



August 12, 2020

Mr. Rick Bethel
Johnson Controls, Inc.
2700 Industrial Pkwy
Marinette, WI 54143

Mr. Scott Wahl
Tyco Fire Products, LP
One Stanton Street
Marinette, WI 54143

Subject: DNR Requirements for Notification Letters based on DHS Recommendations for the Remedial Action Site Activities Related to BRRTS Nos. 02-38-000011, 02-38-559214, 02-38-580694, 02-38-581955, 02-38-583856, and 03-38-001345.

Dear Mr. Bethel and Mr. Wahl:

Under cover of this letter, please find Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) recommendations for modifications to laboratory analytical results notification letters for private potable wells. These notification letters have been sent to the owners of private potable wells sampled in relation to one or more of the Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking (BRRTS) case numbers listed above. DHS provided a memo to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recommending modifications to the letter sent by Johnson Controls, Inc. and Tyco Fire Products, LP (JCI/Tyco). These modifications include:

- Reporting of all per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) compounds reported as detections in the laboratory analytical reports. Previously, the notification letter only reported detected concentrations of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).
- Reporting detections of any additional analytes samples were collected for (i.e. pesticides and lead).

Effective immediately, DNR requests DHS' suggested template to be used on future notifications under Wis. Admin. Code NR 716.14(1) and NR 716.17. This specific additional information is needed because previous notification letters failed to adequately discuss all hazardous substances of concern which may be present in the sampling results.

A copy of this letter will be uploaded to each BRRTS entry listed in the subject of this letter.

Sincerely,

Christine Haag, Director
Remediation and Redevelopment

cc: Darsi Foss, DNR
Christine Haag, DNR
William Nelson, DNR
David Neste, DNR
Bridget Kelly, DNR

Tony Evers
Governor

Andrea Palm
Secretary



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health Services

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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August 11, 2020

Christine Haag
Director
Remediation & Redevelopment Program
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Subject: Recommendations for communicating private well water testing results for landowners and homeowners regarding activities related to JCI/Tyco remedial action sites BRRTS Nos. 02-38-000011, 02-38-559214, 02-38-580694, 02-38-581955, 02-38-583856, and 03-38-001345

Dear Ms. Haag,

This letter has been prepared in response to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (DNR's) request for assistance with developing a letter that communicates requirements and recommendations for potable well water testing results to landowners and homeowners, including activities at the Johnson Controls, Inc. and Tyco Fire Products LP (JCI/Tyco) study areas around the Fire Technology Center and biosolids land application fields. Wisconsin groundwater and drinking water standards are established to protect the public from harmful exposure to contaminants in municipal or private well water. Standards and guidance are established for contaminants determined to be safe for people during a lifetime of exposure to their drinking water. When potable well water is tested, the results must be clearly communicated and should include appropriate recommendations and resources for follow-up actions so that landowners or homeowners can take action to protect themselves in a timely manner if necessary.

The Department of Health Services (DHS) recognizes that the highest priority in this investigation is to ensure the health and safety of landowners and homeowners in Marinette, Peshtigo, and surrounding communities, and promote their best understanding of appropriate steps to reduce or halt harmful exposures. It is critical for landowners and homeowners to fully understand which contaminants are present in their well water and any related health indications are transparently communicated. DHS strongly recommends the following to ensure that transparent communication of sampling results are incorporated into notification letters. A sample notification letter template incorporating these recommendations is enclosed with this letter:

- All contaminants detected above the reporting limit should be listed in a summary table included with the letter. This includes all PFAS analytes, pesticides, metals, and any other contaminants that are analyzed during sample analysis.

- Results for PFOS and PFOA should always be included in the summary table, whether or not they were detected over the reporting limit.
- In the first column titled “Compound”, the names and available acronyms of any PFAS compound or other organic compound/pesticide detected above the reporting limit (e.g., “Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)” or “Atrazine”) should be specifically listed.
- The third column in the table titled *Public Health Standard* is intended to communicate the current status of each compound’s public health standard. Use of footnotes for each result is a critical component in accurately communicating whether a standard is a promulgated standard, a recommended standard, or currently under review for standards development. The current state drinking water or groundwater standard for each detected contaminant should be clearly indicated in the summary table using the appropriate footnoted source. Current state drinking and groundwater standards for each of the contaminants tested in ARCADIS’s panel may be referenced using the contaminant table below.
- If any result is above the existing or recommended public health standard, we recommend bolding that row to clearly indicate an exceedance.
- For PFAS compounds for which the state does not currently have standards or recommended standards, in addition to indicating with a footnote that those chemicals are currently under DHS’s technical review for establishing groundwater standards, additional language should be added directing landowners and homeowners with health related questions about these chemicals to contact DHS.
- For each contaminant exceeding a state standard or recommended standard, a proper action plan and resources for landowners and homeowners to protect them from potential health risks should be clearly communicated. We strongly recommend including public education materials such as factsheets published by DHS and/or DNR. Examples include [DHS’s Lead in Drinking Water fact sheet](#) and [DNR’s Pesticides in Drinking Water brochure](#) (see enclosures).
- When any pesticide is detected at a concentration approaching or exceeding an ES, contact Stan Senger or Mark McColloch at DATCP (email addresses below). For certain pesticides, DATCP may take action before the standard is exceeded.

As soon as possible and without delay, lab results from each potable well should be sent to DHS (Clara Jeong, Toxicologist), Marinette County Health Department (Molly Bonjean, Health Officer), and DNR (Dave Neste, Program Manager). DHS requests copies of all letters being sent to individual landowners and homeowners for situational awareness in case follow-up is necessary.

DHS will review results of all individual contaminants as part of the sampling, including PFAS other than PFOS and PFOA, to determine whether a potential health risk exists and follow-up with homeowners and landowners directly if any actions are recommended to protect their health. When any PFAS levels, including those of PFAS other than PFOS and PFOA, are at a level of concern, DHS recommends that the water not be used for drinking and that JCI/Tyco provide bottled water to these households to protect people from potential health risks from PFAS exposure.

Table. Wisconsin Groundwater and Drinking Water Standards for Various Contaminants

Chemical Name	Enforcement Standard	Maximum Contaminant Level
1,4 Dioxane	0.35 µg/L ^a	N/A
<i>Fluorinated Alkyl Substances</i>		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	20 ppt ^{a,b}	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	20 ppt ^{a,b}	N/A
<i>Metals</i>		
Lead	15 µg/L	N/A
<i>Other Organic Compounds</i>		
Chlordane	2 µg/L	2 µg/L
Toxaphene	3 µg/L	3 µg/L
Alachlor	2 µg/L	2 µg/L
Atrazine ^c	3 µg/L	3 µg/L
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2 µg/L	0.2 µg/L
gamma-BHC (lindane)	0.2 µg/L	0.2 µg/L
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	N/A	400 µg/L
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	6 µg/L	6 µg/L
Endrin	2 µg/L	2 µg/L
Heptachlor	0.4 µg/L	0.4 µg/L
Heptachlor epoxide	0.2 µg/L	0.2 µg/L
Hexachlorobenzene	1 µg/L	1 µg/L
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N/A	50 µg/L
Methoxychlor	40 µg/L	40 µg/L
Metolachlor	100 µg/L	N/A

Metribuzin	70 µg/L	N/A
Simazine	4 µg/L	4 µg/L

^a Public health enforcement standard (ES) [recommended by DHS](#).

^b Combined PFOS and PFOA should not exceed 20 ppt.

^c Atrazine, total chlorinated residue includes atrazine and its metabolites: diaminoatrazine, diethylatrazine and deisopropylatrazine.

Additional resources such as DHS's factsheet and DNR's brochure are also enclosed in this letter. DHS would be happy to provide further assistance developing language to communicate the health effects of tested chemicals and proper steps to reduce exposure and protect public health. We appreciate the ongoing partnership between your agency and ours in responding to community health concerns associated with PFAS in the Marinette and Peshtigo area. Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Clara Jeong, PhD
Toxicologist
Division of Public Health

Enclosures:

1. Sample letter template for landowner/homeowner
2. DHS "Lead in Drinking Water" fact sheet
3. DNR "Pesticides in Drinking Water" brochure

CC:

Bridget Kelly, Program Coordinator Emerging Contaminants, Department of Natural Resources

Dave Neste, Project Manager, Department of Natural Resources

Kyle Burton, Field Operations Director, Department of Natural Resources

Molly Bonjean, Health Officer, Marinette County Public Health

Stan Senger, Hydrogeologist (stan.senger@wisconsin.gov), DATCP

Mark McColloch, Environmental Quality Unit Supervisor (mark.mccolloch@wisconsin.gov), DATCP

DATE

RESIDENT NAME

ADDRESS LINE 1

ADDRESS LINE 2

Subject: Private Well Sampling Results for ADDRESS

Dear RESIDENT NAME,

INTRODUCTION PARAGRAPH

The following table summarizes the test results from the sample collected on COLLECTION DATE. Bolded results exceed those of a current level intended to protect your health.

Compound	Result (unit)	Public Health Standard (unit ^g)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Result, even if below reporting limit	20 ppt ^{a,b}
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Result, even if below reporting limit	20 ppt ^{a,b}
Name of additional PFAS compound detected over reporting limit (acronym)	Result above reporting limit	N/A ^c
Name of additional PFAS compound detected over reporting limit (acronym)	Result above reporting limit	N/A ^c
Name of additional PFAS compound detected over reporting limit (acronym)	Result above reporting limit	N/A ^c
Name of additional PFAS compound detected over reporting limit (acronym)	Result above reporting limit	N/A ^c
Name of additional PFAS compound detected over reporting limit (acronym)	Result above reporting limit	N/A ^c
1,4 Dioxane detected over reporting limit	Result above reporting limit	0.35 µg/L ^a
Lead	Result above reporting limit	15 µg/L ^{d,f}
Name of other organic compound/pesticide detected over reporting limit	Result above reporting limit	Number (unit) ^{d,e}
Name of additional organic compound/pesticide detected over reporting limit	Result above reporting limit	Number (unit) ^{d,e}

^a Public health enforcement standard (ES) [recommended by DHS](#).

^b Combined PFOS and PFOA should not exceed 20 ppt.

^c A current standard is not available; the compound is [currently under review by DHS](#) for potential public health standard recommendation.

^d Public health enforcement standard (ES) in [NR 140, Wisconsin Administrative Code](#).

^e Maximum contaminant level (MCL) in [NR 809, Wisconsin Administrative Code.](#)

^f Treatment technique action limit in [NR 809, Wisconsin Administrative Code.](#)

^g Units:

Parts per trillion (ppt) = nanograms of substance per liter of water (ng/L)

Parts per billion (ppb) = micrograms of substance per liter of water (µg/L)

Parts per million (ppm) = milligrams of substance per liter of water (mg/L)

[For exceedance of PFOA and/or PFOS:

The results show that PFOA and/or PFOS were found in the water sample. **The total amount of PFOA and PFOS is more than the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (WDHS) recommended groundwater standard for PFOA and PFOS**, which is 20 nanograms per liter (also known as parts per trillion).

Tyco is offering to provide free access to bottled water to use for drinking, cooking, and brushing your teeth because your well exceeds the WDHS recommended groundwater standard for PFOA and PFOS.]

[For detection of PFAS other than PFOS/PFOA:

At this time, enforcement standards are not currently available for PFAS chemicals other than PFOS and PFOA. DNR has requested that DHS evaluate additional PFAS compounds for consideration of an enforcement standard; these compounds are [currently under review by DHS](#) for potential public health standard recommendation. *We have notified the WDHS about these test results. WDHS will review all PFAS chemicals and follow-up with you directly if any actions are recommended to protect your health.*]

[For lead exceedance:

Lead was found above the state groundwater enforcement standard of 15 µg/L. For more information about lead in drinking water, please see the enclosed [WDHS Fact Sheet](#). *We have notified the WDHS about test results and they will follow-up with you directly about this.*]

[For pesticide exceedance:

PESTICIDE NAME was found above the public health standard of **PUBLIC HEALTH STANDARD**. For more information about pesticides in drinking water, please see the enclosed [Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources \(WDNR\) Brochure](#). *We have notified the WDHS about test results and they will follow-up with you directly about this.*]

Thank you for your patience and assistance with our investigation. At this stage, there is not enough information available to explain the cause or significance of any detections. We will provide updates to the WDNR as our work continues. If you have any questions or want to discuss these results further, please call the toll-free number that has been set up for this matter: **(800) 314-1381**

You can also contact the WDNR and WDHS with questions about PFOS and PFOA or the water sample results at the numbers provided below.

WDNR Bridget Kelly

608-440-0448

bridgetb.kelly@wisconsin.gov

WDHS Clara Jeong, PhD

608-267-2949

DHSEnvHealth@dhs.wisconsin.gov

Attachments: include appropriate fact sheet or brochure as needed

Protect yourself and your family from lead in drinking water

There is no safe level of lead. Lead can affect learning, mental health, and increase the risk of diseases later in life. People can come in contact with lead from many places including paint, dirt, certain foods, and **drinking water**.

Everyone should follow these steps:



Run tap water for at least 3 minutes before drinking if it has been sitting for more than 2 hours. *You can collect this water to use for other purposes like washing dishes or watering plants.*



Clean your faucet's screen once a month and when water flow is low or construction or plumbing work has been done in or near your home.



Use the cold water tap for drinking and preparing food including infant formula.



Learn about your water quality. Check your water utility's annual report (called a consumer confidence report). Test your private well for lead once every five years and before it will be used by a pregnant woman or baby.



Use a safe source of water for drinking and preparing food. Use bottled water or water from a certified filter or treatment system.



Remove lead sources from your home's plumbing. Lead and galvanized steel service lines and pipes are a main source of exposure so start by replacing these. Also work to replace brass and bronze faucets.



Sensitive groups should also follow these steps:

Sensitive groups are bottle-fed babies, pregnant women, and children with an elevated blood lead level that have lead in their home's plumbing.

Flip over to learn how to check your home's plumbing for lead.

Check your home's plumbing for lead sources.

Pipes, faucets, and other plumbing components in a home can contain lead. Check your home for these common sources and take action to remove them if located.



Faucet

Faucets may contain lead if they are made from brass or bronze.



Pipes

Interior pipes can be a source of lead if they are [made from lead or galvanized steel](#).



Solder

Solder holds pipes together. Homes built before 1986 likely have lead solder.



Service line

The service line is the pipe that brings water into your home if you get your drinking water from a water utility. This can be a source of lead if it is [made of lead or galvanized steel](#).



Private well

Parts of a private well may have lead. [Testing your well for lead](#) at least once every 5 years can help determine if it is a source of lead.



Lead can be in other places in your home.

Take action to protect your family from [other important sources](#).

Wisconsin Department of Health Services

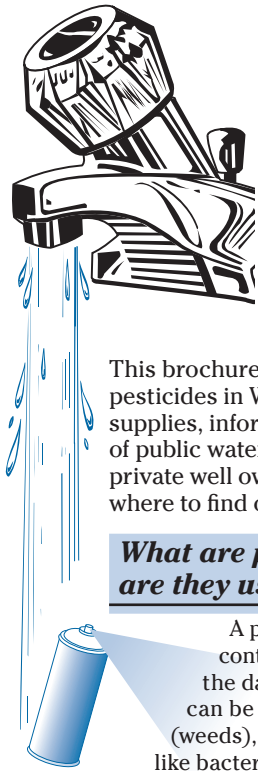
Division of Public Health | Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/eh | dhsenvhealth@wi.gov



P-02602
(02/2020)

To access the links in this factsheet, visit www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/lead.htm



Pesticides in Drinking Water

This brochure describes the presence of pesticides in Wisconsin's drinking water supplies, information on basic requirements of public water supplies, recommendations for private well owners, potential health effects and where to find out more detailed information

What are pesticides and how are they used?

A pesticide is any substance used to control or repel a pest or to prevent the damage that pests may cause. Pests can be insects, rodents, unwanted plants (weeds), fungi, or microorganisms like bacteria and viruses.



The term "pesticide" includes insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and other substances used to control pests. Some examples of pesticide types and their uses include:

- **Algaecides** - Control algae in lakes, canals, swimming pools, etc.
- **Anti-microbials** - Kill microorganisms (such as bacteria & viruses).
- **Disinfectants/Sanitizers** - Kill or inactivate disease-producing microorganisms on inanimate surfaces.
- **Fungicides** - Kill fungi (including blights, mildews, molds and rusts).
- **Fumigants** - Produce gas or vapor intended to destroy pests in buildings or soil.
- **Herbicides** - Used to control unwanted plants (weeds). Herbicides may be combined with other materials such as "weed and feed" products.
- **Insecticides** - Kill insects and other arthropods.
- **Nematicides** - Kills nematodes (nonsegmented roundworms) that infect roots of certain crops
- **Pheromones** - Biochemicals used to disrupt the mating behavior of insects.
- **Repellents** - Repel pests, including insects (such as mosquitoes) and birds.
- **Rodenticides** - Control mice, rats and other rodents.

What are some pesticides I might find in my home?

Many household products are pesticides. Some common products are:

- Cockroach sprays and baits.
- Insect repellents for personal use.
- Rat and other rodent poisons.
- Flea and tick sprays, powders, and pet collars.
- Kitchen, laundry, and bath disinfectants and sanitizers.
- Products that kill mold and mildew.
- Some lawn and garden products, such as weed killers or "weed and feed."
- Some swimming pool chemicals.



How can I be exposed to pesticides?

Pesticides are used in a variety of ways. They can therefore be inhaled, absorbed or ingested, depending upon the application or use.

- The body can absorb products containing pesticides that are applied purposely or accidentally through the skin.
- People who regularly use pesticides in large quantities, use them in an area without proper ventilation, or fail to follow other product precautions, are more likely to accidentally inhale pesticides.
- Pesticides can be ingested by eating foods which contain trace amounts.
- Pesticides can be ingested via contaminated drinking water.

How do pesticides get into drinking water supplies?

When pesticides are spilled, disposed of, or applied on the soil, some amount can be carried into the surrounding surface water or groundwater. These products move with the water, and can eventually enter into nearby drinking water wells, or surface water intakes.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Drinking Water & Groundwater would like to thank the Groundwater Coordinating Council (GCC) Education Subcommittee for their part in the development and editing of this publication. For more information on the GCC, its member organizations and programming, please visit wisconsin.gov. Choose "Government," "State Agencies," followed by "List of Agencies" then select "Groundwater Coordinating Council."

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Drinking Water & Groundwater

What makes a well vulnerable to pesticide contamination?

Several factors can affect a well's vulnerability to pesticide contamination. These include:

- **Location.** Wells located on or near agricultural areas, or near pesticide-related industries.
- **Quantity.** Larger spills or applications tend to affect a wider geographic region and can result in higher levels of contamination than smaller spills.
- **Well depth and construction.** Since contaminants are seeping from the ground surface, shallow wells are more likely to be affected than deep wells.
- **Soil type or Geology.** Areas with thin, highly porous or sandy soils, and have shallow groundwater aquifers or fractured bedrock (Karst topography), are most vulnerable to contamination. Clay soils can absorb and significantly slow down the movement of some contaminants.
- **Time.** Groundwater usually moves very slowly. It can take years for pesticides to reach a well. Wells that are safe today may eventually become contaminated by a spill that happened in the past. This is why it is very important to test water supplies regularly.



What are the health risks of pesticides?

State health advisory levels have been established for pesticides found in Wisconsin water supplies. These advisory levels are calculated from available toxicological studies and are set to protect average exposed populations. Potential health effects in people consuming pesticides above the health advisory levels depend upon the kind and amount of pesticide, how long the person has been consuming the water, and the person's overall health.

Acute pesticide poisoning symptoms may include headaches, dizziness, stomach and intestinal upset, numbness of extremities, spasms, convulsions and heart attacks. Wisconsin has no confirmed cases of acute pesticide poisoning from contaminated drinking water as of this publication's printing date. (See the publication number on back of this brochure for reference.)



While the long-term or chronic effects of pesticides in humans are not completely understood, some pesticides are suspected to cause increased susceptibility to certain diseases, including cancer. When more than one pesticide is present, there may be additional effects from the combination of chemicals to consider. Your local public health department or family doctor are the best resources for determining if you may have an illness related to pesticide exposure.

How can I find out if my water is safe to drink?

All public water systems are required to notify consumers if any contaminant, including pesticides, is detected at concentrations above the maximum contaminant level (MCL). In addition, public water systems that serve residential populations are required to complete a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) each year. If you would like to view your community's CCR, contact your local water supplier or visit the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) website at dnr.wi.gov.

Private well owners are responsible for the safety of their own water supply. As always, if you notice a change in taste, color or odor, you may want to use an alternate safe drinking water source until you can have your water tested.



In addition, private well owners should have their water tested if they suspect pesticide contamination. There are a number of laboratories statewide that can provide drinking water sampling materials and instruction. A list of certified labs is available online at dnr.wi.gov or check your local yellow pages.

What pesticides are most frequently found in contaminated drinking water?

Based on Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection monitoring surveys, the most frequently detected pesticides in Wisconsin are:

- Chemical breakdown products of metolachlor (*Dual*).
- Atrazine and its chemical breakdown products.
- Chemical breakdown products of alachlor (*Lasso*).

What can be done if a community well is contaminated with pesticides?



If a community well is contaminated with pesticides, consumers will be notified of the problem by the water system owner and given instructions on what to do. Typically, the water system will be required to drill a new well in an uncontaminated area. Communities can also opt to treat the water, to reduce the levels of pesticides to an amount below the health advisory level. However, the cost of equipment, operation and maintenance can be very high. Water quality must also be monitored regularly to assure that the treatment continues to work.

What solutions are available for private well owners?

Private well owners should have their water tested if they suspect contamination. Owners whose wells have pesticides above the maximum contaminant level (MCL) should contact the regional office of the DNR for assistance.

In most cases owners will be advised to replace the well with a new, safe water supply. Depending upon the specific pesticide and the amount of contamination, the well owner may be able to purchase a home treatment system.

Because treatment systems vary in their ability to remove different types of contaminants, well owners should be wary of sales claims. The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) can provide information about approved home treatment systems for removing select contaminants. If the well serves the public, such as a restaurant or daycare, then DNR approval is required for the specific installation. Low-income well owners may be eligible for a grant to pay a portion of the costs of establishing a safe water supply. Eligibility guidelines and applications are available online at dnr.wi.gov. Search: well compensation grant.

Where can I get more information?

Information specific to pesticides in drinking water and groundwater resources - Visit the DNR website at dnr.wi.gov. Search: drinking water or groundwater.

You may also contact the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) at (608) 224-4500 and ask to speak to a pesticide specialist, or visit the DATCP website at datcp.state.wi.us.

Information on approved home drinking water treatment devices for pesticides - Contact the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) at (608) 267-9421 or email DSPPSBPIbgTech@wi.gov. You may also visit their website at dsps.wi.gov/Pages/Programs/Plumbing/Default.aspx. Click on Plumbing Products. Select one of the 3 search options. *Please note that community water systems must also have the installation of any treatment device approved in advance by DNR staff.*

Information specific to pesticides and health - Talk to your family doctor or contact your local public health department. You may also contact the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health at (608) 266-1120 or visit them on their website at dhfs.state.wi.us.

Information on drinking water testing or sampling procedures - There are a number of laboratories statewide that can provide drinking water sampling materials and instruction. A list of certified labs is available online at dnr.wi.gov, Search: lab lists. You may also check your local yellow pages.

Information on the quality of your public water system - Your local water supplier prints a special report on the quality of your public water system's drinking water. Contact your local water supplier. Go to dnr.wi.gov, Search: drinking water quality. Click on the first option available in the list. A query, or search, can then be made by city or individual system.

Contact Us

Customer Service Staff are here to assist you.

How may we help you?

Call Toll Free 1-888-WDNRINFO (1-888-936-7463)

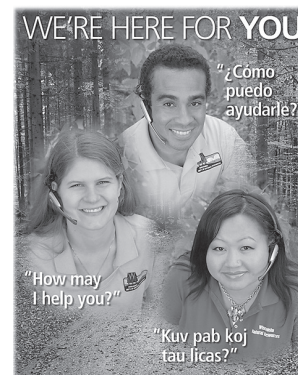
Or, go to dnr.wi.gov, Search: Contact

Click on one of the following options:

Chat with customer service.

Call a representative.

Email your question.



Toll free hotlines

Violation Hotline:

1-800-TIP-WDNR or
phone 1-800-847-9367

Confidentially report

suspected wildlife,
recreational and
environmental
violations.

Emergency Spill Hotline:

1-800-943-0003 phone

Bilingual Services are available Drinking Water & Groundwater Program

101 S. Webster
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921
(608) 266-1054

For more information, go to dnr.wi.gov,
Search: Drinking Water

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PUB-DG-007 2019

