

Ordinance No. 8-11-627
Monona Common Council

**AMENDING SECTION 9-1-8 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES REGARDING
FLUORIDES IN THE WATER SYSTEM**

WHEREAS, Section 9-1-8 of the Monona Code of Ordinances specifies that the Water Utility introduce approximately one (1) to one and one-half (1-1/2) parts of fluoride to every million parts of water being distributed in the water supply system of the City; and,

WHEREAS, fluoride may cause health problems if present in public or private water supplies in amounts greater than the drinking water standard set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and,

WHEREAS, because Americans have access to more sources of fluoride than they did when water fluoridation was first introduced in the 1940s (because of fluoride in toothpastes, mouth rinses, prescription fluoride supplements, and fluoride provided by dental professionals), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the EPA now recommend that the level of fluoride in drinking water be set at 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of Monona, Dane County, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 9-1-8 of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 9-1-8 Introduction of Fluorides into the Water System.

The Water Utility shall introduce approximately one to one and one half (1 to 1 1/2) parts of fluoride to every million parts of water being distributed in the water supply system of the City fluoride into the water being distributed in the water supply system of the City at a target feed rate of 0.7 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage and publication as provided by law.

Adopted this _____ day of _____, 2011.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF MONONA, WISCONSIN

Robert E. Miller
Mayor

ATTEST:

Joan Andrusz
City Clerk

Approval Recommended By: Public Works Committee (7/6/11)

Council Action:

Date Introduced: 8-1-11

Date Approved: _____

Date Disapproved: _____

Sec. 9-1-5 Lateral Connections.

All connections with service laterals of the Utilities shall be made as prescribed in the Plumbing Code, found in Title 15 of this Code of Ordinances. All the requirements of the Plumbing Code must be met before the owner or occupant of any lot or parcel of any real estate shall make such connection. Application for connection hereunder shall be made to the appropriate Utility.

Sec. 9-1-6 Payment for Laterals.

- (a) The cost of installation of water and sewer service laterals shall be borne by the property owner, who may elect to pay in cash or in two (2) equal installments which shall be placed on the tax roll.
- (b) The cost to be assessed shall be:
 - (1) All three-quarter (3/4) inch water service laterals: actual cost, but not less than Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) for each service lateral.
 - (2) All four (4) inch sewer service laterals: actual cost, but not less than Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) for each service lateral.
 - (3) Any larger size laterals shall be billed at actual cost, but not less than Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00) for each service lateral.
 - (4) Actual cost includes all labor, material and administrative cost.

Sec. 9-1-7 Payment for Mains.

- (a) **New Plats.** Title 14 of this Code of Ordinances is applicable for new plats.
- (b) **New Streets in Previously Platted Areas.** New streets in previously platted areas shall be paid for in accordance with the procedures of Title 14 of this Code of Ordinances.
- (c) **Developed Streets.** The full cost of installation of sanitary sewer and water main in developed streets shall be assessed against the abutting property under Sec. 66.60, Wis. Stats.

Sec. 9-1-8 Introduction of Fluorides into the Water System.

The Water Utility shall introduce approximately one to one and one-half (1 to 1-1/2) parts of fluoride to every million parts of water being distributed in the water supply system of the City.

Sec. 9-1-9 No Claims to be Allowed Against City for Breaking of Pipes, Etc.

No claims shall be allowed against the City on account of the interruption of the water supply caused by the breaking of pipes or machinery or by the stoppage for repairs or by stoppage or recession of flow or on account of fire or other emergency, nor shall any claim be allowed for any damage caused by the breaking of any pipe or machinery.

Sec. 9-1-10 Opening of Fire Hydrants.

Only persons authorized by the Water Utility or the Chief of the Fire Department shall be permitted to open any fire hydrant for any purpose and no one except such person shall be permitted to take the hydrant wrenches or suffer the same to be taken from any fire engine house except for Fire Department use.

HHS and EPA announce new scientific assessments and actions on fluoride

*Agencies working together to maintain benefits of preventing tooth decay
while preventing excessive exposure*

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) today are announcing important steps to ensure that standards and guidelines on fluoride in drinking water continue to provide the maximum protection to the American people to support good dental health, especially in children. HHS is proposing that the recommended level of fluoride in drinking water can be set at the lowest end of the current optimal range to prevent tooth decay, and EPA is initiating review of the maximum amount of fluoride allowed in drinking water.

These actions will maximize the health benefits of water fluoridation, an important tool in the prevention of tooth decay while reducing the possibility of children receiving too much fluoride. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention named the fluoridation of drinking water one of the ten great public health achievements of the 20th century.

"One of water fluoridation's biggest advantages is that it benefits all residents of a community—at home, work, school, or play," said HHS Assistant Secretary for Health Howard K. Koh, MD, MPH. "Today's announcement is part of our ongoing support of appropriate fluoridation for community water systems, and its effectiveness in preventing tooth decay throughout one's lifetime."

"Today both HHS and EPA are making announcements on fluoride based on the most up to date scientific data," said EPA Assistant Administrator for the Office of Water, Peter Silva. "EPA's new analysis will help us make sure that people benefit from tooth decay prevention while at the same time avoiding the unwanted health effects from too much fluoride."

HHS and EPA reached an understanding of the latest science on fluoride and its effect on tooth decay prevention and the development of dental fluorosis that may occur with excess fluoride consumption during the tooth forming years, age 8 and younger. Dental fluorosis in the United States appears mostly in the very mild or mild form – as barely visible lacy white markings or spots on the enamel. The severe form of dental fluorosis, with staining and pitting of the tooth surface, is rare in the United States.

There are several reasons for the changes seen over time, including that Americans have access to more sources of fluoride than they did when water fluoridation was first introduced in the United States in the 1940s. Water is now one of several sources of fluoride. Other common sources include dental products such as toothpaste and mouth rinses, prescription fluoride supplements, and fluoride applied by dental professionals. Water fluoridation and fluoride toothpaste are largely responsible for the significant decline in tooth decay in the U.S. over the past several decades.

HHS' proposed recommendation of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water replaces the current recommended range of 0.7 to 1.2 milligrams. This updated recommendation is based on recent EPA and HHS scientific assessments to balance the benefits of preventing tooth decay while limiting any unwanted health effects. These scientific assessments will also guide EPA in making a determination of whether to lower the maximum amount of fluoride allowed in drinking water, which is set to prevent adverse health effects.

The new EPA assessments of fluoride were undertaken in response to findings of the National Academies of Science (NAS). At EPA's request, in 2006 NAS reviewed new data on fluoride and issued a report recommending that EPA update its health and exposure assessments to take into account bone and dental effects and to consider all sources of fluoride. In addition to EPA's new assessments and the NAS report, HHS also considered current levels of tooth decay and dental fluorosis and fluid consumption across the United States.

UPDATE: The notice of the proposed recommendation published in the Federal Register on January 13 and HHS will accept comments from the public and stakeholders on the proposed recommendation for 30 days at CWFcomments@cdc.gov. HHS is expecting to publish final guidance for community water fluoridation by spring 2011. The proposed recommendation is available at

<http://frwebgate2.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/TEXTgate.cgi?WAISdocID=WOYUwI/O/1/O&WAISaction=retrieve>. Comments regarding the EPA documents, *Fluoride: Dose-Response Analysis For Non-cancer Effects and Fluoride: Exposure and Relative Source Contribution Analysis* should be sent to EPA at FluorideScience@epa.gov. The documents can be found at http://water.epa.gov/action/advisories/drinking/fluoride_index.cfm

For more information about community water fluoridation, as well as information for health care providers and individuals on how to prevent tooth decay and reduce the chance of children developing dental fluorosis, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation>. For information about the national drinking water regulations for fluoride, visit: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/fluoride.cfm>

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Note: All HHS press releases, fact sheets and other press materials are available at <http://www.hhs.gov/news>.

Last revised: May 7, 2011



Water: Basic Information about Regulated Drinking Water Contaminants

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Basic Information about Fluoride in Drinking Water

New! Review of Fluoride Drinking Water Standard

- [EPA reviews fluoride drinking water standard.](#)
- [Questions and Answers about new science assessments and decision to review drinking water standard PDF \(10pp, 55K, \[About PDF\]\(#\)\).](#)
- [New health effects and exposure assessments.](#)

EPA regulates fluoride in drinking water to protect public health. Fluoride may cause health problems if present in public or private water supplies in amounts greater than the drinking water standard set by EPA.

- [What is fluoride?](#)
- [Uses for fluoride.](#)
- [What are fluoride's health effects?](#)
- [What are EPA's drinking water regulations for fluoride?](#)
- [How does fluoride get into my drinking water?](#)
- [How will I know if fluoride is in my drinking water?](#)
- [How will fluoride be removed from my drinking water?](#)
- [How do I learn more about my drinking water?](#)

What is fluoride?

Fluoride compounds are salts that form when the element, fluorine, combines with minerals in soil or rocks.

Uses for fluoride.

Many communities add fluoride to their drinking water to promote dental health.

If you are concerned about fluoride in a private well, please visit:

- [EPA's private drinking water wells Web site](#)
- [Water Systems Council Web site](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#)

What are fluoride's health effects?

Exposure to excessive consumption of fluoride over a lifetime may lead to increased likelihood of bone fractures in adults, and may result in effects on bone leading to pain and tenderness. Children aged 8 years and younger exposed to excessive amounts of fluoride have an increased chance of developing pits in the tooth enamel, along with a range of cosmetic effects to teeth.

This health effects language is not intended to catalog all possible health effects for fluoride. Rather, it is intended to inform consumers of some of the possible health effects associated with fluoride in drinking water.

Fluoride at a Glance

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = 4 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) or 4 parts per million (ppm)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) = 4 mg/L or 4 ppm

Health Effects

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease (including pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth.

[Drinking Water Health Advisories provide more information on health effects](#)

Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number

7681-49-4

Sources of Contamination

Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

[List of all Regulated Contaminants \(PDF\)](#)

(6 pp, 396K, [About PDF](#))

also enters drinking water in discharge from fertilizer or aluminum factories. Also, many communities add fluoride to their drinking water to promote dental health.

A federal law called the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) requires facilities in certain industries, which manufacture, process, or use significant amounts of toxic chemicals, to report annually on their releases of these chemicals. For more information on the uses and releases of chemicals in your state, contact the Community Right-to-Know Hotline: (800) 424-9346.

- [EPA's Toxics Release Inventory \(TRI\) Web site provides information about the types and amounts of toxic chemicals that are released each year to the air, water, and land.](#)

How will I know if fluoride is in my drinking water?

When routine monitoring indicates that fluoride levels are above the MCL, your water supplier must take steps to reduce the amount of fluoride so that it is below that level. Water suppliers must notify their customers as soon as practical, but no later than 30 days after the system learns of the violation. Additional actions, such as providing alternative drinking water supplies, may be required to prevent serious risks to public health.

- [See EPA's public notification requirements for public water systems.](#)

If your water comes from a household or private well, check with your health department or local water systems that use ground water for information on contaminants of concern in your area.

- [For more information on wells, go to EPA's Web site on private wells.](#)
- [Water Systems Council website](#) [EXIT Disclaimer](#)

How will fluoride be removed from my drinking water?

The following treatment method(s) have proven to be effective for removing fluoride to below 4.0 mg/L or 4.0 ppm: distillation or reverse osmosis.

How do I learn more about my drinking water?

EPA strongly encourages people to learn more about their drinking water, and to support local efforts to protect the supply of safe drinking water and upgrade the community water system. Your water bill or telephone book's government listings are a good starting point for local information.

Contact your water utility. EPA requires all community water systems to prepare and deliver an annual consumer confidence report (CCR) (sometimes called a water quality report) for their customers by July 1 of each year. If your water provider is not a community water system, or if you have a private water supply, request a copy from a nearby community water system.

- [The CCR summarizes information regarding sources used \(i.e., rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or aquifers\), detected contaminants, compliance and educational information.](#)
- [Some water suppliers have posted their annual reports on EPA's Web site.](#)

Other EPA Web sites

- Find an answer or ask a question about drinking water contaminants on [EPA's Question and Answer Web site](#) or call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791
- [Secondary Drinking Water Regulations: Guidance for Nuisance Chemicals](#)

Other Federal Departments and Agencies