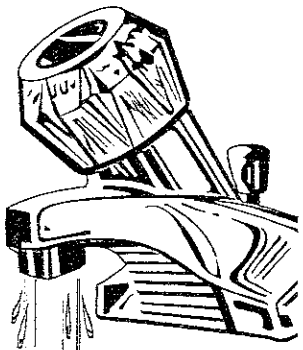


Nitrate In Drinking Water

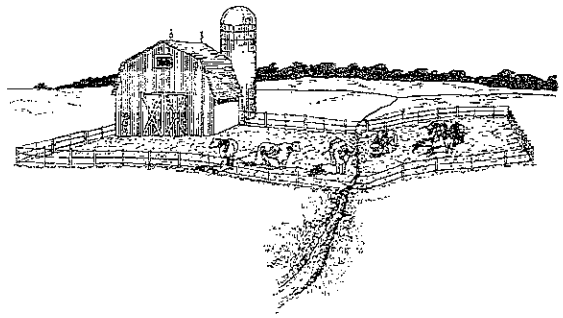
This brochure explains how nitrate can enter drinking water supplies, the health effects of nitrate exposure, when to test a private well, and things you can do to reduce the nitrate level in your drinking water. The brochure also provides sources of information and assistance that may be useful to private well owners.

What is nitrate?

Nitrate (NO_3^-) is a compound made up of nitrogen and oxygen. It is formed when nitrogen from ammonia or other sources combines with oxygen in water. Nitrate is naturally found in plants and in vegetables at varying concentrations. It is often in groundwater depending on the amount of fertilizer and manure applied to crop fields. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, most adults who are eating a balanced diet may consume 10-25 milligrams of nitrate-nitrogen per day in their food. Most of this nitrate comes from leafy vegetables like lettuce, cabbage, celery, spinach, and cured meats. Additional exposure to nitrate from contaminated drinking water may pose a significant health risk.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater would like to thank the Groundwater Coordinating Council (GCC) Education Sub-Committee for its part in the development and editing of this publication. For more information on the GCC, it's member organizations and programming, please visit ***wisconsin.gov****. Choose "Government," "State Agencies," followed by "List of Agencies" then select "Groundwater Coordinating Council."*

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Drinking Water & Groundwater



How does nitrate enter groundwater?

In nature, water usually contains less than 1 milligram of nitrate-nitrogen per liter and is not considered a health concern. Significantly higher nitrate concentrations can indicate that the drinking water has been contaminated and may pose a serious health concern. Common sources of nitrate include nitrogen fertilizers, manure, septic systems and sewage treatment practices. Nitrate dissolves easily in water and does not adsorb onto the soil. It can easily be carried into the groundwater by rainwater and melting snow as they percolate through the soil and bedrock into the underlying aquifer.

Is my well at risk?

The only way to know if your drinking water contains excessive nitrate is to have a water sample analyzed by a certified laboratory. There are also several things you can check to determine your well's vulnerability to nitrate contamination.

- Well Location. Nitrate-contaminated wells are often located near farm fields, barnyards, feedlots, septic tanks, municipal wastewater treatment systems or "sludge" spreading sites.
- Well casing depth and construction. Since nitrate enters the aquifer from the ground surface, wells that have shallow casing are more likely to be affected than deeper cased wells.
- Geology. Areas with highly porous, sandy soils, fractured bedrock, natural caves and sinkholes, and shallow depths to groundwater are especially vulnerable to contamination. Areas with highly exposed creviced bedrock or specific geologic conditions known as "karst" limestone geology, present in much of Door County for example, may also be vulnerable to nitrate contamination.

What are the health risks of consuming water with high concentrations of nitrate?

Nitrate levels greater than 10 ppm exceed state and federal standards for nitrate in public drinking water supplies. No infant or any female who is or may become pregnant should consume any water that exceeds this standard (either by drinking or by eating foods prepared with the water such as soups, juices, and coffee). Additionally, the Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommends that all people avoid long-term consumption of water that has a nitrate level greater than 10 ppm.

In infants under 6 months of age ingestion of nitrate can reduce the blood's ability to carry oxygen. In severe cases it can cause a condition that doctors call methemoglobinemia. The condition is also called "blue baby syndrome" because the infant's skin appears blue-gray or lavender in color. This skin color change is caused by a lack of oxygen in the blood.

All infants less than 6 months of age are at risk of nitrate toxicity, but premature babies and babies with other health problems are more sensitive than healthy infants. **An infant suffering from "blue baby syndrome" needs immediate medical care because the condition can lead to coma and death if it is not treated promptly.**

When nursing mothers ingest water containing elevated concentrations of nitrate, the amount of nitrate in breast milk may increase slightly. Although no confirmed cases of "blue baby syndrome" have been associated with nitrate in breast milk, it may be advisable for nursing women to avoid drinking water that contains more than 10 milligrams of nitrate per liter of water.

Some scientific studies have also found evidence of an association between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water during the first weeks of pregnancy and certain birth defects; further scientific study is needed to confirm this association.

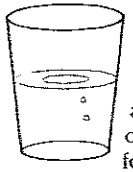
Some researchers suspect that consuming nitrate-contaminated water may increase the risk of thyroid disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer. People who have heart or lung disease, certain inherited enzyme defects or cancer may be more sensitive to the toxic effects of nitrate than healthy individuals.

Wells contaminated with high nitrate levels are more likely to be contaminated with agricultural pesticides. If your water is contaminated with nitrate, you may want to have the water tested for pesticides, especially if your well is near farm fields.

How do I know if my water is safe to drink?

Public Water Systems

All public water systems are required to notify consumers if any regulated contaminant, including nitrate, exceeds the maximum contaminant level (MCL) that is set by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Municipal systems (such as city, town, or sanitary districts) and Other-Than-Municipal (OTM) systems (such as mobile home parks or condominium associations) are required to report any detection of a regulated contaminant that occurred in the previous year in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). If you would like to view your community's CCR, contact your local water supplier or visit the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) website at **dnr.wi.gov**, Search: water quality data. Then select *Drinking Water Sample Results*. A search can then be made by city or individual system.



Treatment methods are available that can reduce the levels of nitrate in the drinking water supply, but some methods may be more appropriate or cost-effective than others. In many cases the best option for a community is to drill a new well.

Residential Well Owners

The only way to know if your drinking water contains nitrate is to have a water sample from your private well tested by a certified laboratory. A list of certified labs is available online at **dnr.wi.gov**, Search: certified labs. A nitrate test is recommended for all newly constructed private wells and wells that have not been tested during the past 5 years. Testing is also recommended for well water used by pregnant women and is essential for a well that serves infants under 6 months of age. Wells with nitrate concentrations between 5 and 10 milligrams per liter should be tested annually. Additional testing may also be useful if there are any known sources of nitrate or if high nitrate concentrations are found in neighboring wells.

Results of water quality tests done by the State Laboratory of Hygiene are automatically reported to DNR for filing. You can find your Unique Well Number close to the sampling faucet on the water pipe entering the building from the well or on the main electrical fuse box.

What should I do if my water is high in nitrate?

If the nitrate-nitrogen concentration of your water exceeds the 10-milligram per liter standard, the following actions are recommended:

- No infant or female who is or may become pregnant should consume any water that exceeds 10 ppm nitrate.
- The Wisconsin Division of Public Health recommends that people of all ages avoid long-term consumption of water that has a nitrate level greater than 10 ppm.
- Do not attempt to remove the nitrate by boiling the water. This will only increase the nitrate concentration.
- Seek medical help immediately if the skin color of an infant appears bluish or gray. Sometimes color change is first noticed around the mouth, or on the hands and feet.
- Protect your water supply from nitrate contamination by reducing fertilizer you use, improving manure-handling methods, maintaining your septic system and pumping septic tanks regularly to prevent overflow.
- Consult a licensed well driller to help determine whether a new well could provide safer water for the long term.
- Consider treatment devices approved by the Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS).

Where can I get more information?

Licensed well drillers can help you determine whether drilling a well with more casing can reduce the nitrate levels in your water. Check your local phone directory under "Water Well Drilling & Service."

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), Division of Public Health can give you more information on the potential health effects of nitrate exposure. Call (608) 266-0923 or visit the DHS website at **dhs.wisconsin.gov/water**.

The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) can give you more information on locating potential nitrate sources. Call (608) 224-4502 or visit the DATCP website at **datcp.state.wi.us**

A list of certified labs is available online at **dnr.wi.gov**, Search: certified labs.

DNR has more information about drinking water on its website. Go to **dnr.wi.gov**, Search: drinking water, and select from a variety of listed topics. Find out how to deal with water quality problems by searching for "What's Wrong with My Water" on the DNR website.

The University of Wisconsin-Cooperative Extension has many publications related to drinking water and water quality available on its website. Go to **uwex.edu**, Search: drinking water publications

The Department of Safety and Professional Services has information on water treatment and approvals on its website at **dsps.wi.gov**.

dsps.wi.gov/php/sb-ppalopp/contam_result.php/336

Contact Us

Customer Service Staff are here to assist you.

How may we help you?

Call Toll Free 1-888-WDNRINFO (1-888-936-7463)
Or, go to **dnr.wi.gov**, Search: Contact
Click on one of the following options:

Chat with customer service.

Call a representative.

Email your question.

Toll free hotlines
Violation Hotline:
1-800-TIP-WDNR or phone 1-800-847-9367
Confidentially report suspected wildlife, recreational and environmental violations.

Emergency Spill Hotline:
1-800-943-0003 phone

Bilingual Services are available

Drinking Water & Groundwater Program
101 S. Webster
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921
(608) 266-1054

For more information, go to **dnr.wi.gov**, Search: Drinking Water

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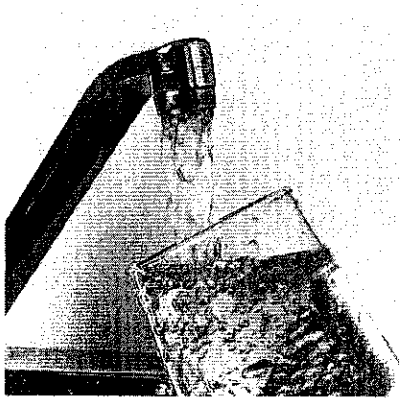

Bacteria in Drinking Water from Private Wells

Including Total Coliform Bacteria and E.coli

An excerpt from: Tests for Drinking Water from Private Wells, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater

Why should I test my well?

As one of Wisconsin's 900,000 private well owners or private well water consumers, you probably use groundwater for doing your family's laundry, drinking, cooking, bathing and watering your garden. 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. ***Consequently, you should test your water on a regular basis.*** The decision on what to test your water for should be based on the types of land uses near your well.

Coliform bacteria live in soil, on vegetation and in surface water. Coliform bacteria found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals and their feces are called E.coli. Some strains of coliform bacteria can survive for long periods in soil and water and can be carried into well casings by insects. Bacteria washed into the ground by rainwater or snowmelt are usually filtered out as the water seeps through the soil, but they sometimes enter water supplies through cracks in well casings, poorly-sealed caps, fractures in the underlying bedrock, and runoff into sinkholes. Coliform bacteria are the most common contaminants found in private water systems. A 1994 Wisconsin survey found them in 23% of the wells tested and E.coli in 2.4% of the wells.

Most coliform bacteria do not cause illness, but indicate a breach in the water system. However, since E.coli bacteria are found in fecal material, they are often present with bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause flu-like symptoms such as nausea, vomiting, fever and diarrhea. Private wells should be tested at least once a year for bacteria, by a laboratory that performs an E.coli test when total coliform are present. Test again if there is a change in the taste, color, odor or appearance of your water.

The coliform test is one of the most important tests you should have done on your well water. However, bacteria are only one of many possible contaminants. A negative bacteria test is good news, but does not mean your well is free of other contaminants.

Testing Recommendations: Every well should be tested once every year, or when there is a change in taste, color or odor.

For the full brochure containing information on other private well testing recommendations, see the handout at: http://dnr.wi.gov/regulations/labcert/documents/testsforwell.pdf