

2023 Consumer Confidence Report Data

MAPLE BLUFF WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 11302346

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Paul E Elliott at (608) 244-3048 or Tom Schroeder at 608-244-3048.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality.

Every second Tuesday of the month at the Village center at 7:30pm at 18 Oxford Place Madison, WI 53704

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	Purchased Groundwater		Active

Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
11302247	MADISON WATER UTILITY

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Paul Elliott at (608) 244-3048. Or visit the Village website at: <https://villageofmaplebluff.com/public-works/water-quality-reports/> . There you will find our Water Quality reports and some of the City of Madison's testing results.

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.

Term	Definition
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
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 would 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 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D1	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D1	80	0	9.9	9.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D2	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D2	80	0	10.4	10.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1330	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.79	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Maple Bluff Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from MADISON WATER UTILITY. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from MADISON WATER UTILITY.

More about the purchased Water

The Village of Maple Bluff primarily receives water from Well 7 and, to a lesser extent, Well 11. Enclosed are the water quality data (inorganic and volatile organic test results) specific to these two wells. You will note that the tables show test results for some unregulated contaminants – hexavalent chromium, dioxane, and strontium, for example.

Madison’s Water Utility continues to monitor these substances beyond state and federal requirements, and Madison Water Utility continues to routinely test all its drinking water wells for up to 30 PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances). At least one PFAS was found in ten Madison wells in 2023. Levels of PFOA & PFOS, which are now regulated in Wisconsin, are well below the Maximum Contaminant Level, MCL, set at 70 ng/L. The enclosed PFAS data tables show all PFAS test results for Wells 7 and 11 between 2021 and 2023.

INORGANIC CHEMICAL RESULTS - 2023

PARAMETER	Well 7	Well 11	UNITS ¹	EPA GUIDELINES			
				MCL ²	MCLG ³	SMCL ⁴	HAL ⁵
Antimony	ND	ND	ppb	6	6	--	--
Arsenic	ND	ND	ppb	10	0	--	--
Barium	37	20	ppb	2000	2000	--	--
Beryllium	ND	ND	ppb	4	4	--	--
Cadmium	ND	ND	ppb	5	5	--	--
<i>Chloride</i>	24	74	<i>ppm</i>	--	--	250	--
Chromium, Total	ND	ND	ppb	100	100	--	--
Chromium, Hexavalent	ND (2021)	0.8 (2021)	ppb	--	--	--	--
Fluoride	0.8	0.7	ppm	4	4	--	--
<i>Iron</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ppm</i>	--	--	0.3	--
<i>Manganese</i>	<i>ND</i>	6.8	<i>ppb</i>	--	--	50	300
Mercury	ND	ND	ppb	2	2	--	--
Nickel	1.7	1.4	ppb	100	--	--	--
Nitrate	ND	2.6	ppm	10	10	--	--
Nitrite	ND	ND	ppm	1	1	--	--
Radium (226+228)	1.1	1.3 (2020)	pCi/L	5	zero	--	--
Selenium	ND	ND	ppb	50	50	--	--
<i>Silver</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ppm</i>	--	--	0.1	0.05
Sodium	11	28	ppm	--	--	--	--
Strontium	95	91	ppb	--	--	--	--
<i>Sulfate</i>	36	25	<i>ppm</i>	--	--	250	--
Thallium	ND	ND	ppb	2	0.5	--	--
<i>Zinc</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ND</i>	<i>ppb</i>	--	--	5000	--

VOLATILE / SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS - 2023

PARAMETER	Well 7	Well 11	UNITS ¹	EPA GUIDELINES	
				MCL ²	MCLG ³
Atrazine	ND	0.01	ppb	3	3
Bromodichloromethane*	0.7 - 1.6	ND - 0.2	ppb	80	zero
Bromoform*	ND - 0.4	ND - 0.5	ppb	80	zero
Chloroform*	0.7 - 1.2	ND	ppb	80	--
Dibromochloromethane*	0.7 - 1.5	ND - 0.5	ppb	80	60
1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	0.2 - 0.3	0.2 - 0.4	ppb	70	70
1,4-Dioxane	ND (2021)	0.3 - 0.4	ppb	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	0.6 - 1.2	ND - 0.7	ppb	5	zero
Trichloroethylene	ND - 0.2	0.2	ppb	5	zero
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	0.5 - 0.8	ppb	--	--

Do Your Part To Protect Our Local Waters

- » Use no more than the recommended amount of road salt on sidewalks and driveways, wlsaltwise.com
- » Properly dispose of household hazardous chemicals through Clean Sweep, danecountycleansweep.com
- » Promote healthy lawns and gardens without the use of harmful chemicals, learningstore.extension.wisc.edu
- » Find and use PFAS-free alternatives, pfascentral.org
- » Use non-toxic or biodegradable cleaning products

PFAS Testing

Madison wells are tested twice annually for up to 30 PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances). The table summarizes the 2023 results. At least one PFAS was found in ten wells. All active Madison wells meet health-based groundwater standards recommended by the WI Dept. of Health Services (DHS) for 18 types of PFAS, and they meet every PFAS standard set by any other US state.

<u>PFAS</u>	<u>HAL</u> [*]	<u>Range of Results</u>	<u>Wells with Detections</u>
PFOA (ppt)	20	nd - 1.9	6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 26, 27
PFBA (ppt)	10,000	nd - 46	6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 26, 27
PFPeA (ppt)	n/a	nd - 2.2	6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 26, 27
PFHxA (ppt)	150,000	nd - 2.2	6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 27
PFHpA (ppt)	n/a	nd - 0.5	Wells 6, 13 & 16
PFOS (ppt)	20	nd - 1.6	6, 9, 11, 16, 26

PFBS (ppt)	450,000	nd - 1.8	6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 26, 27
PFPeS (ppt)	n/a	nd - 0.7	Well 6
PFHxS (ppt)	40	nd - 6.6	6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 26, 27

*Health Advisory Level (HAL): concentration of a contaminant that poses a health risk based on guidance provided by WI Dept of Health Services

You can also find more information about PFAS from the Wisconsin DNR website:

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/PFAS>, or the EPA's website: <https://www.epa.gov/trinationalanalysis/pfas>

The test the Village of Maple Bluff performed:

In 2023 the Village did Bacteria samples twice per month. All those samples came back clean. We also did Lead and Copper testing. If you want to see those results, please contact Paul Elliott at 608-244-3048 and he can print out those results. We are proud to inform our residents that the Village of Maple Bluff doesn't have any Lead service lines in the Village. The Village of Maple Bluff was required to take VOC (Volatile Organic Chemicals) 3 times in 2023 and all of those tests were returned with no issues with the Water quality, and if you wanted to review those test results you can reach out to Paul Elliott and he can print them out for you.

The Village currently has 3 people that can take Water samples for the predetermined locations, so if you have any questions about your water quality, just reach out to the Public Works Department and we will try to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

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608-244-3048