

Towns of Courtland, Randolph, Scott & Springvale Residents:

*When is the last time you had your drinking well water tested...
...if it has been over two years, you have waited too long!*

The Towns of Courtland, Randolph, Scott and Springvale, in collaboration with Columbia County, will offer rural well users an opportunity to test their drinking water in March 2020. The last time the towns and county offered this opportunity was in 2010 with 45 households participating.

In **March 2020**, the towns and the county are once again offering a **DRINKING WATER TESTING & EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM!** We want to make it convenient for you to test your well water and learn about potential threats and techniques to keep your drinking water safe for you & your family.



It is easy to get involved...

1.) Choose one, two or all three of the offered test packages, cost & package explained later in flyer.



2.) **Pick-up and pay** for your drinking water testing kit(s) at your Town Hall on **Sat., March 21st @ 8:00-10:00 am**

- Courtland— W1999 County Road A, Randolph
- Randolph — 109 South Madison St., Friesland
- Scott — W3696 Ross Road, Cambria
- Springvale — N6195 Raddatz Road, Cambria



Payments for kits may be made using a **check** or **money order**. Please make checks or money orders payable to: **Columbia County Extension**. The testing lab is only able to take 150 samples from all four towns, so the distribution of testing kits will be on a **first-come-first-serve-basis**.

3.) You will **Drop-Off *** your sample at your town hall on: **Monday, March 23rd @ 7:00-8:00 am or 5:30-6:30 pm.**



4.) Your **test results** will be mailed prior to the *Drinking Water Testing Overview & Educational session* scheduled for **May 20, 2020 @ 6:00-7:30 pm**, at the **Village of Randolph Community Room, 248 W. Stroud Street, Randolph, WI**. Registration will be available at 5:30 pm. Please bring your test results along. The program will start at 6:00 pm and conclude by 7:30 pm. The educational program is designed to help you:

- Learn what you can do to keep your water safe.
- Learn more about the region's groundwater quality.
- interpret your results (results are confidential).

If for some reason you are unable to participate in the March 2020 water testing program you may pick up a homeowner's drinking water testing kit any other time of the year, during business hours, at the Columbia County Extension Office in Portage, 112 E. Edgewater, Room 212. For current forms, pricing, and other helpful information, visit the UW-Madison Extension *Water & Environmental Analysis Lab* at UW-Stevens Point website at: <https://www.uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/weal/Pages/Homeowner.aspx>

JoAnn Wingers
Courtland Town Chair

James Sanderson
Randolph Town Chair

James Nelson
Scott Town Chair

Scott Link
Springvale Town Chair

Drinking water tests prices*:

- Homeowner = \$55
- Metal = \$52
- DACT Screen = \$33

*There is an \$8 discount, if all three kits are purchased together, for a total of \$132.00. Payments may be made by **check or money order only**. Make checks or money orders payable to: **Columbia County Extension**

Sponsored by:

- Towns of Courtland, Randolph, Scott and Springvale
- Columbia County:
Land & Water Conservation, UW-Madison Extension
- UW-Stevens Point & UW-Extension Center for Watershed Science & Water and Environmental Analysis Lab (WEAL)

For more information:

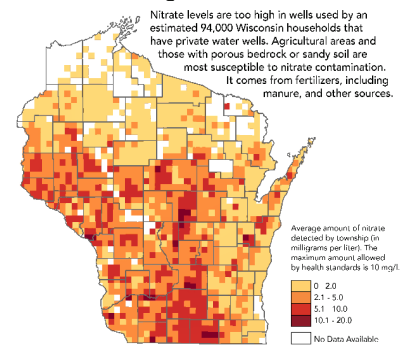
- Columbia County, 112 E. Edgewater St., Room 212, Portage, WI 53901
- Kurt Calkins, Columbia County Land & Water Conservation, 608-742-9670, kurt.calkins@co.columbia.wi.us
- Kathleen Haas, UW-Madison Extension Columbia County, 608-742-9680, kathleen.haas@wisc.edu

Columbia County Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX requirements. Advise us at least two weeks before the event if you are handicapped and desire special accommodations. Requests will be confidential.

Why Test your Drinking Water? Municipalities are required to test their water supplies regularly to ensure the water is safe to drink. Since there is no requirement to test a private well except for bacteria when it is first drilled or the pump is changed, you are responsible for making sure your water is safe. Most private wells provide a clean, safe supply of water; however, contaminants can pollute private wells, and unfortunately you cannot see, smell or taste most of them. Therefore, you should test your water on a regular basis.

What Tests are Available? You can choose one, two or all three testing packages. If you are uncertain which test to do, we recommend the *Homeowner Package*, which analyzes seven different aspects of your water and will give you a very good indication of your water's condition.

Nitrate in drinking water around Wisconsin



CREDIT: G.L. Kowalsky/Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism
SOURCE: Well Water Quality Watch; University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point's Center for Watershed Science and Education; Private Drinking Water Quality in 14th Wisconsin, Journal of Environmental Health, 2013.

💧 Homeowner Package Includes — \$55

Nitrate – This is a form of nitrogen that can dangerously reduce the amount of oxygen in the blood of infants under six months old. It may also harm the fetus. Nitrate is a common contaminant from fertilizers, septic systems, and animal waste. It may also indicate the presence of other contaminants or pollution pathways through the soil.

Bacteria – Bacteria, viruses, and parasites in water can cause disease. A coliform bacteria test indicates the possible presence of disease-causing bacteria from human or animal waste. Coliform bacteria are the most common contaminants found in private water systems.

PH – Indicates the water's acidity and helps to determine if water will erode plumbing.

Hardness - Helps determine the need for water softening and also indicates corrosivity.

Conductivity - This measures the ability of water to conduct an electrical current due to dissolved substances in the water and can be used to signal the presence of contaminants.

Corrosivity Index - A combination of several tests, this indicates the tendency of water to corrode your plumbing or for lime deposits to form in pipes.

Chloride – High concentrations of chloride often indicate contamination problems from septic systems, fertilizers, landfills or road salts.

Alkalinity - Amount of bicarbonate (acid neutralizing capacity), the major anion in water, related to pH and corrosivity.

💧 Metals Package — \$52

Arsenic - a naturally occurring element in some soils and bedrock. Water flowing through geologic materials that contain arsenic, can sometimes dissolve levels that are a concern to human health.

Lead & Copper – can be leached into the water from pipes or solder and can present a significant health threat. Lead was typically used in pre-1985 plumbing.

Iron - is a naturally occurring trace mineral. In concentrations over 0.3mg/L it causes taste & color problems.

Zinc - a trace metal that is toxic in elevated concentrations. It is not naturally occurring, but comes from corrosion of galvanized plumbing or water tanks.

Sodium - a 30 mg/L standard is not beneficial to health, as prescribed by the US EPA and world health organizations. Sodium is often found in groundwater in elevated amounts due from road salts, water softening salts, or septic system effluent. It is used to exchange with calcium and magnesium in water softeners. It causes elevated blood pressure in susceptible individuals. Natural levels are usually less than 5 mg/L.

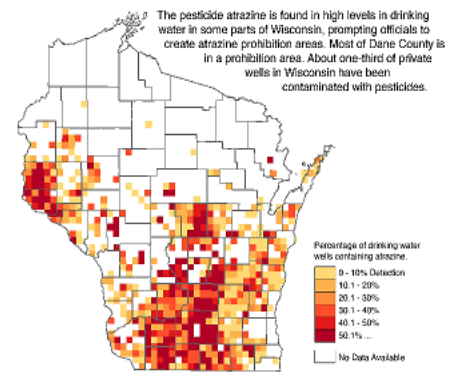
In addition, your sample is analyzed for: **Manganese, Potassium, Calcium, Magnesium and Sulfate**

💧 Triazine Screen (DACT) — \$33

The most common pesticide found in WI's groundwater is atrazine, which is used to control weeds in corn crops. A triazine screen (DACT screen) is generally a good first indicator of pesticide contamination in wells that are located near corn fields.

Pesticides in Your Water? Several pesticides have been found in Wisconsin's groundwater. Some of these have entered groundwater as a result of their use on farm fields. Others have been found in groundwater following spills and improper disposal. If your well is located within 1/4 mile of a corn, soybean or vegetable field, you should test your well water for pesticides. You should also consider a pesticide test if your well is within 1/4 mile of an area where pesticides are manufactured, stored, mixed or loaded into application equipment. The health effects of pesticide exposure depend on a variety of factors, including the toxicity of the chemical, the dose, the duration and timing of exposure and the exposure to other chemicals.

Pesticide prompts prohibition zones



CREDIT: Katie Kowalsky/Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism
Sources: Well Water Quality Watch; University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point's Center for Watershed Science and Education; Wisconsin Groundwater Coordinating Council Report to the Legislature, 2013; Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection website, Atrazine prohibition areas.