

2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data

ABBOTSFORD WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 73701485

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Josh Soyk at 715-223-3444 EXT: 102

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Regularly scheduled City Council meetings are the first Monday of each month at 6:00 PM and the third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 PM. Both meetings take place at Abbotsford City Hall- 203 N. 1st St. Abbotsford, WI 54405.

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	47	Active
2	Groundwater	70	Active
3	Groundwater	41	Active

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
4	Groundwater	80	Active
5	Groundwater	64	Active
6	Groundwater	92	Active
7	Groundwater	73	Active
8	Groundwater	98	Active
9	Groundwater	71	Active
10	Groundwater	42	Active
11	Groundwater	38	Active
12	Groundwater	38	Active
14	Groundwater	39	Active
15	Groundwater	80	Active
16	Groundwater		Active
17	Groundwater		Active
18	Groundwater		Active
19	Groundwater		Active
20	Groundwater		Active
21	Groundwater	40	Active
22	Groundwater		Active
23	Groundwater		Active
24	Groundwater		Active
25	Groundwater		Active
26	Groundwater		Active
27	Groundwater		Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Josh Soyk at (715) 613-2973.

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.
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.
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

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.

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 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMATE (ppb)		10	10	5	1 - 7		No	
HAA5 (ppb)	DIST BACTI 10	60	60	5	5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DIST BACTI 6	80	0	44.2	44.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.065	0.048 - 0.065	2/4/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.5400	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/8/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.90	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/8/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	1.7	0.0 - 1.7	2/4/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	2.4	0.0 - 2.4	2/11/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	2.6	1.0 - 2.6	2/11/2020	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 2022)
METOLACHLOR (DUAL) (ppb)	0.02	0.02	2/11/2020

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. Abbotsford 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.

Other Compliance

Violation of the Terms of a Variance, Exemption, or Administrative or Judicial Order

Fecal positive results were detected in Wells 18,19,21,22,23,24 & 25 as raw water sample results. The raw water is treated extensively to remove the microbiological contaminants and no contaminants were detected in the distribution system as result of treatment. There are no microbiological MCL violations.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Abbotsford Waterworks has exceeded the secondary Maximum Contaminant Level for Fluoride. This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under 9 years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth known as dental fluorosis. Abbotsford Waterworks adds a small amount of fluoride (0.3-0.4 mg/L) to provide optimal dental benefits. In January o/2023, a fluoride sample was collected from one of the City's water treatment plants. The unusually high level of 2.2 mg/L exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant level of 2.0 mg/L mentioned above. Routine daily samples collected from the distribution system have consistently indicated that the fluoride level provided to customers is within the optimal range and does not exceed the secondary contaminant level. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. Children under 9 should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride, the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard, can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4.0 mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2.0 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please see the contact information below. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP. If you have questions regarding the safety of our drinking water or this notice, please contact:

Josh Soyk
203 N. 1st St.
Abbotsford, WI 54405
715-223-3444 EXT: 102

Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.1 NTU/0.3NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was .14 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.