

For best results editing this document in Microsoft Word, remove these paragraphs and immediately save this document (File/Save As) in the default Word Document format.

The Spanish and Hmong statements below are included in the generated CCR to promote readership by non-English speaking people that either reside or work in your community. These are translations of the following statement:

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or talk to someone who understands it.

These statements must remain in your CCR unless you can document that no more than 5 percent of your consumers are non-English speaking. If you choose to remove these statements, documentation that demonstrates this shall be submitted to your DNR Rep along with a copy of the CCR and the CCR Certification Page.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data MONTICELLO WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 12300838

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 Kevin Komprood at (608) 938-4384.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Public Works committee meetings at Village Hall the 4th Wednesday at 6 pm of each month and Village Board meetings at Village Hall every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 7 pm (Village Hall 238 N Main St)

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	150	Active
3	Groundwater	615	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Kevin Komprood at (608) 938-4384.

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.

Term	Definition
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 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
HAA5 (ppb)	D12	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D6	80	0	5.0	5.0		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
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	0	0 - 0	5/19/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.036	0.029 - 0.036	5/19/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.9	0.8 - 0.9	5/19/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	4.99	0.00 - 7.50		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	1	0 - 1	5/19/2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	6.60	4.20 - 6.60	5/19/2020	No	n/a

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	0.2600	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/24/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.00	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/24/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

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

No violations

Noncompliance with Recordkeeping and Compliance Data

No issues

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	3.0	1.5 - 3.0	5/19/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.8	0.5 - 1.8	5/19/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	3.3	0.0 - 3.3	5/19/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	5/19/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. Females who are or may become pregnant should not consume water with nitrate concentrations that exceed 10 ppm. There is some evidence of an association between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water during the first weeks of pregnancy and certain birth defects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommends people of all ages avoid long-term consumption of water that has nitrate level greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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. Monticello 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

PFAS test conducted - no indication of other contaminants in the finished water

Other Compliance

2022 WATER SUPPLY CROSS CONNECTION SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT

NR 810.15 Wisconsin Administrative Code requires municipal water systems to provide the department with an annual report including the total number of customers your system has in each category, and the total number of surveys completed in each category for that survey period. If used for annual reporting, this form must be submitted within 60 days of the survey period.

- A** Name of water system: monticello water works PWSID: 12300838 County: green
- B** Survey period during which inspections were completed: Click and Fill01-01-2022 (mm/yy) - 12-31-2022 (mm/yy)
- C** Has an alternative survey schedule been approved by the DNR? Yes No Date Approved: Click and Fill (mm/yy)
- D** Are you providing public education/partial surveys in lieu of full residential surveys? Yes No Last Date Mailed: 02-26-2020
- E** Are you providing public education/partial surveys in lieu of full commercial surveys? Yes No Last Date Mailed: 02-26-2020

F	G	H	I	J	K
<i>Customer Category</i>	<i>Survey Frequency</i>	<i>Customers in each Frequency Category</i>	<i>Customers Surveyed During Survey Period</i>	<i>Surveyed Customers Non-Compliant at End of Survey Period</i>	<i>Non-Compliant Customers Carried Over From Previous Years</i>
Residential	10 year				
	20 year	552	4		
Commercial	2 year				
	10 year	14	3		
Industrial	2 year				
	10 year	6	2		
Public Authority	2 year				
	10 year	14	3		

- L** Customer and survey numbers shown above are based on: Customer Service Connection Other: Click and Fill.
- M** Information submitted by: Name: Brian Grossen Title: Public Works Supervisor Date: 03-08-2023.

2

WATER SUPPLY CROSS CONNECTION SURVEY SUMMARY REPORT

Instructions for Completing the Water Supply Cross Connection Survey Summary Report

- A. Water System Name, PWSID, County Enter water system information for which the surveys were performed.
- B. Period during which inspections were completed Enter the starting month and year and the ending month and year for which the surveys were performed if reporting more frequently than annual.
- C. Alternate Survey Schedule An alternate survey schedule is anything other than: 10 years or meter replacement for residential, 10 years or meter replacement for commercial similar to residential, 2 years for commercial, industrial and public authority. If system is using an alternate survey schedule, enter yes and provide the date DNR approved the alternative schedule.
- D. Public education and partial surveys in lieu of full residential surveys A residential cross connection program may include providing public education materials in lieu of surveys of the low hazard portions of residential facilities. Low hazard portions consist of normal kitchen and bathroom fixtures. If public education materials are provided, those materials shall be provided to the customer no less than every 3 years and with every cross connection survey. Enter yes if you are completing partial surveys and have a public education program; also provide the date of the last mailing.
- E. Public education and partial surveys in lieu of full commercial surveys A commercial cross connection program may include providing public education materials in lieu of surveys of the low hazard portions of commercial facilities that are similar to residential. Low hazard portions consist of normal kitchen and bathroom fixtures. If public education materials are provided, those materials shall be provided to the customer no less than every 3 years and with every cross connection survey. Enter yes if you are completing partial surveys and have a public education program; also provide the date of the last mailing.
- F. Customer Category Customer categories have been identified for your cross connection program. If you have identified different customer categories, have additional categories (i.e. public authority, multifamily residential, irrigation, wholesale) or use different survey schedules, this form can be modified so that columns F and G accurately reflect your survey program. Add additional pages or separate sheets if necessary.
- G. Survey Frequency The typical survey frequency has been entered for each service category as identified in your cross connection program.
- Residential Survey Unless otherwise authorized by the department, municipal water systems are to cause a survey to be conducted for every residential customer service a minimum of once every ten years, or on a schedule matching meter replacement. Alternative schedules may be used if it's approved by the DNR.
- Industrial, Commercial and Public Authority Surveys Unless otherwise authorized by the department, a system's cross connection control program must require that a survey be conducted for every industrial, commercial and public authority service a minimum of once every two years, except that for commercial properties of similar or lesser risk to residential properties, the system may follow the same schedule as residential properties. Alternative schedules may be used if it's approved by the DNR.
- H. Customers in Each Frequency Enter the total number of customers your system has in each category. Do not include customers where the curb box is off or buildings have been torn down, or have a stubbed, capped service for future use.
- I. Customers Surveyed During Survey Period Enter the total number of surveys that were completed in each category. Do not include follow-up surveys used to verify corrective actions were completed.
- J. Surveyed Customers Non-Compliant at End of Survey Period Enter the total number of customers that remain in the process of completing corrective actions required in the original survey. These are customers that have not been re-inspected to verify corrective actions were completed or who remain non-compliant following re-inspection.
- K. Non-Compliant Customers Carried Over From Previous Years Enter the total number of customers that were non-compliant prior to the survey period and who remained non-complaint at the end of the survey period. They may be customers who were never re-inspected to verify corrective actions were completed or who remain non-compliant following re-inspection.
- L. Customer and survey numbers Check how you are tracking and reporting your customer and inspection numbers (customer, service connection, or other method). Customer may mean billable customer, metered customer, or unique customer ID for the inspection program. If other method is used, provide an explanation.
- M. Information submitted by Include the name and title of the person completing the form, the date the form was completed and make a copy of the summary report for your records.

