

**2023 Consumer Confidence Report**  
**Florence Utility Commission (PWS ID: 41901552)**

**Water System Information**

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Utility Manager Roger Secrist at 715-528-3330.

**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).

**Source(s) of Water**

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	130	Active
2	Groundwater	109	Active
3	Groundwater		Active
4	Groundwater	114	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Roger Secrist at 715-528-3330.

**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.

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	0.6	0.0 - 0.6	3/11/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.6	0.0 - 0.6	3/11/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/l)	30	0	1.3	0.6 – 1.3	3/11/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

**Disinfection Byproducts**

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-1	60	60	11	11		NO	By- product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-1	80	0	45.3	45.3		NO	By- product of drinking water chlorination

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	6	0 - 6		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.051	0.028 – 0.051		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.6800	0 of 10 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.1 - 0.7		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.41	0 of 10 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.3000	1.1000 – 1.3000		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.64	0.00-0.64		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	61.00	5.30 – 61.00		NO	n/a

**Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level**

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Public Health Groundwater Standard (PHGS), Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Public Health Groundwater Standards (PHGS) or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL). Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Public Health Groundwater Standards and Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.3	0.38	0.35 – 0.40		Leaching from natural deposits

**Health Effects for any Contaminants with MCL violations / Action Level Exceedances / SMCL Exceedances / PHGS or HAL Exceedances**

Contaminant Health Effects:  
MANGANESE Drinking water with high levels of manganese may harm the nervous system. Infants and older people may be especially sensitive to these effects. People over the age of 50 should stop using the water for drinking, preparing beverages and foods that use gelatin and/o pudding food products. The water should also not be given to infants or used in infant formula. Waters containing high levels of manganese may also be objectionable for taste, odor, or color.

**PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level**

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Typical Source of Contaminant: Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills

Contaminant (units)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)
PFBS (ppt)		450,000	1.20	0.00 – 1.20	
PFHXS (ppt)		40	0.70	0.00 – 0.70	
PFOS (ppt)		20	0.78	0.00 – 0.78	
PFOA (ppt)		20	0.68	0.00 – 0.68	
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)		20	1.09	0.00 – 1.09	

### **Additional Health Information**

While your drinking water meets USEPA'S standard for **arsenic** it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. Florence Utility Commission 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### **Definition of Terms**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA & HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level: The 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.
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 Healthy 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.

