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*Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan*  
**PFAS Contamination Incident Annex**

# ***PFAS Contamination Incident Annex***

## Annex Approval and Implementation

Wisconsin Emergency Management has coordinated an update to this of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. This annex will be reviewed in accordance with the timeline outlined Wisconsin Emergency Management Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP). If needed, modifications to this annex will be coordinated with appropriate stakeholders and routed through the Adjutant General for approval.

DocuSigned by:

*Greg Engle*

C25970AA863F435...

Greg Engle, Administrator

Wisconsin Emergency Management

Date: 7/31/2024 | 3:00 PM CDT

This incident annex is hereby adopted as written and supersedes all previous versions.

Signed by:

*Brig Gen David May*

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DAVID W. MAY, Brigadier General

Interim Adjutant General of Wisconsin

Date: 8/6/2024 | 3:03 PM CDT



# Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan PFAS Contamination Incident Annex

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**Figure 1-1: Coordinating and Support Agencies**

<b>Lead Coordinating Agencies</b>	Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
<b>Wisconsin Governmental Support Agencies</b>	Department of Health Services (WI DHS) Department of Military Affairs (DMA) Public Service Commission (PSC) Department of Administration (DOA) Department of Professional Services (DPS) Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)
<b>Federal Coordinating Agencies</b>	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1. Purpose

This annex outlines state agency roles and responsibilities related to polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination of drinking water sources throughout the state.

### 1.2. Scope

- 1.2.1. This annex outlines state agency response roles related to contamination of:
  - 1.2.1.1 Public drinking water system
  - 1.2.1.2 Private well contamination
- 1.2.2. This annex also contains procedures for responding to unverified reports of PFAS contamination of drinking water systems.
- 1.2.3. This plan addresses immediate needs following the detection of a contamination. It does not address long-term recovery from PFAS contaminations.

## 2. Planning Assumptions

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- 2.1.1. Due to their widespread use, PFAS contamination of drinking water systems is possible in any geographic region of Wisconsin.
- 2.1.2. State agency response to PFAS contaminations supports local incident response efforts.
- 2.1.3. Capacity to respond to PFAS contamination may be significantly affected by changes to federal contamination standards or policies and availability of state resources.
- 2.1.4. Definitions:
  - 2.1.4.1 Private Water Systems: A well is considered to be private if it has fewer than 15 connections and serves fewer than 25 people.



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- 2.1.4.2 Public Water Systems: "Public water system "or "PWS" means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if the system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system is either a "community water system" or a "non-community water system." A public water system:
- (1) Includes any collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities under control of the water supplier for the public water system and used primarily in connection with the system.
  - (2) Includes any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under the control of the water supplier for the public water system, which are used primarily in connection with the system.
  - (3) Does not include any "special irrigation district."
- 2.1.4.3 Note: The definition of public water system included in this plan is broader and includes more water systems than those governed by the public service commission under its definition of a public utility in ch. 196, Stats.
- 2.1.4.4 PFAS Contamination:
- (1) "Detection":
    - (A) If PFAS are detected in a private well at levels in excess of DHS' drinking water health advisory levels or hazard index of 1.0, DHS recommends that well users take action to reduce their exposure.
    - (B) If PFAS are detected in a public water system at levels in excess of DHS' drinking water health advisory levels or hazard index of 1.0, DNR requires that the system notify their customers of the contamination.
    - (C) If PFAS are detected in a public water system at levels in excess of an MCL, the public water system is required to share information about the contamination with its customers AND develop a plan of action to reduce the levels of contamination to below the MCL.
  - (2) "Exceedance": An individual exceedance occurs when PFAS are found at levels above a drinking water health advisory level or maximum contaminant level (MCL).
    - (A) An MCL is an enforceable drinking water standard.
    - (B) Wisconsin currently has MCLs for two PFAS - PFOA and PFOS - which are 70 parts per trillion (ppt) either individually or combined. These became effective on Aug. 1, 2022.

- (C) DHS has drinking water health advisory levels for 18 PFAS. The chart found here: [Chemicals: Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl \(PFAS\) Substances | Wisconsin Department of Health Services](#) provides health advisory level information for each listed PFAS.
  - (D) A cumulative exceedance occurs when the calculated hazard index is equal to or greater than one. For more information about how the index is calculated please visit this link: <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/PFAS/DHSHazIndexLetter20210608.pdf>.
- 2.1.4.5 Emergency Water – water provided until an interim or long-term solution in place. This may include bottled water provision until long-term in-home water contracts are in place or other water solutions are found.
  - 2.1.4.6 Temporary Water – An interim solution to provide water for up to 6 months. This may include in-home water delivery, water filtration on individual homes, temporary system modifications, etc..

### **3. Authorities**

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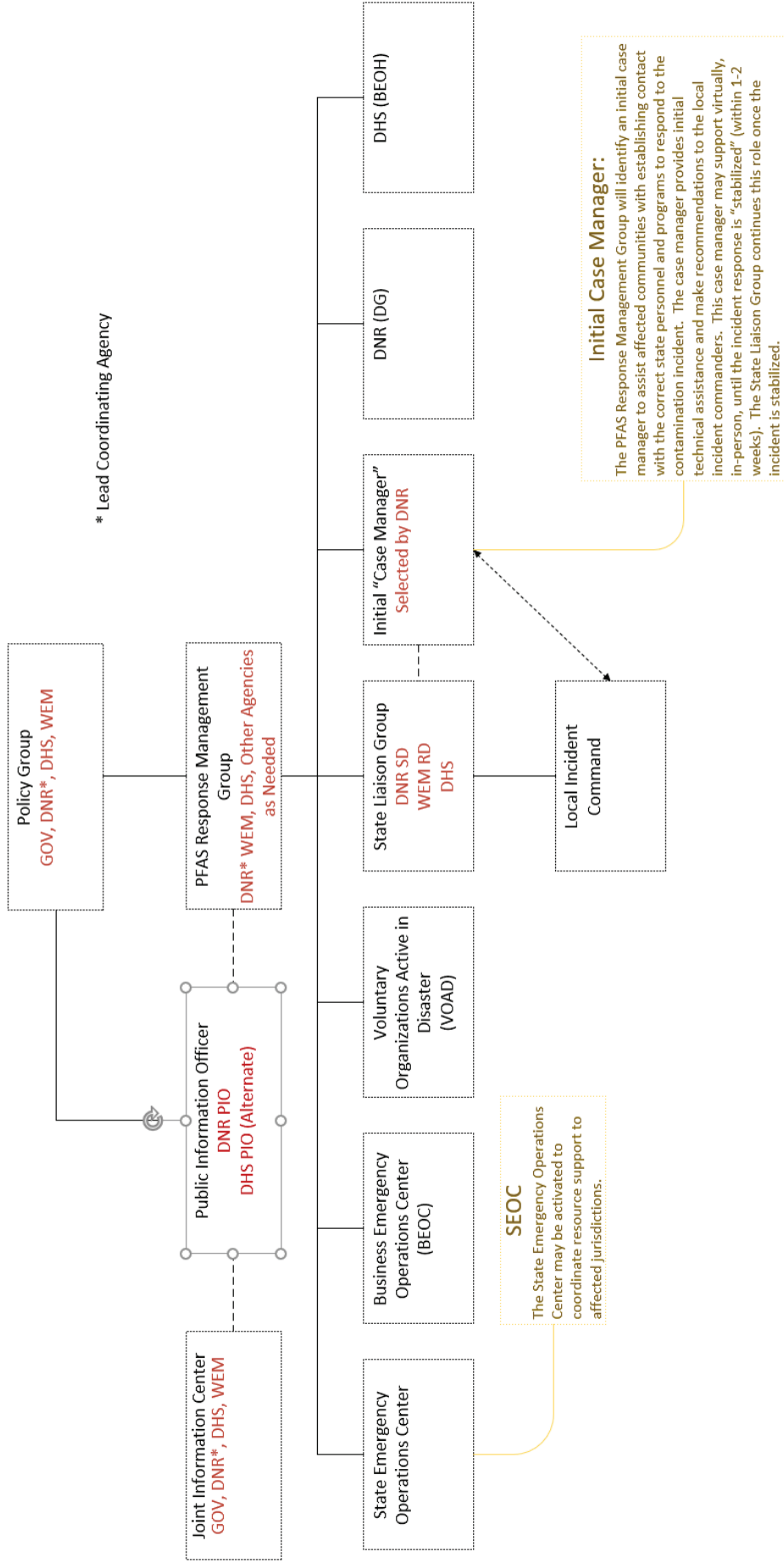
- 3.1.1. Executive order #40 (2019)
  - 3.1.1.1 Established a multi-agency coordinating council for PFAS
  - 3.1.1.2 The council was re-established by Executive Order 182 in January 2023.
- 3.1.2. Wisconsin Statute NR 738 “Temporary Emergency Water Supplies”
  - 3.1.2.1 Establishes criteria for using state money from the environmental fund for temporary emergency water supplies, when water supply systems have been adversely affected by environmental pollution from a site or facility subject to s. 292.31, Stats., or by a hazardous substance discharge subject to s. 292.11, Stats.
- 3.1.3. Wisconsin Statute 323.11 “Declaration by local government”
  - 3.1.3.1 The governing body of any local unit of government may declare, by ordinance or resolution, an emergency existing within the local unit of government whenever conditions arise by reason of a riot or civil commotion, a disaster, or an imminent threat of a disaster, that impairs transportation, food or fuel supplies, medical care, fire, health or police protection, or other critical systems of the local unit of government. The period of the emergency shall be limited by the ordinance or resolution to the time during which the emergency conditions exist or are likely to exist.
- 3.1.4. Wisconsin Statute 323.12 “Governor; duties and powers; out-of-state assistance”
  - 3.1.4.1 Grants the governor certain authorities to respond to emergencies in the state.



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- 3.1.4.2 Please see Section 5 of the Basic Plan of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan for further details.
- 3.1.5. Wisconsin Statute 254 “Environmental Health”
  - 3.1.5.1 Designates DHS the lead state agency for health risk assessment. (s. 254.02 (2), Stats.)
  - 3.1.5.2 DHS is required to assess acute or chronic health effects from environmental health hazards exposures. As part of this expectation, state agencies and local health departments are required to report known incidents of environmental contamination to DHS. DHS is required to investigate the human health implications of these incidents and determine the need for a health risk assessment.
- 3.1.6. Wisconsin Statute 280.11 (1) “Pure drinking water, Powers of the department (of natural resources)”
  - 3.1.6.1 The department shall, after a public hearing, prescribe, publish and enforce minimum reasonable standards and rules and regulations for methods to be pursued in the obtaining of pure drinking water for human consumption and the establishing of all safeguards deemed necessary in protecting the public health against the hazards of polluted sources of impure water supplies intended or used for human consumption, including minimum reasonable standards for the construction of well pits. It shall have general supervision and control of all methods of obtaining groundwater for human consumption including sanitary conditions surrounding the same, the construction or reconstruction of wells and generally to prescribe, amend, modify or repeal any rule or regulation theretofore prescribed and shall do and perform any act deemed necessary for the safeguarding of public health.

# 4. State PFAS Contamination Response Organization







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### **4.1. Policy Group**

- 4.1.1. The Policy Group provides strategic level guidance and policy direction to the PFAS Response Management Group
- 4.1.2. Membership
  - 4.1.2.1 Governor's Office
    - (1) Governor's Policy Advisor
  - 4.1.2.2 Department of Natural Resources\*
    - (1) DNR Environmental Management Division Administrator
  - 4.1.2.3 Department of Health Services
    - (1) Public Health Division Administrator
  - 4.1.2.4 Department of Military Affairs
    - (1) Wisconsin Emergency Management Administrator
  - 4.1.2.5 Note: The membership of the policy group may be modified at the time of the incident at discretion of the Governor's Office.
- 4.1.3. The Policy Group will determine the need for establishing a JIC and whether SEOC activation is required.

### **4.2. PFAS Response Management Group**

- 4.2.1. Purpose:
  - 4.2.1.1 Support local incident response to PFAS contamination by providing or coordinating:
    - (1) Technical expertise
    - (2) Sampling and testing support
    - (3) Resource support (as needed)
  - 4.2.1.2 Facilitate coordination between state agencies to expedite decision making and resource support.
  - 4.2.1.3 Submits reports to the governor and/or Policy Group for their situational awareness.
  - 4.2.1.4 Identify the need for a recovery support team to provide support and technical assistance to local governments impacted by PFAS contaminations.
- 4.2.2. Membership:

- 4.2.2.1 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
  - (1) Division of Environmental Management (EM)
  - (1) Drinking Water and Groundwater Program (DG)\* (Subject matter lead on public water systems)
  - (2) Remediation and Redevelopment Program (RR)\*
  - (3) Office of Emerging Contaminants (OEC)
  - (4) DNR Emergency Management Director
- 4.2.2.2 Wisconsin Department of Health Services
  - (1) Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health (BEOH) (Note: BEOH is the initial subject matter Lead for Private Water Systems)
- 4.2.2.3 Wisconsin Emergency Management
  - (1) Wisconsin Emergency Management Regional Field Services Section Supervisor
  - (2) Wisconsin Emergency Management Response Planning and Support Section
  - (3) Other WEM Staff as determined by WEM leadership
- 4.2.2.4 As determined by facilitator, additional agencies may be added to the group as needed (DATCP, DPI, DOC, Etc.)
- 4.2.3. PFAS Response Management Group Facilitation Leads
 

When convened, the personnel below will serve as facilitators for group discussion.

  - 4.2.3.1 Wisconsin DNR Emergency Management Director (Primary)
  - 4.2.3.2 Wisconsin DNR Office of Emerging Contaminants Director (Secondary)
  - 4.2.3.3 WEM Field Services Section Supervisor (Tertiary)

### **4.3. State Liaisons to Local Government:**

- 4.3.1. State Liaisons are responsible for facilitating coordination between local jurisdictions and the state agencies supporting their response efforts. They serve as the primary link between the PFAS Response Management Group, other state resources and the local jurisdiction.
  - 4.3.1.1 State Liaison expectations are outlined in attachment 2.
- 4.3.2. The PFAS Response Management Group will determine the appropriate state liaison. In some cases this may be state program staff, or they may be selected from the following groups:



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- 4.3.2.1 Department of Natural Resources Secretary Directors
  - 4.3.2.2 Wisconsin Emergency Management Regional Directors
  - 4.3.2.3 Department of Health Services Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health
- 4.3.3. If multiple State Liaisons are appointed, they will coordinate with one another to ensure all agencies are aware of the latest steps being taken to respond to the contamination event.

## **5. Concept of Operations**

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### **5.1. General Information**

- 5.1.1. Specific state agency response measures for PFAS contaminations depend largely upon the category of system where contamination is detected. This is due not only to the physical differences in the composition of the systems, but also the regulatory measures in place relevant to the various types of systems.
- 5.1.2. For the purposes of this plan, drinking water systems are divided into two main categories:
  - 5.1.2.1 Public Water Systems; and
  - 5.1.2.2 Private Water Systems
- 5.1.3. The sections below describe the state's response measures for each category of water system.

### **5.2. PFAS Contamination of Public Water Systems**

- 5.2.1. Typical Initial Detection Methods
  - 5.2.1.1 Mandatory Public Water System Testing under NR809 statute requirements: Most public drinking water systems are required to conduct periodic testing for contaminants including PFAS. These test kits are sent to certified private labs or the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene.
    - (1) Certified private labs
    - (2) State Lab of Hygiene
    - (3) Drinking Water Database
  - 5.2.1.2 Voluntary testing of water systems that are not covered under NR809: Public water systems may engage in voluntary investigative sampling outside of

required sampling, and may share those results with the department of natural resources.

## 5.2.2. Initial Notification Process

- 5.2.2.1 Labs conducting testing on public water systems notify the water utility and Field Operations Director for the DNR Drinking Water and Groundwater Program of test results that exceed DHS health advisories or hazard index triggers.
- 5.2.2.2 DNR Drinking and Ground Water Program (DG) staff review test results and contact the water system as soon as practical.
- 5.2.2.3 DG staff coordinate with the public water system operators and assess the potential severity of the incident. DG staff will initiate the appropriate level of coordination based on the incident assessment. If immediate multi-agency coordination is required staff may contact the Joint Operations Center to request an immediate alert be sent to convene the PFAS RMG to initiate response activities. See Figure 2 for additional details.
- 5.2.2.4 If Multi-Agency Coordination is needed, the PFAS RMG will:
  - (1) Convene and discuss the situation as well as any initial actions that need to be taken to support local response to the incident. Items discussed in these meetings include:
    - (a) Actions taken and notifications made to-date
    - (b) Population impacted
    - (c) Level of human health impact
    - (d) Known area of contamination
    - (e) Additional sampling needs
    - (f) Need for emergency water
    - (g) Public information requirements and actions taken to-date
    - (h) Other items or resource support needs as required.
  - (2) Determine which program office is taking lead for the incident
  - (3) Select, notify and brief appropriate state liaisons to local government about the situation.
  - (4) Support State Liaison information requirements.
  - (5) Notify the Policy Group members about the situation via email and provide additional updates as needed.



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## PFAS Contamination Notification Flowchart Public Water Systems

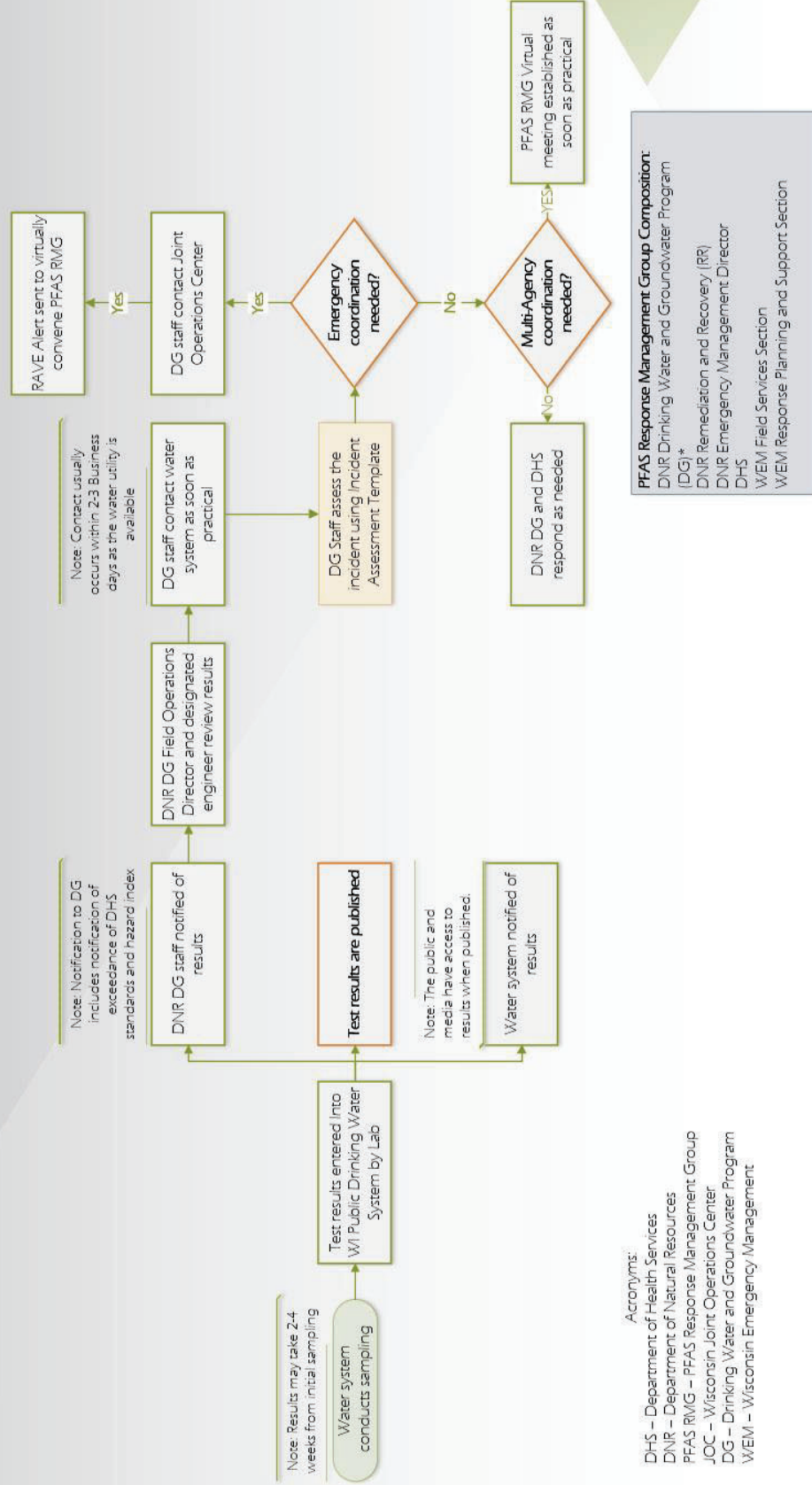


Figure 2: Public Water System Notification Chart

5.2.2.5 State liaisons to local government will ensure their functional counterparts at the local level have been notified. They also help ensure local officials have notified the appropriate personnel listed in paragraph 5.2.2.7.

5.2.2.6 Public Water System Operators

- (1) Receive notification of test results from the Field Operations Director for Drinking Water and Groundwater program or directly from the lab.
- (2) Provide public notice to all users, informing them that the water contains concentrations of regulated PFAS that exceed interim State drinking water standards. This notice shall also contain information directing users to sources of drinking water that is known to meet standards (bottled water vendors).

5.2.2.7 Local Officials

- (1) Local officials receive notification of a contamination event from their water system operator.
- (2) State liaisons will work with local incident command to ensure the following local officials have been notified about the incident:
  - (A) Elected officials including:
    - (a) Municipal Leaders
    - (b) County Administration
    - (c) Tribal Leadership
    - (d) Appropriate Congressional Representatives (State and Federal)
  - (B) Emergency Management Departments
  - (C) Public Health Departments

5.2.3. Short-Term Response Activities

5.2.3.1 Incident Assessment

- (1) The water system operator and local incident command will work to identify the scope of the incident. This includes;
  - (A) Level and type of contamination detected.
  - (B) Geographic area and number of water system users affected.
  - (C) Type of water system users affected (residential, industrial, manufacturing, schools, agricultural, etc.)
  - (D) Known information gaps



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- (2) If requested, State Liaisons will coordinate appropriate programmatic support from state agencies to assess the scope of the incident. This support may include:
  - (A) Sampling plan development
  - (B) Sampling equipment
  - (C) Technical expertise
  - (D) Resource support

### 5.2.3.2 Emergency drinking water provision (if needed)

- (1) Affected public drinking water systems must determine whether and how they will provide alternative water if contamination exceeds public health advisory levels. Some systems may choose to provide emergency water to their customers. Sources of this water may include:
  - (A) Contract deliveries from a commercial provider
  - (B) Donated resources from non-governmental organizations. (Note: Availability of these options is not guaranteed and likely not available for sustained operations)
  - (C) Donated or purchased resources from private companies. (Note: Availability of these options is not guaranteed and likely not available for sustained operations)

### 5.2.3.3 Request process for jurisdictions needing emergency drinking water resources:

- (1) If local governments are unable to acquire emergency drinking water through their own means, they may request assistance from other jurisdictions, counties, or the state.
- (2) Authorized Requestors: For local units of government and tribal nations, the authority to request state assistance is vested in the following positions:
  - (a) Local, county, or tribal emergency manager or designee
  - (b) County Sheriff or designee
  - (c) Tribal Leader or designee
  - (d) Local Chief Elected Official or designee
  - (e) Incident commander or designee
- (3) Reimbursement: The process for potential reimbursement is outlined in the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan Emergency Support Function 7

Section 9 *Reimbursement*. Under certain circumstances there may be a cost associated with deploying a resource.

(4) Routing of Resource Requests:

- (a) Resource requests should be forwarded to the applicable county or tribal emergency manager or local emergency operations center (if open).
- (b) Authorized requestors may contact WEM via any means available to initiate resource requests. Ideally, counties and tribes will contact their WEM Regional Director or call the Wisconsin Emergency Hotline 1-800-943-0003 (option 2).

(5) State Support:

- (a) Wisconsin Emergency Management will coordinate with potential drinking water providers to attempt to fulfill request. These providers may include:
  - (i) Private businesses via the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC)
  - (ii) Non-governmental organizations
  - (iii) Wisconsin National Guard or other state agency resources
  - (iv) Other organizations as applicable

(6) Federal Support:

- (a) If the state is unable to coordinate adequate emergency drinking water supply to meet the needs of affected residents, Wisconsin Emergency Management will coordinate with FEMA Region V to request assistance.
- (b) FEMA may be able to supply emergency drinking water and bulk water if needed.
- (c) Requests for federal water support are routed through the Policy Group by the PFAS RMG or the SEOC if activated.

5.2.4. Development and execution of sampling plan

- 5.2.4.1 DNR offers technical assistance to water systems which includes recommendations for additional sampling if needed.

5.2.5. Required Public Health Notices

- 5.2.5.1 Per NR 809, the DNR requires water utilities to issue public notices to their users.





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### 5.2.6. Ongoing Public Information Coordination

- 5.2.6.1 The state used a Joint Information System to coordinate messaging between state agencies.
- 5.2.6.2 The PFAS RMG will coordinate with the Policy Group and the JIS to ensure information being sent to the public is consistent and accurate.

### 5.2.7. Long-Term Response Alternative Selection and State Support

- 5.2.7.1 The PFAS Response Management Group and state agency program staff will provide technical support in selecting emergency, interim, and long-term alternative selection with affected jurisdictions. Options may include:

#### (1) Bulk Water Hauling – emergency alternative

- (A) A PWS contaminated with Regulated PFAS may establish agreements with a bulk water hauler and a PWS (of equal or greater classification) to receive routine deliveries of bulk water.
- (B) The water system would engage with a PWS and a vendor to make routine deliveries of bulk water to the water system. Typically, a tanker truck would be used to deliver water into the impacted PWS's storage tank(s). This alternative works well as a short-term or emergency response action for PWS that include storage tanks and booster pump stations as part of their permitted infrastructure.

#### (2) Operational Modifications/Blending with Other Source – interim/long term alternative

- (A) For a PWS that has more than one source, discontinuing use of the PFAS contaminated well or a mixed ratio blend may provide water that meets drinking water criteria. This alternative will likely not be available to many PWSs, but if it should be determined to be applicable, then it may be the quickest and least costly alternative

#### (3) Consolidation With Nearby Public Water System – long term alternative

- (A) This option can only be considered if there is a nearby PWS that has the capacity to provide water and desire for consolidation. Consolidation is not always easy to achieve, but when the possibility exists, consolidation is a recommended alternative. Consolidation is recommended since it creates a larger number of users and increased technical, financial and managerial resources available to the PWS. Though there may be compelling technical reasons for consolidation, this is not usually an easy decision for communities to adopt.

- (4) Existing Source Modifications – Long Term Alternative
  - (A) Impacted wells could be reconstructed or modified in a way where it would draw water from an aquifer not impacted by PFAS contamination. Significant knowledge of the aquifer is needed to provide confidence that a well reconstruction will provide sufficient water quantity and quality.
- (5) Replacement well – Long Term Alternative
  - (A) If the modification to the existing well does not appear to be a preferred alternative, the system may want to consider installation of a “replacement well”, constructed in accordance with or above the current standards (and likely to be PFAS free. Significant knowledge of the aquifer is needed to provide confidence that a replacement well will provide sufficient water quantity and quality.
- (6) Point of Use Treatment – Emergency/Interim Alternative
  - (A) POU treatment systems generally refer to commercially available filters that mount under sinks or faucets throughout a facility where people may ingest water. Treatment is usually limited to those locations intended to provide drinking water; locations not typically associated with drinking (hose spigots, showers, toilets, etc.) are not treated. POU treatment units capable of treating PFAS are comprised of granular activated carbon.
- (7) Point of Entry Treatment – Long Term Alternative
  - (A) A point of entry treatment (POET) system can be utilized in a manner similar to POU treatment however rather than treating at the tap, water is treated as it enters the system or building. Point of Entry Treatment for a public water system will need to be reviewed and approved by WI DNR.

### **5.3. PFAS Contamination of Private Well Systems**

- 5.3.1. Definition of Private Well Systems: A well is considered to be private if it has fewer than 15 connections and serves fewer than 25 people.
- 5.3.2. Detection Scenarios and Initial Notifications
  - 5.3.2.1 There are several scenarios in which PFAS may be detected in private well systems.
    - (1) Responsible party-led private well sampling
    - (2) Voluntary individual or community sampling



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### (3) Investigation-related sampling

#### 5.3.3. Initial Notifications

5.3.3.1 Well owners are provided sampling results from the laboratory that conducted the testing.

5.3.3.2 Homeowners that sample and analyze their own wells for PFAS may contact the DNR to have results reviewed.

#### 5.3.3.3 Investigation Sampling or Responsible Party Sampling Notifications

(1) The Remediation and Redevelopment Bureau of the DNR is notified of any results related to PFAS.

(2) If the results exceed Public Health Advisory levels, the DNR DG program is notified.

#### 5.3.3.4 Voluntary Sampling Notifications

(1) Well owners are not required to notify state agencies of their results but may voluntarily report them.

#### 5.3.4. Assessment:

5.3.5. When notified of levels that exceed health recommendations and the results indicate there could be additional contamination, DNR DG and DHS will coordinate to determine if activation of the PFAS RMG is needed.

5.3.6. The PFAS RMG will also convene if a local government requests assistance with well contaminations. The PFAS RMG will assess the situation and notify the policy group of the situation via email.

#### 5.3.7. Response:

5.3.8. If necessary, the PFAS RMG will assign a state liaison to assist the local unit of government with identifying solutions for immediate needs.

5.3.9. The PFAS RMG will perform the roles outlined in paragraph [5.2.3](#) of this document.

## 6. Mobilization Triggers

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This non-inclusive list demonstrates some of the triggers for activating this annex:

- 6.1.1. The PFAS Response Management Group will convene when a public drinking water system finds PFAS contamination that exceeds health advisory levels as set by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services and the DNR Drinking and Groundwater Program or DHS Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health determine there is a need for multi-agency coordination.
- 6.1.2. For private well contamination, a DHS health risk assessment may be conducted. DHS will determine if the situation warrants a coordination call. Any member of the PFAS RMG may initiate a coordination call if they feel multi-agency coordination is needed.
- 6.1.3. Response requirements for public or private water system contamination are likely to exceed local capacity.
- 6.1.4. Local, County, or Tribal governments request assistance from the state to respond to a PFAS contamination of drinking water.
- 6.1.5. The governor, individually or in consultation with agency secretaries or the WEM administrator, determines that conditions in the state warrant activation.
- 6.1.6. Coordination to address rumors, inquiries, or other public information requirements is needed.

**Figure 3: Private Well System Notification Chart**

## 7. Communications

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### 7.1. RAVE

- 7.1.1. RAVE will be utilized to rapidly alert PFAS RMG and Policy Group staff when issues related to PFAS contamination require immediate attention.
- 7.1.2. The following RAVE lists will be set up:
  - 7.1.2.1 Policy Group
  - 7.1.2.2 PFAS Response Management Group
    - (1) State Liaisons to Local Governments
    - (2) Appropriate State Agency Program Contacts



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7.1.3. The RAVE lists will be coordinated by WEM and utilized by the Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center.

### **7.2. Situation Reports**

7.2.1. If convened, the PFAS response management group will send Policy Group members a situational update regarding the situation. The situation report will contain all the elements included in the Incident Assessment Template (see Attachment 2).

### **7.3. PFAS RMG SharePoint Site**

7.3.1. PFAS Response Management Group members have access to a SharePoint site which contains the latest test result roll-ups, contact information, and notes from any coordination calls that occur. This site will also house completed incident assessment forms and situational updates that have been sent to the Policy Group.

### **7.4. WebEOC Incident Site**

7.4.1. If the SEOC is activated in response to a PFAS incident, a WebEOC incident site will be utilized to process resource requests, develop a common operating picture, and maintain incident situation awareness. PFAS RMG members will ensure relevant information is posted to the WebEOC incident site as well as the PFAS RMG SharePoint site.

### **7.5. Communication with State Liaisons to Local Government**

7.5.1. State agency liaisons to local government will be provided a contact roster for appropriate state agency contacts and guidance for which points of contact to use depending on the issue local incident command is trying to resolve.

## **8. Attachments**

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### **8.1. Attachment 1 – Incident Assessment Template**

### **8.2. Attachment 2 – State Liaison Expectations and Resources**

## **9. Supporting Documents**

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9.1.1. United States EPA Guide for Planning for an Emergency Drinking Water Supply (June 2011)

9.1.2. Wisconsin DNR Publication RR-131 *Guidance for temporary water for private well users affected by PFAS – Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR738 (June 2021)*

**Table -1: Record of Change**

#	Date	Agency/Individual	Change
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
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18.			



## Attachment 1

### Incident Assessment Template

Note: Save a copy of the template and rename as system and date (e.g., Name of System\_June2023)

RAVE Alert Sent                       RAVE Alert Will Be Sent

No RAVE Alert Planned Currently

**Today's Date:** Click or tap to enter a date.

**System Description:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Test Result Summary:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Test Results Received:** Click or tap to enter a date.

**Critical Customers on System (e.g., schools, prisons, medical facilities, etc.):** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Summary of Actions Taken To-Date by State:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Summary of Actions Taken To-Date by System:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Anticipated Potential for Media Involvement:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Media Involvement To-Date:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Public Notice Deadline:** Click or tap to enter a date.

**Summary of Any Messaging About This Contamination To-Date:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Anticipated or Known Unmet Needs:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Options Being Considered to Address Contamination:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Need for Additional Coordination:** Click or tap here to enter text.

Note: All filled out templates will also include the date and time of the next scheduled update.



## Attachment 2

### State Liaison Expectations

Mission	
<b>Mission</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The State Liaison Officer (LNO) is the primary point of contact between the PFAS RMG, other State Resources, local incident command.</li><li>• The primary mission of the LNO is to assist local incident command with getting in touch with the appropriate state resources based on their needs.</li></ul>
Expectations	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upon Assignment<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contact DNR's initial case manager and local incident command to obtain background on the situation, response actions to-date, and any immediate needs or information requests.</li><li>• Provide your contact information to local incident command and inform them of your role as a liaison to the PFAS Response Management Group</li><li>• Ensure other state agency personnel providing information or resources to incident command know of your role and know to keep in contact with you.</li></ul></li><li>• Additional Expectations:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Participate in PFAS Response Management Group meetings related to the assigned incident. If there is a need for incident command to participate, coordinate timing of the meeting between both groups.</li><li>• Participate in meetings/discussion with local incident command as needed.</li><li>• Participate in local incident command.</li><li>• Provide updates to the PFAS RMG regarding the situation as appropriate.</li><li>• Relay any information requests or resource requests to the appropriate state points of contact and ensure follow up actions are taken.</li><li>• Be proactive in supporting local incident command.</li></ul></li></ul>
Resources	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State Liaison Points of Contact List will be provided upon assignment by the PFAS Response Management Group</li></ul>