Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources

Drinking Water and Groundwater Study Group Meeting

Madison

November 14, 2019

Welcome & agenda review

Steve Elmore– Program Director

EPA Rollout of Drinking Water Lead and Copper Rule DRAFT Revisions

Steve Elmore– Program Director

LCR Rule Revisions

- Lead Service Line inventory
- Find and Fix for sites with elevated lead
- New "trigger level" of 10ppb
  - Reoptimize treatment
  - Conduct study to consider treatment

LCR Rule Revisions

- Work with customer to replace full line, when requested
- LSL replacement
  - Between 10 and 15ppb – State sets goal
  - Above 15ppb – 3% per year
  - No "test out" for individual LSL
  - Very limited partial replacements

LCR Rule Revisions

- Improve sampling procedures and locations
- Communications
  - Notification of high results within 24 hours
  - Locations of LSLs
- School and daycare testing

NR 140 Update

Bruce Rheineck – Groundwater section chief

Outline

- Authority Ch. 160, Wis. Stats.
- NR 140 Groundwater Quality Standards
- Applying Standards
- Setting Standards

Wisconsin's Groundwater Law

- Ch. 160, Wis. Stats.
- Minimize concentration of polluting substances in groundwater
- Protect public health, welfare and environment
- Set numerical standards in NR 140

NR 140 Standards (ES and PAL)

- Enforcement Standard (ES) – "red light"
  - Public welfare standards set by DNR
  - Public Health standards set based on recommendations from DHS
- Preventive Action Limit (PAL) – "yellow light"
  - Public welfare standard PAL is set at 50% of the ES
  - Public health standard PAL is set at 20% of the ES, UNLESS
  - Public health standard PAL for carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic compounds is set at 10% of ES
  - A PAL is not intended to be an absolute standard at which remedial action is always required

Applying NR 140 Standards

- Standards apply to all state groundwater regulatory programs
  - Solid and Hazardous wastes
  - Spills and Remediation sites
  - Wastewater and Water Quality
  - Septic tanks
  - Salt storage
  - Fertilizer and pesticides, etc.
  - Bottled Drinking water
  - Well Compensation Grant Program

Applying NR 140 Standards

- Agencies review existing rules regulating facilities, activities and practices
- Agencies revise rules to achieve compliance with standards
- If standards exceeded, agencies must take site specific actions from a range of responses
- Site specific exemptions allowed
  - Based on background conditions
  - Must meet certain criteria and conditions

Applying NR 140 Standards

- If PAL exceeded, agencies must take site specific actions from a range of responses (NR 140.24)
  - No action (if certain conditions met)
  - Require installation of wells and groundwater sampling/ site investigation
  - Require a change or increase in monitoring
  - Require change in design, construction or operational procedures
  - Prohibit an activity or close a facility
  - Require remedial action/ natural attenuation
  - Revise rules

Applying NR 140 Standards

- If ES exceeded, agencies must take site specific actions from a range of responses (NR 140.26)
  - Change in design, construction or management practice
  - Prohibit an activity or close a facility
  - Require remedial action / natural attenuation
  - Revise rules
- And may also
  - Require installation of wells and groundwater sampling/ site investigation
  - Require a change or increase in monitoring
- But cannot take no action

Setting NR 140 Standards

- DHS Public Health Recommendations

1. Review literature and available scientific information
   - gather all available data, which can mean hundreds of scientific journal articles
   - review specific concentrations set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other health-based guidelines
2. Select appropriate science-based standards
   - Wisconsin state law provides the process for selecting the appropriate standard
   - must use the most recent federal number unless there is significant technical and scientifically valid information that was not considered
3. Write documents explaining findings and recommendations

"Cycle 10" – Sent to DHS March 2, 2018

Possible Revised Standards	
1	Trichloroethylene (TCE)
2	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)
3	1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)
4	1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)
5	Boron
6	Molybdenum
7	Aluminum
8	Cobalt
9	Barium
10	1,4-Dioxane
11	Bacteria, Total Coliform

Possible New Groundwater Quality Standards	
1	Chromium, Hexavalent
2	Strontium
3	Thiamethoxam
4	Imidacloprid
5	Clothianidin
6	Isoxaflutole
7	Isoxaflutole DKN degradate
8	Isoxaflutole BA degradate
9	Thiencarbazone-methyl
10	Dacthal TPA & MTP degradates
11	Glyphosate
12	Glyphosate AMPA degradate
13	Sulfentrazone
14	Bacteria, Escherichia coli (E. coli)
15	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)
16	Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)

DHS Recommendations – Received June 21, 2019

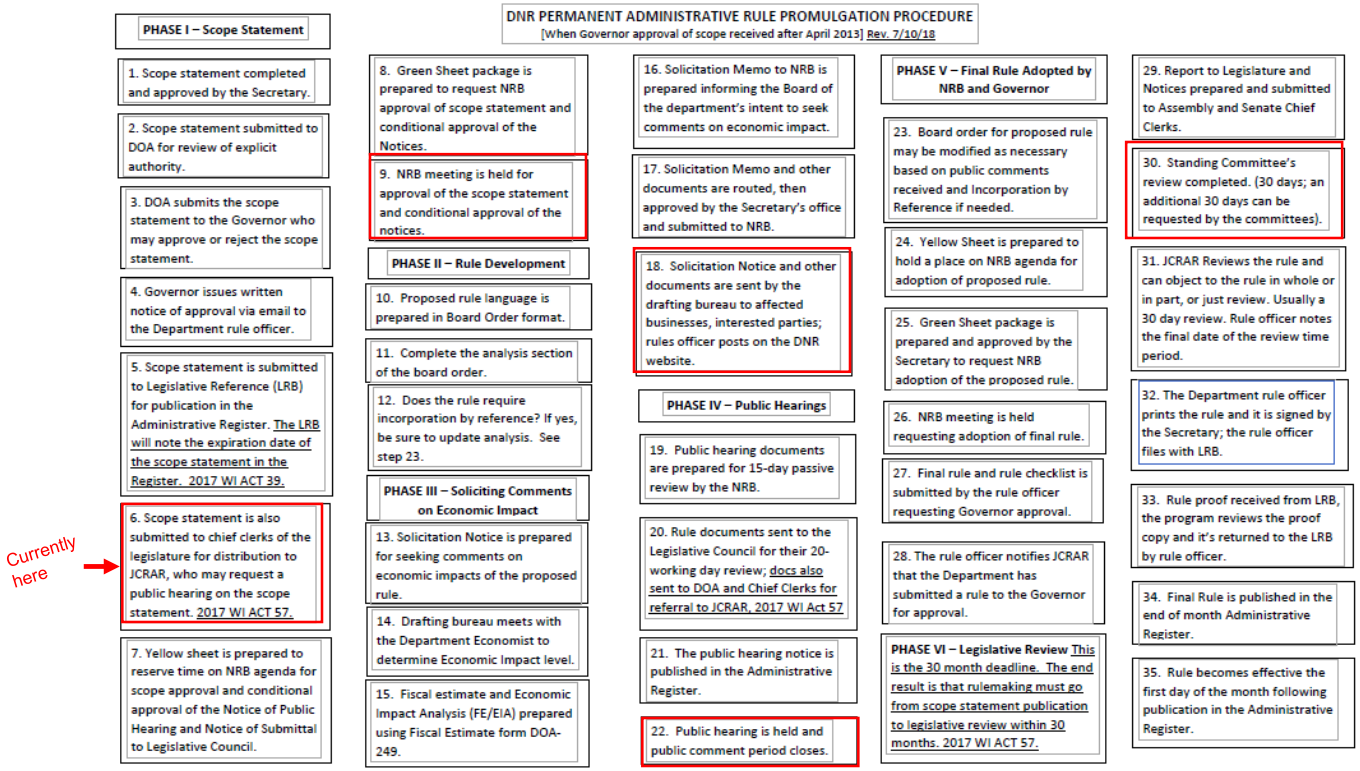
Substance	New or Existing	Enforcement Stannard Recommended Value		Preventive Action Limit Recommended Value	
1,1-Dichloroethane	Existing	No Change	850 µg/L	No Change	85 µg/L
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Existing	↓	0.3 ng/L	↓	0.03 ng/L
1,4-Dioxane	Existing	↓	0.35 µg/L	↓	0.035 µg/L
Aluminum	Existing	No Change	200 µg/L	No Change	20 µg/L
Bacteria (Total coliform)	Existing	No Change	0	No Change	0
Bacteria (*E. coli*)	New	n/a	0	n/a	0
Barium	Existing	No Change	2 mg/L	No Change	0.4 mg/L
Boron	Existing	↑	2,000 µg/L	↑	400 µg/L
Clothianidin	New	n/a	1,000 µg/L	n/a	200 µg/L
Cobalt	Existing	No Change	40 µg/L	↓	4 µg/L*
Dacthal MTP and TPA degradates	New	Combine with dacthal	70 µg/L	↓	7 µg/L*
Glyphosate	New	n/a	10 mg/L	n/a	1 mg/L
Glyphosate AMPA degradate	New	n/a	10 mg/L	n/a	2 mg/L
Hexavalent chromium	New	n/a	70 ng/L	n/a	7 ng/L
Imidacloprid	New	n/a	0.2 µg/L	n/a	0.02 µg/L
Isoxaflutole & Isoxaflutole Diketonitrile (DKN)	New	n/a	3 µg/L	n/a	0.3 µg/L
Isoxaflutole Benzoic Acid (BA)	New	n/a	800 µg/L	n/a	160 µg/L
Molybdenum	Existing	No Change	40 µg/L	↓	4 µg/L*
PFOA & PFOS	New	n/a	20 ng/L	n/a	2 ng/L
Strontium	New	n/a	1,500 µg/L	n/a	150 µg/L
Sulfentrazone	New	n/a	1,000 µg/L	n/a	100 µg/L
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Existing	↑	20 µg/L	↑	2 µg/L
Thiamethoxam	New	n/a	100 µg/L	n/a	10 µg/L
Thiencarbazone-methyl	New	n/a	10 mg/L	n/a	2 mg/L
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Existing	↓	0.5 µg/L	↓	0.05 µg/L

* Although DHS is not recommending a change in the enforcement standard for this substance, we are recommending a change in the preventive action limit. Please refer to the specific science support documents for each of the substances for more detail.

How we compare to other States?

		Groundwater (all values in ppt)				
		PFOA	PFOS	PFHxS	PFNA	*Groundwater Standard/Guideline Policy Type*
Colorado	*Singular or combined*	70	70			*Site-specific Groundwater Quality Standard (proposed)*
Delaware	*Singular or combined*	70	70			*Reporting Level (not promulgated)*
Massachusetts		20	20	20	20	*Groundwater Standard (proposed)*
Michigan	*Singular or combined*	8	16			*Clean-up Standard (proposed)*
Minnesota		35	15	47		*Guidance Level*
New Hampshire		12	15	18	11	*Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard (proposed)*
New Jersey		10	10		10	*Groundwater Quality Standard*
Vermont	*Singular or combined*	20	20	20	20	*Cleanup Level (enforceable)*
Wisconsin	*Singular or combined*	20	20			*Groundwater Standard (proposed)*

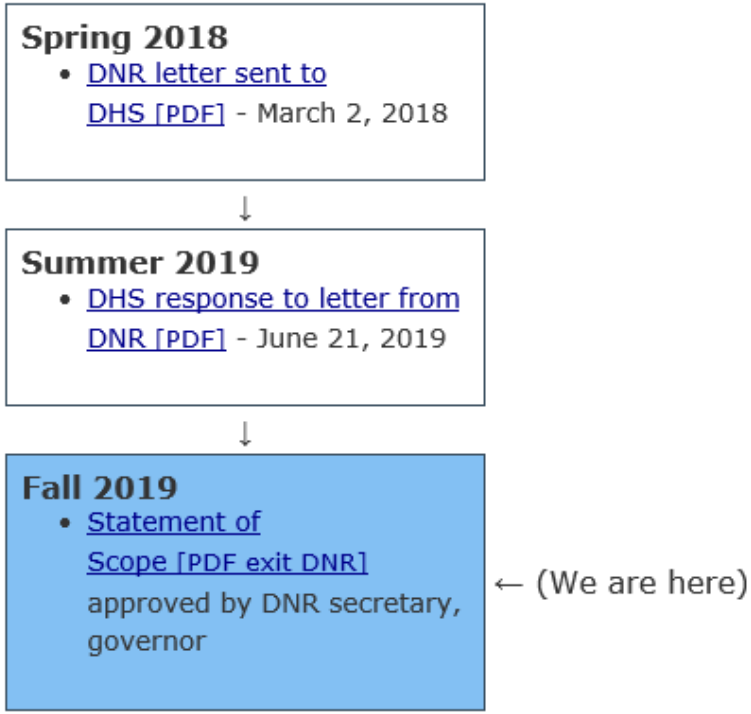
Developing Standards: Rulemaking Today



Rulemaking: Public Input & Transparency

- Each rule will have formal public input points.
- DNR will host advisory meetings with stakeholders.

Cycle 10 Rulemaking Timeline



“Cycle 11”

- Cycle 11 list sent to DHS …
  - 6 Agricultural chemicals
    - 4 herbicides, 1 insecticide, 1 fungicide
    - Detected in WI groundwater
  - 34 PFAS compounds
    - Some detected in WI groundwater, some not yet tested for
- DHS estimated recommendations – Fall/Winter 2020

A Discussion on Compliance Data Rounding Practices

Adam DeWeese– Public Water Supply section chief

1981 EPA Memo

- 10.4 ppm rounds down to 10
- 10.5 ppm rounds up to 11
- Not legally binding
- Not part of the SDWA with 2 exceptions

Nitrate/Lead/Rads/Arsenic

- We have systems that exceed MCLs that are rounded down
- Sample analysis methods have improved
- Compliance based on rounding is confusing to the public

Break

Return at 9:35

EMOR

Other-Than-Municipal (OTM) Public Water System Initiative

Adam DeWeese– Public Water Supply section chief

Outline

- What is the purpose of EMOR? Why require it now?
- What is the DNR's Code Authority to require this?
- How many systems are impacted?
- Where are we now in the process?
- Final Sunset Date: **January 1, 2020**

What is the purpose of EMOR? Why require it now?

- In 2010, the Bureau of Drinking and Groundwater began development of an on-line tool for reporting monthly pumpage, chemical addition and treatment at public water systems.
- The project goals were to:
  1. Satisfy the operational reporting requirements of section NR 810.07
  2. Provide a standard reporting process and form for water systems statewide
  3. Reduce duplicate reporting of pumpage
  4. Provide a database for large-scale data gathering

What is the purpose of EMOR? Why require it now?

- The Electronic Monthly Operating Report system (EMOR) went on-line statewide for municipal water systems in January 2013.
- The long-term vision of EMOR was to incorporate not just municipal water systems, but all systems required to submit monthly operational reports. The next targeted group is the **Other-Than-Municipal (OTM)** systems.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

NR 810.07 <u>Operational Reporting</u>

(1) Water suppliers for the following public water systems shall submit monthly reports in a form or format as required by the department to the appropriate regional office of the department:

(a) All municipal water systems.

(b) Other-than-municipal water systems which have chemical or physical treatment.

(c) Any public water system with a pumping capacity of 70 gpm or more.

(d) Any other public water system as required by the department.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

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(d) Any other public water system as required by the department.

DG Management Decision → Refined Scope

"All chemical treatment (both primary and secondary contaminants) and only physical treatment for a primary contaminant must be reported into EMOR. Aesthetic treatment using ion-exchange or filters (i.e. GAC or Iron Curtain) would not be required to report."

ADVANTAGES:

- No change to current practice for Monthly Operational Reporting.
- Targets most useful information for operators and department staff.
- Less workload for operators and department staff (i.e. report review, enforcement, etc.).
- Decreases potential number of OTM systems reporting into EMOR.

CONCERNS:

- More coding logic requirements can lead to longer implementation period, more technical support required, etc.
- May lead to more confusion on which systems are required to report to EMOR.
- Secondary treatments can mask primary contaminants.
- Secondary treatments could impact OWQPs for water systems.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

(2) Reports shall include all the following data, if applicable:

(a) Daily quantities of water pumped.

(b) Daily quantities of chemicals added to the water.

(c) Daily operation of treatment processes.

(d) Results of chemical, physical, or other tests performed for plant control.

(e) Calculated theoretical daily residuals and residual test results.

(f) Groundwater depth measurements, static and pumping, at least weekly where applicable.

(g) Totals and averages of the above where spaces are provided on the report form.

(h) Other data determined necessary by the department.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

(3) For other-than-municipal and non-community water systems, the frequency of pumpage and chemical treatment data collection may be reduced by approval of the department in writing, but for those water systems with chemical treatment, in no case shall it be less than twice per week. Reduced frequency shall only be considered in cases where treatment is not required to meet primary drinking water standards for coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia, viruses, nitrate, nitrite, chlorate, or chlorite.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

(3) For other-than-municipal and non-community water systems, the frequency of pumpage and chemical treatment data collection may be reduced by approval of the department in writing, but for those water systems with chemical treatment, in no case shall it be less than twice per week. Reduced frequency shall only be considered in cases where treatment is not required to meet primary drinking water standards for coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia, viruses, nitrate, nitrite, chlorate, or chlorite.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

(4) Computer generated forms developed by the water supplier are acceptable if, at a minimum, all the required data are submitted on the form, and if the form of the report receives the approval of the department prior to use. Electronic submittal of the reporting forms shall be allowed if done in a form and format approved by the department.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

(4) Computer generated forms developed by the water supplier are acceptable if, at a minimum, all the required data are submitted on the form, and if the form of the report receives the approval of the department prior to use. Electronic submittal of the reporting forms shall be allowed if done in a form and format approved by the department.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

(5) Monthly reports for municipal water systems shall be signed by the operator-in-charge or an operator certified in the applicable treatment process employed by the water supplier. At other-than-municipal and non-transient non-community water systems, reports shall be signed by the small system certified operator.

What is the DNR's Code Authority?

(5) Monthly reports for municipal water systems shall be signed by the operator-in-charge or an operator certified in the applicable treatment process employed by the water supplier. At other-than-municipal and non-transient non-community water systems, reports shall be signed by the small system certified operator.

How many systems are impacted?

OTM Public Water Systems in Wisconsin

- **445** Total Number of OTM Systems Statewide
- **69** OTMs Required to Report into EMOR

Region	Number of OTMs Required to Submit EMORs
SER	30
SCR	8
WCR	16
NOR	5
NER	10

System not submitting MOR?

- If historically not submitting MOR
  - Requirement Established Previously → NON
  - Requirement Not Established Previously → Communicate/Educate System Reps

YOU.

Where are we now in the process?

- Transition Period
  - DNR representatives distribute hardcopy versions of EMOR forms to all impacted OTM systems
  - Printouts of EMOR forms will get OTM owners, operators, and samplers familiar with how the information will be reported into the EMOR system.
  - During this transition period, systems will be allowed to either submit their monthly operational reports hardcopy or via EMOR.

*****REMINDER*****

If your water system would like to switch from submitting hardcopy monthly operating reports to electronic **prior to the sunset date**, contact your DNR Rep

External Training Opportunities

- Scheduled EMOR Trainings for Owners and Operators
  - Waukesha Service Center – Thursday, December 5th
- Possible Other Trainings Locations/Dates
  - Eau Claire (TBD)
  - Plover (Wisconsin Rural Water Association Headquarters) (TBD)
  - Online Skype Training (TBD)

Final Sunset Date: **January 1, 2020**

All systems required to submit electronic monthly operational reports will be required to submit their reports electronically via EMOR by February 10, 2020

****IMPORTANT NOTE****

December MOR can be submitted in hardcopy form by January 10, 2020

Questions?

Online Capacity Development Training for Governing Bodies

Cathy Wunderlich – Public Water Engineering Section Chief

Building the Capacity of Drinking Water Systems

Tools for Building the Capacity of Drinking Water Systems

By assisting small drinking water systems in building capacity, these programs help ensure that safe drinking water is provided.
Learn more about small drinking water systems.

Related Information

- Drinking Water Regulatory Information
- Drinking Water and Wastewater Resilience
- Sustainable Water Infrastructure
- Sanitary Surveys

- About Capacity Development
- Resources for States

- About Operator Certification
- Resources for States

- About Water System Partnerships
- Stakeholder Meeting - Summary Notes

Capacity Development

Technical Capacity
- Source water adequacy
- Infrastructure adequacy including source, treatment, distribution, storage
- Technical knowledge and implementation

Managerial Capacity
- Ownership accountability
- Staffing and organization
- Effective external linkages

Short- and Long-Term Planning

Financial Capacity
- Revenue sufficiency
- Credit worthiness
- Fiscal management and controls

Capacity Development Training

3 Courses

Course	TMF Capacity	Date Available
Utility Management	Managerial	12/31/2020
Asset Management	Technical	06/30/2021
Financial Management	Financial	12/31/2021

Contractor: Moraine Park Technical College

Contract start: 12/16/2019

Capacity Development Training

Training modules

- Free, online, accessible at any time
- 45-60 minute duration
- Interactive
- Various forms of media (video, audio, written)
- Min. 4 intermittent course review questions during the training
- Min. 10 quiz questions on each final quiz
- Printable course completion certificate
- Record of attendees and quiz score records
- Course evaluation form

Capacity Development Training

Highlights

(as they relate to the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of owning and operating a water utility)

- Detail the overall *roles and responsibilities* of water system operators, utility managers, and governing bodies;
- How to create and maintain an *asset inventory*, and how to use an asset management plan to guide a utility's TMF decision-making;
- *Financial planning*, utility accounting, utility water rates, and management of planned vs. unplanned expenses.

America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018

AWIA Section 2012

States must:

- amend their state capacity development strategies to include a description of how the state will *encourage the development of asset management plans* that include *best practices, training, technical assistance and other activities to help with implementation of those plans*.
- include an update of these activities to encourage asset management practices in the (triennial) Governor's report. EPA must review and update, if appropriate, asset management documents and trainings every five years.

https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingWater/awia.html

Manganese

Adam DeWeese– Public Water Supply section chief

No MCL

- The secondary standard (0.05 mg/L) is for aesthetics
- Sampled every 9 years (IOC panel)

EPA Health Advisory

- Children under 6 should not drink water with Manganese above

  0.3 mg/L for more then 10 days/yr

- The general population should not drink water with Manganese above

  1.0 mg/L for more then 10 days/yr

Health Effects

- Infants at highest risk
- Learning or behavioral problems

- Adults – Nervous system disorders (Manganism)
- Similar to Parkinson's
- Tremors, shaking, unsteady gait

Wisconsin

- We’re looking at the data
- And developing a plan
- More to come

Questions

?

OCCT for WI's Municipal Systems

Cathy Wunderlich – Public Water Engineering Section Chief

WI Municipal Systems

MC Water System Size	Population Served	Number of Systems [2]	Number reporting LSLs [3]
Large	50,000+	12	11
Medium [1]	3,300-49,999	162	74
Small [1]	3,299 and less	403	46

[1] Under the Revised LCR, medium systems are those serving 10,000 to 49,999 and small are less than 10,000

[2] The total number of MCs reporting (577) is based on PSC criteria and excludes congregational care facilities and multiple distribution systems owned by an MC

[3] Lead service lines are self-reported by MC systems and it is known that a number of MC systems are reporting ‘other metal’ instead of ‘lead’ for service line material, therefore the total number of MCs with LSLs is underestimated

WI Municipal Systems

MC Water System Size	Number of Systems	Number reporting LSLs	Number Providing a Corrosion Inhibitor [4]
Large Systems	12	11	7
Medium Systems	162	74	52
Small Systems	403	46	21

[4] Corrosion inhibitors are phosphate- or silicate-based chemicals added to drinking water to interact with lead and copper to form a passivating scale on the pipe that has a strong tendency to stay in solid form and not dissolve into water, therefore preventing or reducing corrosion of metal pipes in a water distribution system.

The effectiveness of corrosion inhibitors to control lead and copper release depends on several WQPs including pH, but also alkalinity and Dissolved Inorganic Compounds (DIC). 'pH adjustment' is not the same as the addition of a corrosion inhibitor.

WI Municipal Systems

MC Water System Size	Number of Systems	Number reporting LSLs	Number Providing a Corrosion Inhibitor	Number of Systems in active OCCT Process [5]
Large	12	11	7	12
Medium	162	74	52	22
Small	403	46	21	27

[5] Conducting Water Quality Parameter (WQP) testing and have been/will be assigned a corrosion control treatment study

Large MC Systems

WI Large Public Water System, Corrosion Control Study Timeline			
TASK ID	**TASK**	**Action Required**	**DATE TO BE COMPLETED**
1.a.	CCT Study Proposal Due	Water System provides draft submittal to the Dept. describing plans for conducting *Demonstrative CCT Study*	October 31, 2019
1.b	CCT Study Proposal Meeting	Department and System conduct a Skype meeting to discuss Demonstrative CCT Study proposal	Week of December 2, 2019
2.	CCT Study Approval	Water System provides final submittal to the Dept. describing demonstrative CCT study; Department reviews and provides follow up letter within 30 days	December 31, 2019
3.	Corrosion Control Study Progress Meeting	Department and System arrange meeting to discuss interim results of demonstrative CCT study; Department provides recommendations and additional questions or concerns depending on results of study	December 2020
4.	Corrosion Control Study Completed	Water System submits findings of Corrosion Control Study along with *Corrosion Control Treatment Plan* to the Department for review for System Implementation with the intent to achieve Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment	December 31, 2021
5.	Corrosion Control Treatment Plan Modifications Completed	System completes installation of Corrosion Control Treatment Plan modifications with the intent to achieve Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment	December 31, 2023
* Please note these timeframes are the maximum allowable timeframes; systems may complete these an accelerated pace if desired.			

Small & Medium MC Systems

WI Small & Medium Public Water Systems, Corrosion Control Study Timeline	
TASK	DATE TO BE COMPLETED
DNR Letter to Small & Medium Systems Requiring Materials Inventory Response	September 6, 2019
Small & Medium Systems Response Regarding Materials Inventory	September 25, 2019
DNR Letter to Small & Medium Systems Requiring WQP Testing in 2020	October 25, 2019
Small & Medium Systems WQP Testing in 2020	June 1 - November 30, 2020

Internal Updates

Kyle Burton – Field Operations Director

Strategic Planning

- ***Why Strategic Plan?***
  - ***Define and move towards our best future state.***
  - ***Stay focused on our highest priorities to fulfill our purpose, making best use of limited resources.***
  - ***Help our staff and stakeholders see the connection between the work we do and the success of the program.***

DG Program Strategic Plan

Long Term Outcome: ***Everyone in Wisconsin has Access to Safe and Sustainable Water Supplies and the State's Water Resources are Protected***

Program Role: ***We Ensure the Safety and Availability of Wisconsin's Drinking Water Supplies and Protect the Health of its Water Resources***

DG Strategic Goal 1	DG Strategic Goal 2	DG Strategic Goal 3	DG Strategic Goal 4	DG Strategic Goal 5
Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective
Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective
Objective	Objective		Objective	
	Objective			

Rule Making Update

- **Public hearings held on scope statements for PFAS rules.**
  - **NR 809 – Public Water Drinking Water Standard**
  - **NR 140 – Groundwater Standard**
  - **NR 105 – Surface Water Standard**

- **Next step is NRB consideration of Scope Statement approval**

Rule Making Update

- **NR 812 Update**
  - **May 2019, NRB approval of Board Order #DG-16-16 containing revisions to NR 812.**
  - **NRB directed DNR to prepare new Scope Statement to address 3 areas of concerns raised by Wisconsin Water Well Association (WWWA)**
    1. **Well Casing Depth in Limestone**
    2. **Flowing Wells**
    3. **Thermoplastic casing**
  - **DNR and WWWA came to agreement on items 1 & 2, revised language will be submitted January 2020, expect an effective date of June 2020**
  - **Department will address thermoplastic casing through a separate rule making process**

Guidance Posting
2017 Act 369

- **Wisconsin Act 369 was enacted on December 15, 2018, modified state law relating to state agency guidance documents. Per this act and s. 227.112, Wis. Stats. [exit DNR], the DNR must republish all existing program guidance for public comment. Once finalized, all guidance must now contain a certification statement and remain available for public comment.**

- **Search "*program guidance*" on DNR's website to view a list of guidance documents going through certification or recertification.**
  - ***https://dnr.wi.gov/news/input/Guidance.html***

- **Subscribe to the "*Proposed DNR Program Guidance*" GovDelivery list to receive a notification every time DNR posts a guidance document for comments.**

- **Current list of Drinking Water and Groundwater documents posted for the 21 day comment period**
  - DG-19-0004 - 2015 Wisconsin Act 177, Requirements for Certain Residential & Fire Protection Wells
  - DG-19-0005 - Replacing, Reconstructing and Transferring Approved High Capacity Wells Under 2017 Wisconsin Act 10
  - DG-19-0006 – Property Transfer Well Inspections - A fact sheet for buyers and sellers
  - DG-19-0007 – Understanding your Property Transfer Well Inspection Results - A fact sheet for buyers and sellers

Reminders

- **America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA)**
  - **Risk Assessments for systems >100,000**
    - **Due to EPA March 31, 2020**
    - **https://www.epa.gov/waterresilience/americas-water-infrastructure-act-risk-assessments-and-emergency-response-plans**

- ***Annual cross connection control reports for 2018 are requested by March 1, 2019, per NR 810.15.***

Member roundtable

Wrap–up and adjourn

Next Meeting Date:

January 30, 2020

GEF 2, State Natural Resources Building, Madison, 9:30a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

Meeting minutes will be posted on the Drinking Water & Groundwater Study Group website