VILLAGE OF MARATHON CITY, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN
AGENDA
UTILITY COMMISSION MEETING – HYBRID
VILLAGE HALL – BOARD ROOM
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 2025 - 4:00 p.m.

PUBLIC VIRTUAL ACCESS

Join Teams Meeting: https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-teams/join-a-meeting

Meeting ID: 261 174 214 35
Passcode: cY2jA33d

Notice Posted at the Municipal Center	Notice Received by Record-Review
DATE: 6/16/25	DATE: 6/16/25
TIME: 11:45 am	TIME: 11:45 am

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
   UTILITY ROLL CALL: A. BERENS, B. BOHR, M. TELFORD, D. SEILER, K. HANDRICK JR.

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

3. **RECOGNITION OF VISITORS**
   a. Virtual Meeting Guidelines
      i. This meeting will be recorded and available upon request
   b. Public Participation at Government Meetings

4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS**
   a. Discuss and Possible Action on Approval of Minutes for May 28, 2025 Utility Commission Meeting

5. **REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PAYMENT OF BILLS**

6. **PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATIONS & FACILITIES REPORT**

7. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
   a. Discussion on Cure-In-Place Piping Options

8. **NEW BUSINESS**

9. **SCHEDULED MEETINGS**
   a. Waste Water Treatment Plan Tours – Wednesday, June 18, 2025 – 5:30pm & 6:30 pm
   b. Regular Meeting: Wednesday, July 30, 2025 – 4:00 p.m.
   c. Special Meetings as Needed

10. **ADJOURNMENT**

Cassie Lang
Village Clerk / Deputy Treasurer

VILLAGE OF MARATHON CITY, MARATHON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

UTILITY COMMISSION MEETING – HYBRID

VILLAGE HALL – BOARD ROOM
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 2025 - 4:00 p.m.

MINUTES

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1. **CALL TO ORDER at 4:00 pm**
   UTILITY ROLL CALL: A. BERENS - Present, B. BOHR - Present, M. TELFORD - Present, D. SEILER - Present, K. HANDRICK JR. - Present

2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

3. **RECOGNITION OF VISITORS**
   a. Virtual Meeting Guidelines
      i. This meeting will be recorded and available upon request
   b. Public Participation at Government Meetings
      Attending Virtually – Kevin O'Brien from Record Review
      Attending in Person – Khiem Tran

4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS**
   a. Discuss and Possible Action on Approval of Minutes for April 30, 2025 Utility Commission Meeting

   MOTION – Approve Minutes from April 30, 2025 Meeting
   Motion made by Bohr second by Handrick. Motion passed by voice vote.

5. **REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF PAYMENT OF BILLS**
   Commission Members Questioned the following bill payments:
   Check #48698 – Wisconsin Public Service – question on expense account
   Checks #48703 & #48721 – Charter Communications and AT&T Mobility – Internet, business phone lines, cel phones for Utility employees
   MOTION – Approve Payment of Bills
   Motion made by Berens second by Telford. Motion passed by voice vote.

6. **PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATIONS & FACILITIES REPORT**
   Director of Public Works, Ken Bloom, presented the Commission with a Facilities Report for May. The Report and supplemental material can be found in the Agenda Packet.

7. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
   a. Discuss and Possible Action on 1st Quarter Utility Bill for 1202 Heindl Lane
   At the April 30th board meeting, Commission members decided there would be no reduction in this resident's bill but agreed to allow him to make payments without penalty or interest to pay off balance. Administrator Cherek stated that the homeowner, Khiem Tran, requested to be put on agenda again to talk to Commission. Tran provided a letter to the Commission stating that the water used was from a valve outside that never made it down the sewer drain and to the Waste Water Treatment Plant. After some discussion with Tran, the Commission members agreed to give him seasonal consumption rate for the sewer portion of the bill.

MOTION – Approve a Rate Adjustment for 1202 Heindl Lane to Reflect Seasonal Consumption
Motion made by Seiler second by Bohr. Motion passed by voice vote.

b. Discuss Well No 1 Replacement – Evaluation – Water Well Solutions
Administrator Cherek presented the Commission with quotes from Water Well Solutions for the Well 1 inspection/televising and possible rehab. Quotes can be found in agenda packet. He stated the minimum cost to the Utility would range between $12,000-$17,000. This would include the inspection/televising if no rehab is needed or can be performed. If Water Well Solutions can rehab the Well, that cost would be included in the amount it would cost to rehab. Maximum cost for rehab is quoted at $51,744.

Cherek continued with financial discussion. He stated his intent is to reallocate the $40,000 budgeted for the water tower repair to the Well 1 rehab. The Village would borrow the full amount for the water tower.

c. Discussion on Utility CIP Projects Financing
Administrator Cherek informed the Commission members that at the June 4th Village Board meeting Ehlers Financial will be present to discuss CIP financing options. He invited Commission members to attend the meeting.
Cherek and Commission members discussed different options for the cure-in-place piping project including possible financing options. No decisions will be made until after hearing financing options from Ehlers.

8. NEW BUSINESS

a. Discuss and Possible Action on 2024 CMAR Report
Public Works Director Bloom explained the CMAR (Compliance Maintenance Annual Report) and scoring results. The WWTP scored an overall 4.0 GPA. Administrator Cherek supplied the Commission with the Financial section of the CMAR. He described that the Village is financially ahead of schedule to maintain the required LGIP Utility Replacement Fund. The WWTP scored a 4.0 GPA on the Financial section of report. After Commission approval, the Village Board will need to approve before CMAR can be submitted. Deadline for CMAR submission is June 30, 2025.

MOTION – Approve CMAR and Forward to Village Board
Motion made by Bohr second by Handrick. Motion passed by voice vote.

9. SCHEDULED MEETINGS

a. Regular Meeting: Wednesday, June 18, 2025 – 4:00 p.m.
b. Special Meetings as Needed

10. ADJOURNMENT at 5:35 pm
Motion to adjourn made by Handrick second by Telford. Motion passed by voice vote.

Cassie Lang
Village Clerk / Deputy Treasurer

Marathon City Utilities Report for June 2025

Water Treatment Facility Report

The water facility is operating well and meeting all the testing requirements.

The backwash flow meter at the water plant failed in late 2024. This meter records the daily flow of backwash water used to clean the iron & manganese removal filter. This volume of water is required by the DNR, to be reported on our monthly operating report for the water treatment plant. Currently we are estimating the volume of backwash water used. We have requested a quote for a new meter and will work to fit this expense into our previously approved 2025 annual operations budget, coded under a water treatment plant maintenance expense. The cost of the new meter is approximately $5,200.00.

> **UPDATE 6/25 –** The backwash flow meter is scheduled to be installed June 18th or 19th. We will then be able to report to the DNR, the exact amount of water used for backwashing our iron and manganese removal filters.

LW Allen will be onsite on May 13th, 2025, to integrate the previously used liquid fluoridation chemical feed system. After LW Allen has completed the integration, Strand will configure our SCADA system to incorporate operational controls. Once the chemical feed system is back online (operational), Jessica Minich, WDNR, will be notified prior to placing the equipment back in service. If she deems an inspection is necessary, this could further delay the start-up of fluoridation.

> **UPDATE 6/25 –** An email was sent to Jessica Minich, WDNR, on 6/12/25, to inquire whether an inspection and/or written authorization is deemed necessary, prior to start-up of the liquid fluoridation system. If no inspection is required, the system is scheduled to be put back in service the week of June 16th.

In February 2025, Marathon City Waterworks received a warning letter from the EPA/DNR, regarding our recent submittal of the Federally required Lead Service Line Inventory Report. Since then, Aaron Martin, Waterworks Operator, has revised the report to only include service line inventory (service laterals). Many unknowns regarding service line materials, were left blank on the original report that was submitted. This was not acceptable and needed to be revised, with notifications to customers of unknown service line material. The Utility has partnered with Jacobs Engineering, a DNR funded engineering firm, to assist with the review, completion, and submittal of the revised Lead Service Line Inventory Report. The report will be resubmitted once the revisions are complete. This will be an ongoing, workable report, that can be updated as new information becomes available.

> **UPDATE 6/25 –** The revised Lead Service Line Inventory Report was resubmitted to the DNR on May 28th. The DNR requested a few minor changes and/or additions to the report, which were completed as requested. A final response on the current status of the resubmitted report, has not yet been received from the DNR or the EPA.

Watermain distribution flushing has been completed on the low-pressure side (water reservoir service area). The high pressure (water tower service area) is scheduled to be completed soon.

Water Treatment Facility Report (Continued)

The 2024 Consumer Confidence Report has been completed and is posted at both the Village Hall and the Post Office. It is also available online through the Village's website. The 2024 CCR was included in the agenda packet.

Wastewater Treatment Facility Report

The wastewater treatment plant met all WPDES permit limits for the month of May 2025.

A drawdown test was conducted by Vierbicher Associates on the Trailer Court Lift Station. This was done to determine GPM@TDH. William Reid will use the design characteristics to match motor and pump size, to meet those requirements.

> **UPDATE – 6/25 –** I reached out to Paul at William Reid for an update. He was going to contact Smith & Loveless and give me an update. I did not receive a response from Paul. We still are waiting on the new pumps and motors.

Green Valley Septic also pumped and cleaned out the Trailer Court Lift Station on June 5th, due to a large amount of grease that had accumulated inside the wet well at the lift station.

Huber was onsite last week to make adjustments to the screenings wash press. We have not had consistent screenings discharge into the dumpster since start-up last fall. Huber cleared the discharge piping and adjusted the washing times and compaction auger set points on the SCADA system. It will take some time to find out if these changes help improve the process.

> **UPDATE 6/25 –** We received a separate 45° angle end piece, in addition to the complete assembled discharge pipe, which includes the 90° angle after the wash press, the entire straight section of the discharge pipe including the brace support system, and the 45° angle end piece with the bagger. I am working with Market & Johnson to schedule an installation date.

Recent cold weather has caused ice formation on the final clarifiers. The ice has caused some Return Activated Sludge (RAS) airlines to start leaking. Aeromod has commented, that some contractors overtighten or under tighten the hose clamps on the airlines, causing the airlines to leak in cold weather. Staff will investigate the cause of the leaks on multiple RAS airlines, as the weather warms up. The airline leaks are approximately 3-4 inches beneath the surface of the water.

> **UPDATE 5/25 –** Clarifier A was drained and modified on May 22nd. Market & Johnson was onsite to assist staff with project. All 24 airlines in that clarifier we raised up approximately 4 inches, and new flexible tubing was replaced on the upper portion of the RAS airlines. This modification raised the connection between the rigid stainless-steel airline and the flexible tubing up and out of the water, hopefully eliminating any future problems from ice formation on the clarifier surface, over the winter. Clarifier B will be modified at some point over the next month or so, as time permits. Aeromod provided all parts and materials for the project, at no charge to the Utility

Wastewater Treatment Facility Report (Continued)

UPDATE 6/25 – The 2nd Clarifier (Clarifier B) is scheduled to be completed on August 14th. I have confirmed that date with Market & Johnson, and that was the first day that worked for all parties. Of course, weather will play a factor and this date could change. We will complete the modification of the clarifier airlines at some point this summer or fall, prior to next winter, if August 14th doesn't work out.

The WWTP back-up generator shuts down after about 10 minutes of run time under a full load. The shut down is caused by high coolant temperatures. We believe the issue is either a thermostat that is not opening up or the water pump is not circulating the coolant. Further investigation is needed to pinpoint the cause. We will try and get this addressed ASAP, as the back-up generator is a critical piece of equipment for reliability reasons, in the case of power outages.

> **UPDATE 6/25–** The generator has been fixed and is fully back in service. The oil seal has been replaced. No other issues with the generator remain at this time.

Nick Lindstrom, DNR Wastewater Basin Engineer, will be conducting a required Compliance Inspection on Thursday, May 1st, at the Wastewater Treatment Facility. A summary of the compliance inspection report, should be available in the coming weeks.

> **UPDATE 6/25 –** Nick Lindstrom, WDNR, was onsite on May 2nd, to conduct a required Compliance Inspection of the Wastewater Treatment Plant. I submitted a required written response to his recommendations included in the Inspection Report, on June 6th. I have not heard any response back from Nick.

Wastewater Regulatory Requirements:

1) The Utility received a letter from the DNR requesting additional information, for determination of eligibility of the Multi-Discharger Phosphorus Variance.

   > **UPDATE –** Strand Associates is preparing a response letter to the request for additional information regarding our application of the MDV for phosphorus compliance. Vanessa Wishart, Attorney from the Municipal Environmental Group (MEG), Strand Associates and Village Staff meet on June 17th, to discuss and finalize our MDV response letter to the DNR, which is due back to the DNR, early next week.

2) The 2024 CMAR was approved by the Village Board, and submitted to the DNR on June 10th.

Submitted by: Ken Bloom, Director of Public Works & Utilities

2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data MARATHON CITY WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 73701518

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Aaron Martin, Waterworks Operator, at (715) 680-6804.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The Utility Commission monthly meeting is held the last Wednesday of every month at 4 PM. The location of the meeting is the Marathon City Village Hall Board Room. You may also join the meeting remotely online, using Microsoft Teams Meeting.

Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	86	Active
3	Groundwater	75	Active
4	Groundwater	90	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Aaron Martin at (715) 680-6804.

Educational Information

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	million fibers per liter
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Term	Definition
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	22	60	60	11	8 - 13		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	22	80	0	56.1	41.4 - 81.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	8	60	60	9	8 - 10		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	8	80	0	37.8	26.4 - 48.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.055	0.055	4/18/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.2	0.2	4/18/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	3.40	3.40		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	18.00	18.00	4/18/2023	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0190	0.0078 - 0.0320	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/12/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.36	0.00 - 0.42	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/10/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found here https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm.

Typical Source of Contaminant		Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.			
Contaminant (units)	**Site**	**RPHGS or HAL (PPT)**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date (if prior to 2024)**
PFBS (ppt)		450000	0.46	0.46	4/18/2023
PFHXS (ppt)		40	1.40	1.40	4/18/2023
PFOS (ppt)		20	0.91	0.91	4/18/2023
PFOA (ppt)		20	0.83	0.83	4/18/2023
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)		20	1.74	1.74	4/18/2023

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	0.3	0.3	7/15/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
METOLACHLOR (DUAL) (ppb)	0.01	0.01	

Additional Health Information

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Marathon City Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Marathon City Waterworks (Aaron Martin at (715) 680-6804). Information on lead in drinking water,

testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory here/by: The Utilities service line material inventory list can be viewed on the Village's website at https://www.marathoncitywi.gov.

Other Compliance

Other Drinking Water Regulations Violations

Description of Violation	Date of Violation	Date Violation Resolved
Failed to develop an initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements	10/17/2024	

Actions Taken

The initial inventory for service line materials did not meet federal requirements, due to many unknowns, which were left blank on the initial report. Since many service line materials in our system cannot be verified without excavation, unknown service lines exist in on our inventory list. Since October 2024, the Village has partnered with Jacobs Engineering, to assist the Utility in completing the report to meet federal guidelines and requirements. After a couple revisions to the inventory report, the revised report was resubmitted to the DNR on May 28th, 2025. Moving forward, as service line materials become known, the inventory list will be updated to reflect that information.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

We failed to develop an inventory that meets all federal requirements and/or to make the inventory publicly accessible.

National Liner®

Cured-in-Place Pipeline *Rehabilitation* & *Unmatched* Product Performance

Critical to any National Liner installation is the use of accurate design data. National Liner offers free Engineering Design Software on its website www.nationalliner.com.

This on-line program allows you to input your design criteria to determine the Cured-In-Place Pipe design thickness specification for your project.

The Product: National Liner®

National Liner consists of two primary components. The first is a precisely fabricated, non-woven and needled polyester felt liner. The second, a thermosetting resin, thoroughly saturates the liner during the manufacturing process.

National Liner is not limited in diameter or wall thickness and can be specifically manufactured for pipelines ranging from 6" to 96" in diameter. It also has a 50-year design life and economically replaces damaged pipelines and restores the original specified operation efficiencies.

Performance & Testing

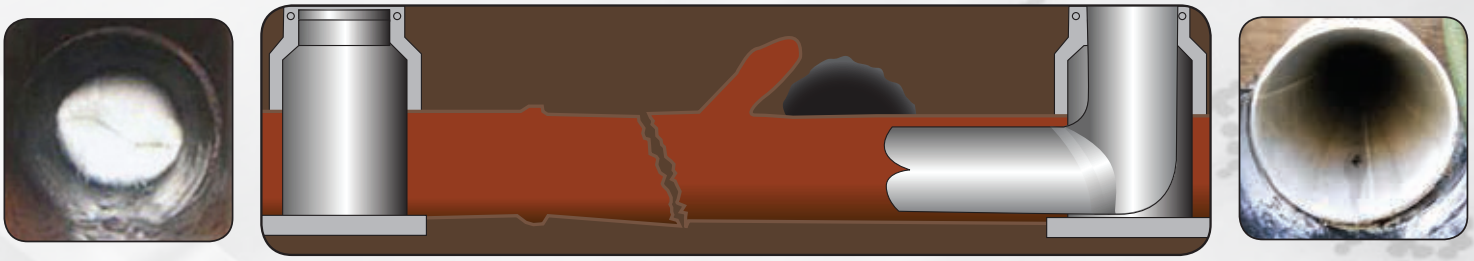
- Meets or exceeds installation standards per ASTM F-1216
- Flexural Modulus of Elasticity exceeds 250,000 psi per ASTM D-790
- Flexural strength exceeds 4,500 psi per ASTM D-790
- Tensile Strength exceeds 3,000 psi per ASTM D-638
- Meets or exceeds Resin Corrosion Testing per ASTM C-581
- Meets or exceeds Chemical Resistance Testing per ASTM D-5813
- Meets or exceeds 50-year design life criteria per ASTM D-2990
- L.A. Greenbook qualified
- All material components produced in ISO 9002 certified facilities

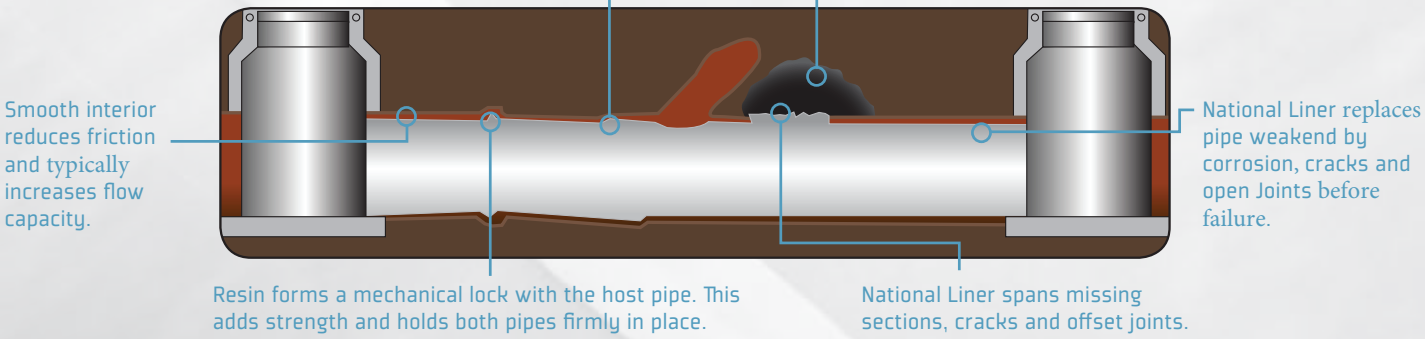
What is Cured-in-Place Pipe (CIPP)?

A cured-in-place pipe is a new, fully structural pipe that is manufactured inside an existing buried pipe or conduit on the project site. The CIPP consists of a flexible tube manufactured from a polyester felt fiber material, fiberglass, or a combination of the two that is saturated with a resin system that will harden. The length and thickness of the CIPP is sized and engineered according to the pipe length, diameter and load requirements.

The CIPP is installed either inverting it into position using air or water pressure (shown below), or by pulling it into position. Once in place, the CIPP is inflated with a constant pressure to conform to the existing pipe's shape. It is then hardened by the application of heat (via hot water or steam), exposure to UV light, or ambient air temperature depending on the initiation chemicals contained in the resin system.

Once fully cured, service laterals to homes or businesses must be reinstated by cutting a hole in the CIPP at these connections. If the pipe diameter is too small for man-entry and the use of hand held cutting tools, the laterals are reinstated using a camera and a remote controlled cutting device.





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