

2020 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 Elliott at (608) 244-3048.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Every 2nd Tuesday of the month at a Village Board meeting held at 18 Oxford Place. If a resident has a concern about their water they can call the Public Works department and we will address those concerns in person. Due to COVID19 the Village Board meetings are currently being held using Zoom. If you do not have Zoom please download and install from this link: <https://zoom.us>

Results of our water testing

Every month the Village Water department collects two Bacteriological Analyses from predefined collection locations within the Village. All of those tests came back good and safe for drinking. Every August the Village collects two Disinfection Byproduct Analyses from the Village Center and the Beach house. You will be able to see those results on our website or at the Village Center. If you have any questions on those reports you can speak with Tom Schroeder or Paul Elliott at 608-244-3048.

Do your part to protect groundwater

Use no more than the recommended amount of road salt on sidewalks and driveways, <http://www.wisaltwise.com>.

Properly dispose of household hazardous chemicals through Clean Sweep, <http://www.danecountycleansweep.com>.

If you have paint that you are not able to take to Clean Sweep then open the can, place either Oil Dry or Kitty litter into the can and leave open to dry before throwing into your trash can. We cannot collect paint cans that have paint that isn't completely dry.

Promote healthy lawns and gardens without the use of harmful chemicals, <http://www.clean-water-uwex.edu/pubs>.

Use non-toxic or biodegradable cleaning products.

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 E Elliott at (608) 244-3048.

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.
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.

Term	Definition
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
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 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D1	60	60	0	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D1	80	0	6.6	6.6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D2	60	60	0	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D2	80	0	5.4	5.4		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 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1400	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	1.61	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.

Presence of Other Contaminants

We perform Coliform bacteria testing twice a month, Chlorine free twice per week.VOC testing between July and September, and Disinfection Byproducts testing in August. We also test for Lead and Copper as directed by the DNR every 3 years.

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.

INORGANIC CHEMICAL RESULTS - 2020

PARAMETER	Well 7	Well 11	UNITS ¹	EPA GUIDELINES	
				MCL ²	MCLG ³
Antimony	ND	ND	ppb	6	6
Arsenic	ND	0.2	ppb	10	0
Barium	35	19	ppb	2000	2000
Beryllium	ND	ND	ppb	4	4
Bromide (2019)	34	60	ppb	--	--
Cadmium	ND	ND	ppb	5	5
Chromium, Total	ND	0.9	ppb	100	100
Chromium, Hexavalent (2018)	ND	0.8	ppb	--	--
Fluoride	0.7	0.8	ppm	4	4
Mercury	ND	ND	ppb	2	2
Nickel	0.7	0.9	ppb	100	--
Nitrate	0.04	2.7	ppm	10	10
Nitrite	ND	ND	ppm	1	1
Radium (226+228)	2.5-4.8	1.3	pCi/L	5	zero
Selenium	ND	0.6	ppb	50	50
Sodium	8.0	25	ppm	--	--
Strontium	100	94	ppb	--	--
Sulfate	33	25	ppm	--	--
Thallium	ND	0.1	ppb	2	0.5

VOLATILE / SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS - 2020

PARAMETER	Well 7	Well 11	UNITS ¹	EPA GUIDELINES	
				MCL ²	MCLG ³
Bromodichloromethane*	0.9-1.5	ND	ppb	80	zero
Bromoform*	ND	ND	ppb	80	zero
Chloroform*	0.7-1.3	ND	ppb	80	--
Dibromochloromethane*	0.7-1.3	ND	ppb	80	60
1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	ND	ND-0.4	ppb	70	70
1,4-Dioxane	NS	0.3	ppb	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7-0.9	0.6 - 0.7	ppb	5	zero
Trichloroethylene	ND	ND	ppb	5	zero
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	0.5 - 0.7	ppb	--	--

¹ ppb = parts per billion = ug/l = micrograms per liter; ppm = parts per million = mg/l = milligrams per liter

² MCL - Maximum contaminant level = EPA's maximum allowable amount

³ MCLG = Maximum contaminant level goal = EPA's public health goal

* Disinfection By-Products

pCi/L = picocurie per liter; a measure of radioactivity

ND = not detected

NS = not sampled

Well 7 PFAS Test Results

PFAS Compound	Sample Date		Sample Date	
	04/09/19	04/09/19	05/05/20	05/05/20
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	<0.35	<0.22	1.0 ^J	0.347 ^J
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	<0.44	<0.13	<0.47	0.123 ^J
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	<0.40	n/a	0.60 ^{JB}	<1.80
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	<1.7	n/a	<0.42	<0.180
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	<8.8	<0.46	<0.50	<0.126
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	<0.63	<0.31	<0.22	<0.121
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA)	<0.52	n/a	2.4^B	0.470^B
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	<1.1	<0.18	<0.23	<0.0684
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	<1.2	<0.27	<0.27	<0.133
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	<1.5	<0.48	<0.95	<0.121
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	<1.3	<0.41	<0.48	<0.0936
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	<1.3	<0.26	<1.1	<0.146
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	<2.0	<0.28	<0.25	<0.261
Perfluoro-n-hexadecanoic acid (PFHxDA)	n/a	n/a	<0.77	<0.314
Perfluoro-n-octadecanoic acid (PFODA)	n/a	n/a	<0.40	n/a
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	<0.28	<0.45	<0.17	<0.214
Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS)	<1.6	n/a	<0.26	<0.0504
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	<1.3	0.38^J	0.75^{JB}	0.545
Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS)	<0.44	n/a	<0.16	<0.0675
Perfluorononane sulfonic acid (PFNS)	<0.59	n/a	<0.14	<0.0450
Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (PFDS)	<0.30	n/a	<0.28	<0.123
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid (PFDoS)	n/a	n/a	<0.39	<0.121
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide	<0.46	n/a	<0.37	<0.731
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamide	<0.27	n/a	<0.75	<0.584
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	<1.4	<0.26	<2.7	<0.184
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	<0.50	<0.22	<1.6	<0.147
N-Methyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol	<0.30	n/a	<1.2	<0.180
N-Ethyl perfluorooctane sulfonamidoethanol	<0.13	n/a	<0.74	<0.115
4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.81	n/a	<4.5	<0.235
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.55	n/a	<1.7	<0.0738
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.15	n/a	<1.7	<0.108
10:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.35	n/a	<0.16	<0.0864
ADONA	n/a	<0.34	<0.16	<0.133
F-53B Major	n/a	<0.15	<0.21	<0.0549
F-53B Minor	n/a	<0.29	<0.28	<0.0828
HFPA-DA / HFPO-DA / GenX	<0.29	<0.45	<1.3	<0.480
PFOA+PFOS*	ND	ND	1.0	0.5
Combined PFAS*	ND	0.4	4.8	1.5

All results in ng/L or parts per trillion (ppt)

Faded results with < indicate result was below detection limit

Results with J indicate an estimated value due to being below reporting limit

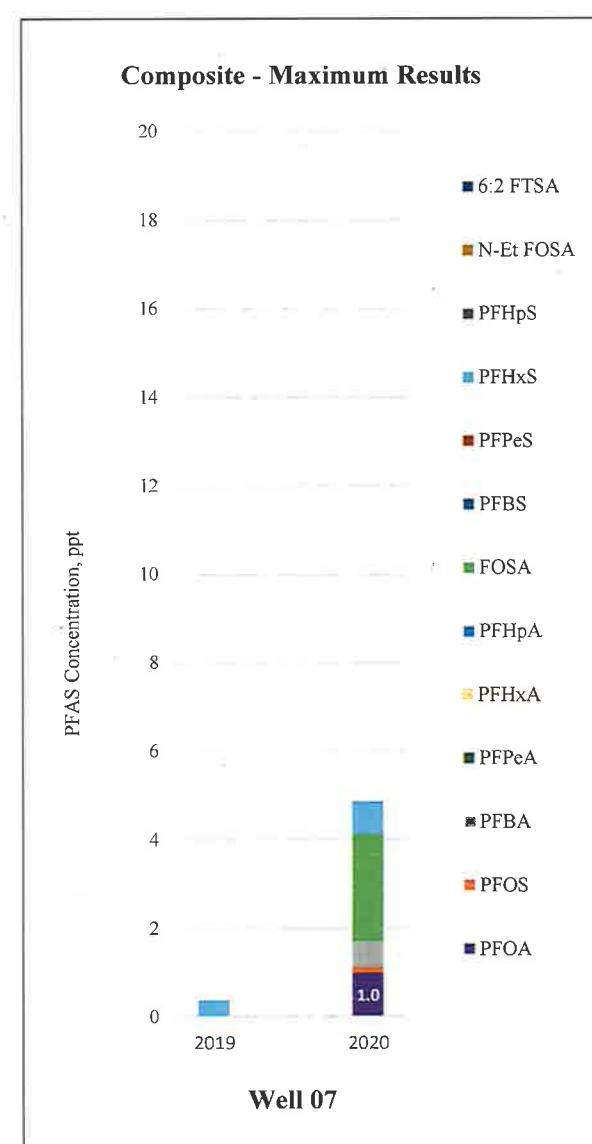
Results with B indicate the PFAS was also detected in the laboratory method blank

Varying results and levels of detection are due to differences in analytical methods and lab capabilities

* - this is an estimate derived from the sum of estimated values

n/a - not analyzed

ND - none detected



Well 11 PFAS Test Results

PFAS Compound	Sample Date					Sample Date			
	04/09/19	04/09/19	04/09/19	07/24/19	09/04/19	05/26/20	05/26/20	05/26/20	05/26/20
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.55 ^J	0.87 ^J	0.37 ^J	0.79 ^J	1.0 ^J	1.0 ^J	<0.359	<0.850	<0.838
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.62 ^J	0.74 ^J	0.32 ^J	0.76 ^J	0.75 ^J	0.75 ^B	<0.359	<0.562	<0.555
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	3.5 ^I	4.2	n/a	4.0 ^J	4.0	4.1	3.74	n/a	n/a
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	<1.7	0.56 ^J	n/a	<1.7	0.49 ^J	0.73 ^J	0.401	n/a	n/a
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	<8.8	0.65 ^J	0.50 ^J	<8.8	0.58 ^J	0.53 ^J	<0.359	<0.620	<0.612
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	<0.63	0.27 ^J	<0.30	<0.63	0.32 ^J	0.26 ^J	<0.359	<0.434	<0.428
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA)	<0.52	<0.30	n/a	<0.52	2.2	1.2 ^{JB}	<0.359	n/a	n/a
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	<1.1	<0.23	<0.18	<1.1	<0.26	<0.23	<0.359	<0.320	<0.326
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	<1.2	<0.27	<0.26	<1.2	<0.29	<0.26	<0.359	<0.757	<0.746
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	<1.3	<0.95	<0.46	<1.5	<1.0	<0.92	<0.359	<0.831	<0.820
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	<1.5	<0.17	<0.40	<1.3	<0.52	<0.46	<0.359	<0.948	<0.935
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	<1.5	<1.1	<0.26	<1.3	<1.2	<1.1	<0.359	<0.831	<0.820
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	<2.0	<0.25	<0.27	<2.0	<0.27	<0.24	<0.359	<0.705	<0.695
Perfluoro-n-hexadecanoic acid (PFHnDA)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<0.74	<0.897	n/a	n/a
Perfluoro-n-octadecanoic acid (PFODA)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<0.58	n/a	n/a	n/a
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.41 ^J	0.40 ^J	<0.44	0.57 ^J	0.37 ^J	0.48 ^J	0.389	<0.400	<0.394
Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS)	<1.6	<0.26	n/a	<1.6	<0.28	<0.25	<0.359	n/a	n/a
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2.1 ^J	1.9	1.2	1.9 ^J	1.7 ^J	1.7 ^B	1.31	1.29	1.26
Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS)	<0.44	<0.16	n/a	<0.44	<0.48	<0.16	<0.359	n/a	n/a
Perfluorononane sulfonic acid (PFNS)	<0.59	<0.14	n/a	<0.59	<0.15	<0.13	<0.359	n/a	n/a
Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (PFDS)	<0.30	<0.28	n/a	<0.30	<0.30	<0.27	<0.359	n/a	n/a
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid (PFDoS)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	<0.38	<0.359	n/a	n/a
N-Methyl perfluoroctane sulfonamide	<0.46	n/a	n/a	<0.46	n/a	<0.36	<0.897	n/a	n/a
N-Ethyl perfluoroctane sulfonamide (N-Et FOSA)	0.29 ^J	n/a	n/a	<0.27	n/a	<0.73	<0.897	n/a	n/a
N-Methyl perfluoroctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	<1.4	<2.7	<0.25	<1.4	<2.9	<2.6	<0.359	<0.984	<0.971
N-Ethyl perfluoroctane sulfonamidoacetic acid	<0.50	<1.6	<0.21	<0.50	<1.8	<1.6	<0.359	<0.874	<0.862
N-Methyl perfluoroctane sulfonamidoethanol	<0.30	n/a	n/a	<0.30	n/a	<1.2	<0.359	n/a	n/a
N-Ethyl perfluoroctane sulfonamidoethanol	<0.13	n/a	n/a	<0.13	n/a	<0.71	<0.359	n/a	n/a
4:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.81	<4.5	n/a	<0.81	<4.9	<4.3	<0.359	n/a	n/a
6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.55	<1.7	n/a	0.90 ^J	<1.9	<1.7	<0.359	n/a	n/a
8:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.15	<1.7	n/a	<0.15	<1.9	<1.7	<0.359	n/a	n/a
10:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonic acid	<0.35	n/a	n/a	<0.35	n/a	<0.16	<0.359	n/a	n/a
ADONA	n/a	n/a	<0.33	n/a	n/a	<0.15	<0.359	<0.835	<0.824
F-53B Major	n/a	n/a	4.015	n/a	n/a	<0.20	<0.359	<0.939	<0.926
F-53B Minor	n/a	n/a	<0.28	n/a	n/a	<0.27	<0.359	<1.12	<1.10
HFOA-DA / HFOO-DA / GenX	<0.29	n/a	<0.43	<0.29	n/a	<1.3	<0.897	<2.18	<2.15
PFOA+PFOS*	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	ND	ND	ND
Combined PFAS*	7.5	9.6	2.4	8.9	11	11	5.8	1.3	1.3

All results in ng/L or parts per trillion (ppt)

Faded results with < indicate result was below detection limit

Results with J indicate an estimated value due to being below reporting limit

Results with B indicate the PFAS was also detected in the laboratory method blank

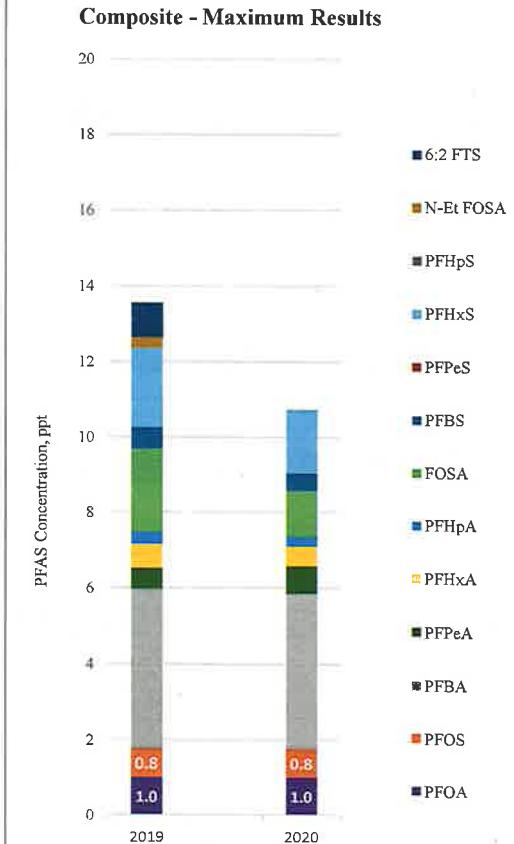
Varying results and levels of detection are due to differences in analytical methods and lab capabilities

* - this is an estimate derived from the sum of estimated values

n/a - not analyzed

ND - none detected

Composite - Maximum Results



Well 11