaminants	
Contaminant	Trigger level
Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, PFNA)	0.5 (unitless)
HFPO-DA	5 ng/l
PFHxS	5 ng/l
PFNA	5 ng/l
PFOA	2.0 ng/l
PFOS	2.0 ng/l

NR 809 Revision – PFAS Monitoring Cont.

A reduced triennial analytical result greater than the trigger level (half the MCL) will increase the monitoring frequency to quarterly.

Quarterly monitoring will continue until results are reliably and consistently below the MCL (minimum of four quarterly samples).

If results are reliably and consistently below the MCL, monitoring will be annual for three years.

NR 809 Revision - PFAS *Compliance* Monitoring
Begin *April 2027*

General Summary – *See code for specific monitoring requirements.*

Monitoring Status	Monitoring Frequency
Results greater than Trigger Level	Quarterly
Reduced < Trigger Level	Triennial (every 3 years)
Increase > Trigger Level	Quarterly
Post–Increase \ Reliably & Consistently < MCL	Annual for 3 years

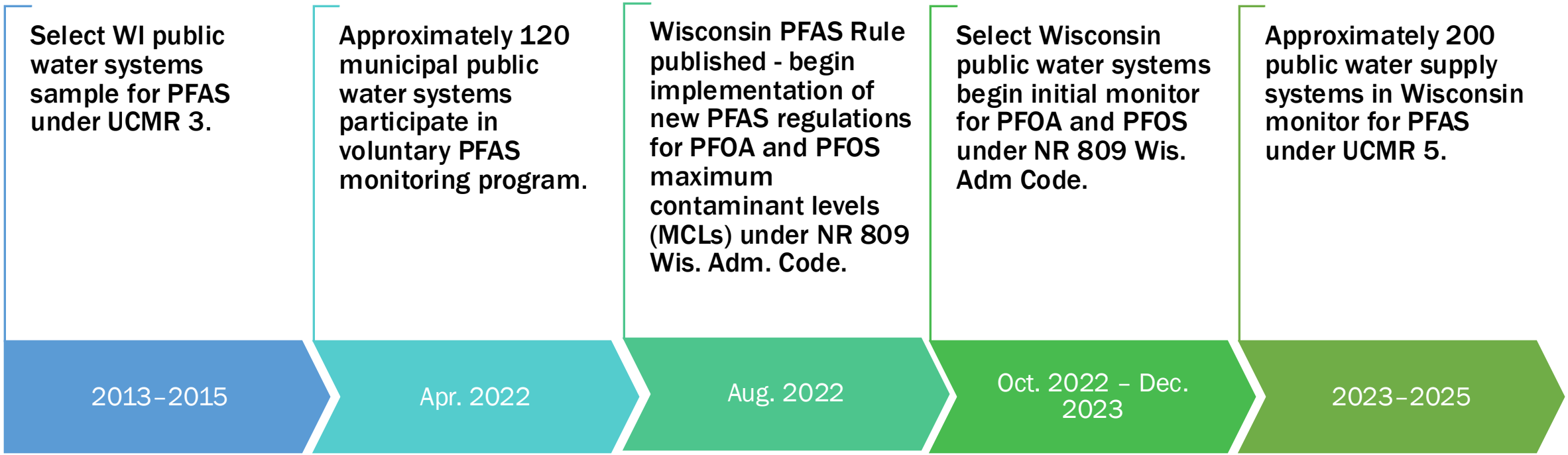
PFAS Monitoring - *Use of Previous Data*

Previous PFAS monitoring data collected by a public water system after January 1, 2019, may be used toward initial compliance monitoring under the revised NR 809 Wis. Adm. Code PFAS rule.

Previous results cannot be greater than the MCLs.

Previous results must be below the trigger action levels to be eligible for triennial monitoring.

Existing PFAS Monitoring Data



NR 809 Revision - MCL Exceedance

- A MCL exceedance will require a Tier 2 public notice.
- The Tier 2 Public notice will include language of health effects for the PFAS contaminants listed in the table below:

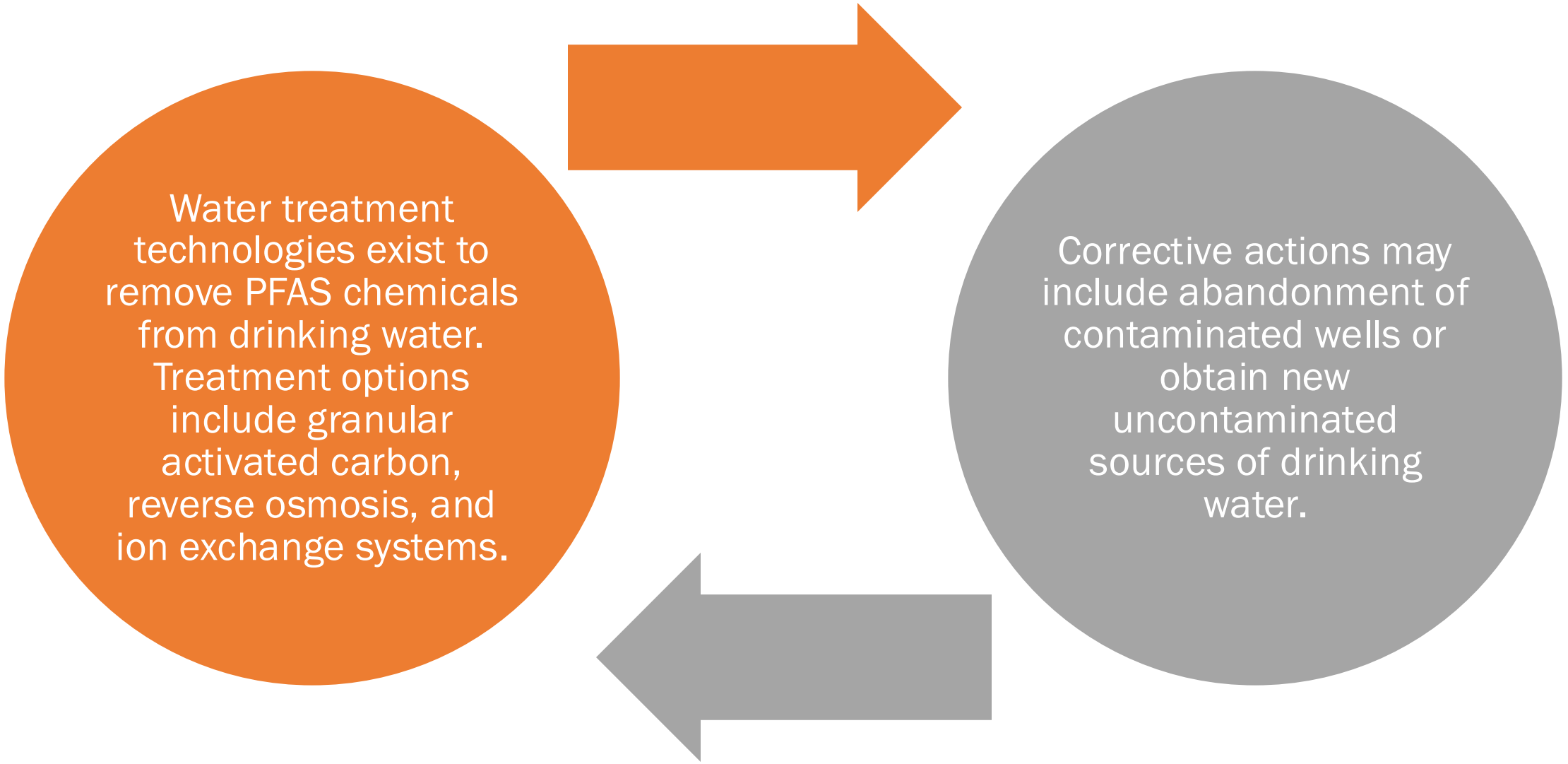
Health Effects	PFOA	PFOS	PFHxS	PFNA	HFPO-DA	HI
Cardiovascular	X	X				
Immune	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liver	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cancer Incidence	X	X			X	
Thyroid			X			X
Kidney	X				X	
Cholesterol				X		
Developmental Effects	X	X	X	X	X	X

NR 809 Revision - MCL Exceedance

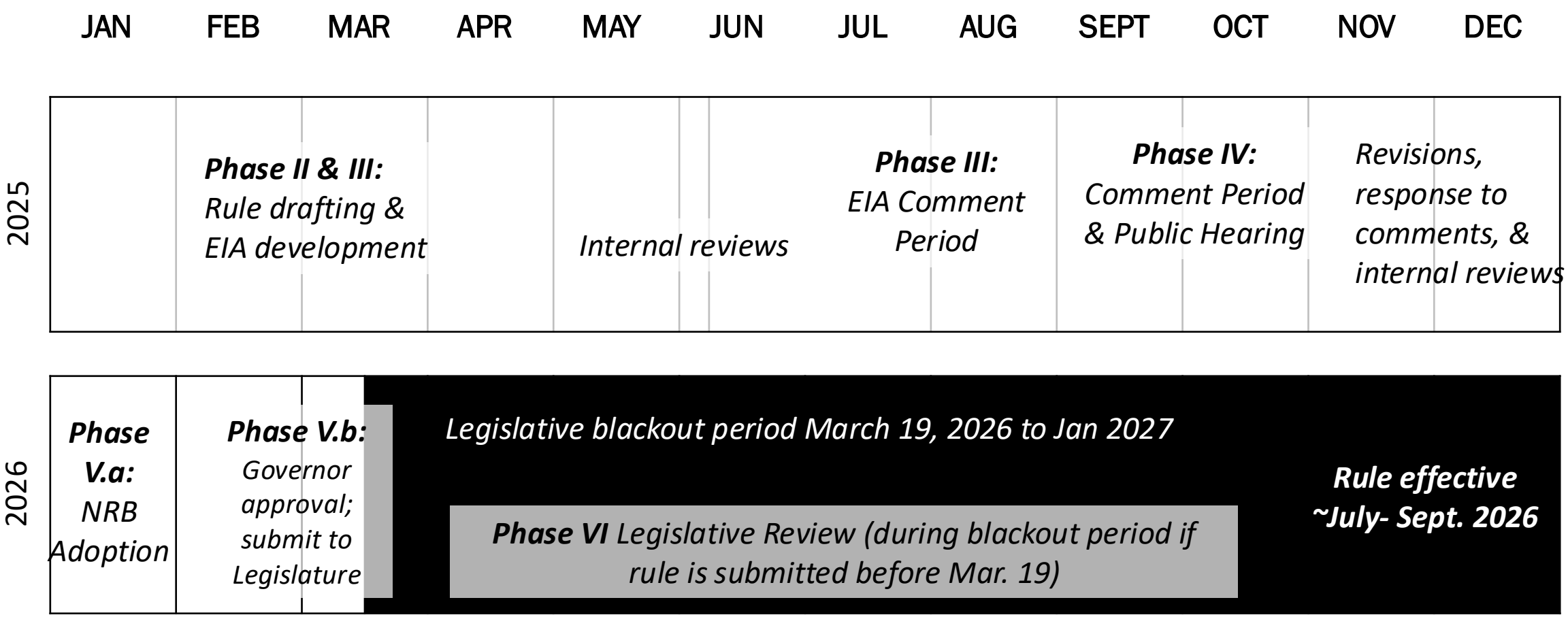
- Example of Health Effects language (PFOS):

"Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood."

PFAS - Corrective Action Options



Timeline for Rule Promulgation



Scope statement expires Feb. 12, 2027

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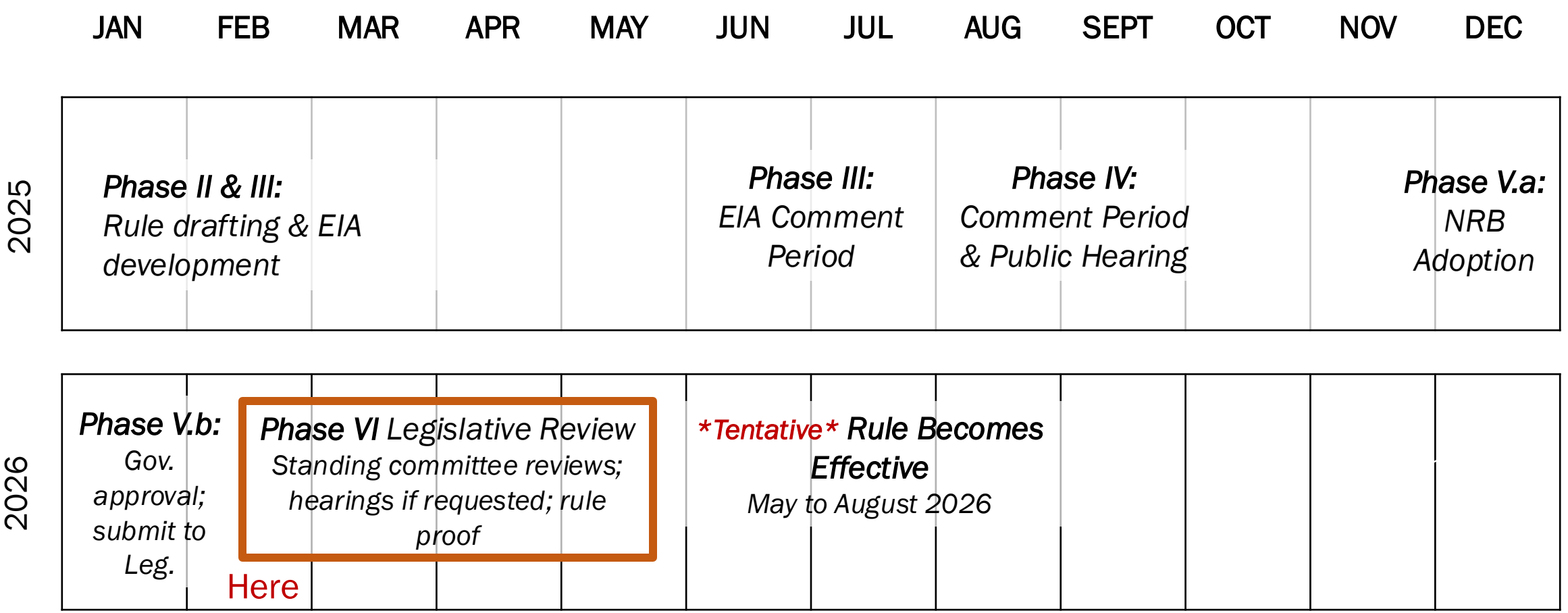
LCRI Implementation

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Briana Harter
Lead and Copper Rule Coordinator
DG Study Group
Feb. 5, 2026

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Timeline



Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Federal Regulations

1974 –Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

1991 - Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

2021 - Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)
(October 2024 compliance date)

2024 - Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI)
(November 2027 compliance date)

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Overview

What is in the proposed rule?

- Federally-required changes
- Minimal state-specific changes

When do systems have to comply?

- Most requirements begin Nov. 1, 2027

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Overview (cont'd)

- **Phase 1: Effective "immediately"** (i.e. on the first day of the month after publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register)
  - Requirements needed to align with the federal 2021 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) that had a compliance date of Oct. 16, 2024

- **Phase 2: Effective Nov. 1, 2027**
  - Requirements needed to align with the federal 2024 Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) that have a compliance date of Nov. 1, 2027

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Phase 1

- **Creates inventory requirements**
  - Adds a new definition for “evidence-based”
  - Adds LCRR initial inventory requirements
  - Adds **LCRI** baseline inventory requirements early to meet future LCRI requirements
- **Updates public education requirements**
  - Aligns health effects language to with LCRR language
  - Adds notification and reporting requirements for consumers served by a lead/GRR/unknown service line
- **Updates 90th percentile reporting requirements**
  - Allows systems to not report lead/copper 90th percentile results if the department provides the results within 15 days of the end of the tap sampling period
- **Creates lead monitoring in schools and child care facilities requirements**
  - Adds LCRI requirements early to meet future LCRI requirements
- **Creates new definitions and amends two existing definitions**

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Phase 1 (cont'd)

- Public Notice (PN) requirements
  - Adds that a lead ALE requires a Tier 1 PN
  - Adds that a water supplier must provide a copy of the Tier 1 PN for a lead ALE to the department and EPA within 24 hours
  - Updates lead health effects language to align with LCRR requirements
- Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) requirements
  - Adds that the range of lead/copper tap sampling results be included
  - Updates the lead/copper informational statement to align with LCRR language
  - Updates lead health effects language to align with LCRR requirements
- Sanitary surveys
  - Adds that sanitary surveys will include an evaluation of corrosion control treatment and water quality parameters
- Lab certification
  - Updates references in NR 809.76 (1) to include school/child care monitoring samples

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Phase 2 (11/1/2027)

- Corrosion control changes
  - Examples:
    - Corrosion control treatment (CCT)
      - Updated CCT steps (e.g. pipe rig/loop)
      - Distribution system and site assessments (DSSA)
    - New compliance flexibility options
      - New alternatives to CCT compliance for NNs and CWSs that serve 3,300 people or less (POU & plumbing/fixture replacement)
- Service line inventory and replacement changes
  - Examples:
    - Service line and connector inventories
      - Baseline inventory due 11/1/27 (will be in state code already)
      - Annual baseline inventory updates
      - Validation requirements for certain non-lead service lines
    - Service line replacements
      - Service line replacement plan due 11/1/27
      - New replacement rates
      - Deferred deadline option for systems with high lead/GRR service lines

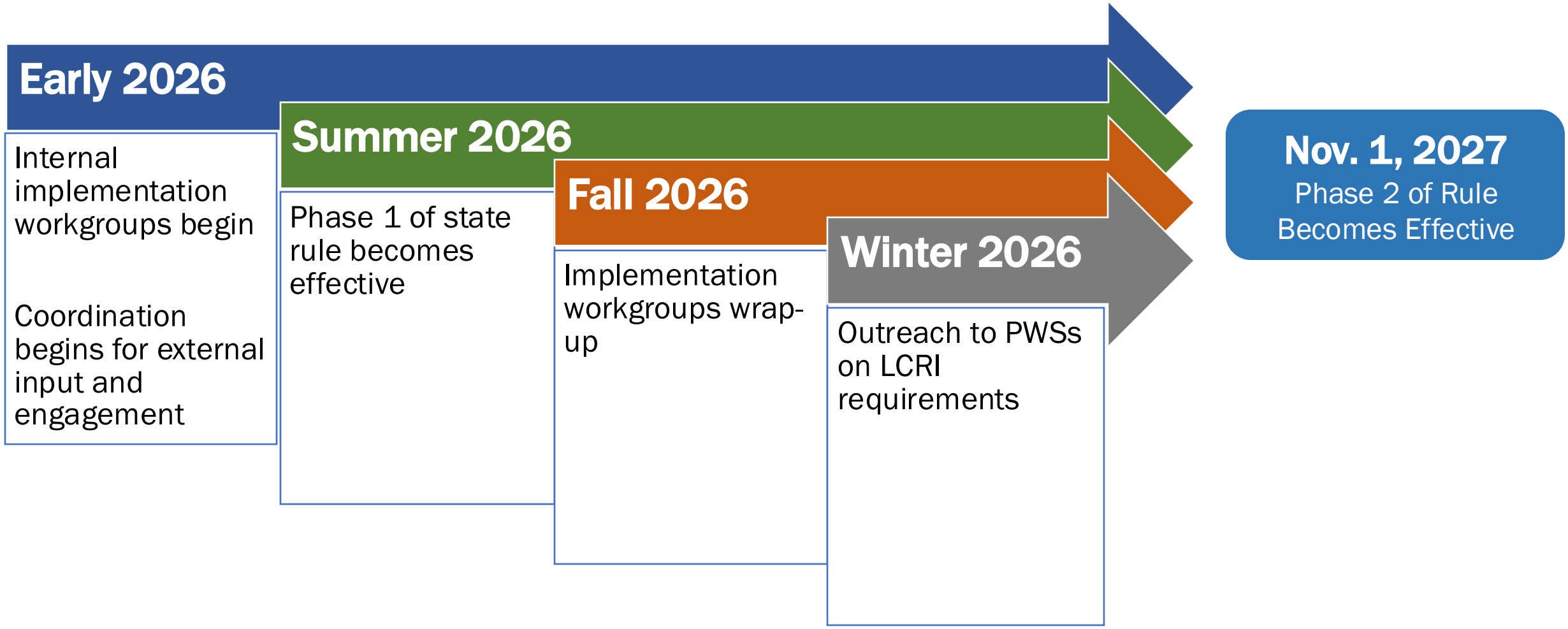
Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Phase 2 (cont'd)

- **Lead and copper monitoring changes**
  - Examples:
    - Compliance sampling
      - Tiering
      - 90th percentile
      - 1st- and 5th-liter samples
    - CWS school and child care sampling for lead (will be in state code already during Phase 1)
      - List of CWS's schools and licensed or certified child care facilities (CCFs) due 11/1/27(will be in state code already)
      - 20% sampling of elementary and 20% sampling of CCFs per year through 2032
      - Outreach to secondary schools
      - Additional outreach and educational requirements
- **Public education changes**
  - Examples:
    - LCRI lead health effects language
    - Copper education
    - Filter plan for lead ALEs
    - Three lead ALEs in a five-year period

Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

LCRI implementation



Lead/Copper Updates to ch. NR 809

Resources:

- Proposed Permanent Administrative Rules | | Wisconsin DNR search for "DG-04-24"
  - Public Hearing Recording
  - NRB Materials (Agenda Item 4. A.)
    - Economic Impact Analysis (EIA)
    - Draft Rule Language

- NRB Board Meeting Recording

- Lead and Copper Rule Improvements | US EPA
  - Presentations
  - Technical Fact Sheets

CONNECT WITH US

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"WILD WISCONSIN:
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Break
Resuming at 10:40 a.m.

Member Roundtable

Chris Groh | **Wisconsin Rural Water Association**

Kathleen Dax-Klister | **Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene**

Lawrie Kobza | **Municipal Environmental Group**

Paul Junio | **Pace Labs**

Jeff Kramer | **Wisconsin Well Water Association**

Sydney Morgan | **Wisconsin Section – American Waterworks Association**

Jordan Murray | **Department of Health Services**

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

Sara Walling | **Clean Wisconsin**

Dale Broeckert | **American Council of Engineering Companies - Water Committee**

Adam Jordahl | **Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce**

Angela James | **Public Service Commission of Wisconsin**

Internal Updates

Drinking Water and Groundwater Administrative Rules Update

- NR 812 and NR 146 – Well Drilling, Pump Installing, Well Driller Licensing
  - Both revisions expected to be published March 1
  - Revising forms and fact sheets
  - Updating exams and web pages
  - Preparing communications

Drinking Water and Groundwater Administrative Rules Update

- NR 140 – Groundwater Standards (PFAS and Pesticides Update)
  - PFAS groundwater standards economic impact analysis under development
  - Working with DATCP on pesticides to include with next round of groundwater standards development
    - Next step would be a letter to DHS asking for their review of the pesticides for potential new groundwater standards

Public Water Supply Section Manager

- Adam DeWeese retired on 1/23/26
- Submitted request to fill the vacant manager position
- Kyle Burton will be interim section manager
- May have additional acting section managers

EC-SDC Grant Program

- Third round of funding available now
- PFAS impacted systems are eligible
  - Non-profit Non-Community and Other than Municipal Systems
- Manganese over health advisory levels are eligible
- EC-SDC Grant Program for OTM / NonProfit NN Systems | Emerging Contaminants-Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program for Other-than-Municipal/Nonprofit Non-transient Non-community Public Water Systems | Wisconsin DNR

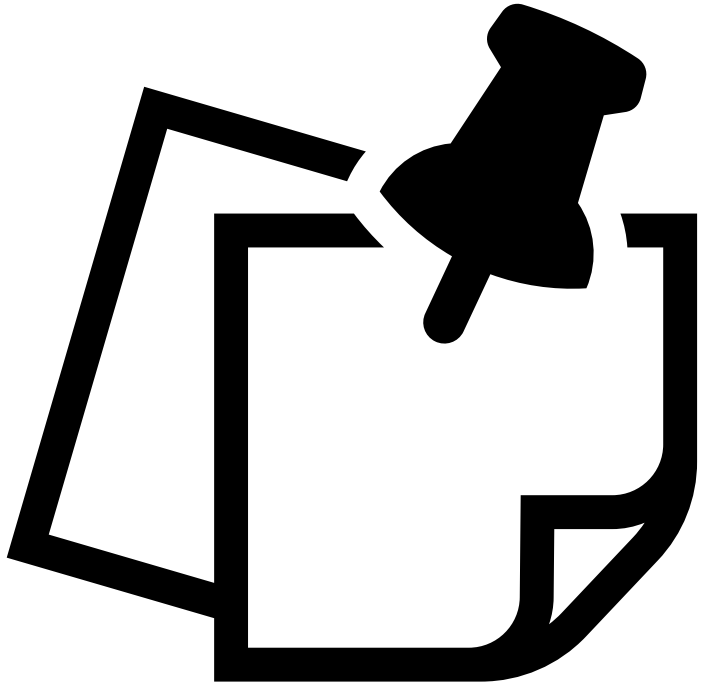
Private Well Compensation

Next Steps

- Working on EPA Emerging Contaminants grants for private wells with PFAS and manganese contamination
- Processing remaining ARPA grant payments
- Watching state PFAS bill proposals

Federal Updates

- Perchlorate
- Potential PFAS drinking water standards modifications from EPA
- AWWA PFAS drinking water standards lawsuit
- Budget – Federal funding bill passes, sets Public Water Supply and State Revolving Loan fund money
  - Includes earmarks utilizing the SRF funding



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Next Meeting | May 7, 2026

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

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