



Health Advisory

Template Letters

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Template Instructions

1. Open a separate Word document with your agency’s letter head.
2. Copy the *Results Table* on the next page into that Word document.
3. Enter WellTAP results in the table.
4. Compare the results to the appropriate health values.

**Bold** the row if bacteria are present.
**Bold** any results that are equal to or above the health value.

1. Select the appropriate health advisory template based on the test results.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Substance(s) of Concern** | **Template**  |
| None | 1: No exceedances |
| Bacteria, nitrate, and/or manganese | 2: Acute Only |
| Bacteria, nitrate, and/or manganese ANDaluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, fluoride, molybdenum, nickel, strontium, vanadium, and/or zinc | 3: Acute and Chronic |
| Aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, fluoride, molybdenum, nickel, strontium, vanadium, and/or zinc | 4: Chronic only |

1. Copy the appropriate template language into the Word document and include before the *Results Table*.
2. Fill in the information highlighted in blue.
3. Include the appropriate substance language.
4. Delete anything highlighted in gray.
5. Add your contact information.
6. Add the contact information for the appropriate [private well specialist](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Wells/PrivateWaterSupply.html).
7. Sign the letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Substance\*** | **Result**  | **Public Health Value\*\*** |
| Aluminum | X | 200 µg/L |
| Arsenic | X | 10 µg/L |
| Bacteria (total coliform) | X | Absent |
| Bacteria(*E. coli*) | X | Absent |
| Cadmium | X | 5 µg/L |
| Chromium | X | 100 µg/L |
| Cobalt | X | 40 µg/L |
| Copper | X | 1,300 µg/L |
| Fluoride | X | 2 mg/L |
| Lead | X | 15 µg/L |
| Manganese | X | 300 µg/L |
| Molybdenum | X | 60 µg/L |
| Nickel | X | 100 µg/L |
| Nitrate | X | 10 mg/L |
| Strontium | X | 1,500 µg/L |
| Vanadium | X | 30 µg/L |
| Zinc | X | 2,000 µg/L |
| **Notes:**\*The following substances are not included in the table because they are not of health concern: calcium, hardness, iron, and magnesium.\*\* Additional information about the public health values can be found on the Wisconsin Department of Health Service’s webpage at www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm.**Abbreviations:**ND = not detected in the sampleN/A = not availableµg/L = micrograms of substance per liter of water = parts per billon mg/L = milligrams of substance per liter of water = parts per million |

Results Table

DATE

Template 1: No Exceedances

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, WI ZIP

 Subject: Drinking Water Health Advisory for FULL ADDRESS

Dear FULL NAME,

We were recently notified of well test results from your private well (WELL NUMBER) located at FULL ADDRESS. The table on the last page of this letter summarizes these results. **None of the substances tested were detected at levels of health concern**.

However, because there is no safe level of lead exposure and lead can be found certain plumbing components, **we recommend that everyone take steps to reduce their exposure.** The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Lead in Drinking Water* fact sheet has information on these steps: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf).

Because levels can change over time, we recommend that all private well users **test for nitrate** and **bacteria** at least **once a year** and for **arsenic** and **lead** at least once **every five years**.

If you have questions on interpreting these results, you can contact me at EMAIL or NUMBER.

If you have questions on follow-up testing or groundwater quality in your area, you can contact NAME, the private well specialist for your region at EMAIL or NUMBER.

Sincerely,

SIGNATURE

Template 2: Acute Only Exceedances

DATE

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, WI ZIP

 Subject: Drinking Water Health Advisory for FULL ADDRESS

Dear FULL NAME,

We were recently notified of well test results from your private well (WELL NUMBER) located at FULL ADDRESS. The table on the last page of this letter summarizes these results. BACTERIA/SUBSTANCE(S) was/were detected in your drinking water at levels above public health values.

INCLUDE IF BACTERIA ARE PRESENT

**You should take IMMEDIATE action to address bacteria in your well.**

* Have your well disinfected by a licensed professional.
* Use an alternative source of water for drinking and preparing food until the water is bacteria-free.
* Use caution while washing dishes and bathing.

The presence of these bacteria indicates that your well may be contaminated by human or animal waste or other harmful bacteria. Bacteria contamination can cause flu-like illnesses with symptoms including diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, cramps, or fever. Young children, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems may be at greater risk. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Bacteria in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard:[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02132.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02132.pdf).

INCLUDE IF MANGANESE IS ≥ 300 μg/L:

**You should take IMMEDIATE action to protect sensitive groups from manganese:**

* People over the age of 50 should immediately use a different source of water for drinking and preparing foods that take up lot of water (like rice, oatmeal, and jello).
* Use different water for babies to drink and to make baby formula.
* Options for different water include bottled water, water from a well not impacted by nitrate or other contaminants, and water from a public water system.
* It is okay to use the water for bathing, brushing teething, and washing dishes.
* Find a long-term solution. Options include installing a certified treatment device and drilling a new well.
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Water Treatment Devices for Private Well Contaminants* fact sheet has information on certified devices for the contaminants commonly found in private wells: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf).
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource's well compensation grants provide funds to address public health hazards in private wells. Learn more at [dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html).

Manganese is a common element found in minerals, rocks, and soil. Studies have shown that high levels of that manganese can impact the nervous system, affect reproduction, and damage the kidneys. People over the age of 50 and babies less six months are the most sensitive to these effects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Manganese in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45103a.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45103a.pdf).

INCLUDE IF NITRATE IS ≥ 10 MG/L:

**You should take IMMEDIATE action to protect sensitive groups from nitrate:**

* People who are or may become pregnant should immediately use a different source of water for drinking and making foods that take up lot of water (like rice, oatmeal, and jello).
* Use different water for babies to drink and to make baby formula.
* Options for different water include bottled water, water from a well not impact by nitrate or other contaminants, and water from a public water system.
* It is okay to use the water for bathing, brushing teething, and washing dishes.
* Find a long-term solution. Options include installing a certified treatment device and drilling a new well.
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Water Treatment Devices for Private Well Contaminants* fact sheet has information on certified devices for the contaminants commonly found in private wells: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf).
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource's well compensation grants provide funds to address public health hazards in private wells. Learn more at [dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html).

Nitrate is a naturally occurring molecule that can enter groundwater from fertilizers and animal and human waste. Studies have shown that high levels of nitrate can cause blue baby syndrome, birth defects, and may increase the risk of thyroid disease and colon cancer. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Nitrate in Private Wells* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02128.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02128.pdf)

Because there is no safe level of lead exposure and lead can be found certain plumbing components, we recommend that everyone take steps to reduce their exposure. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Lead in Drinking Water* fact sheet has information on these steps: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf).

If you have questions on interpreting these results, you can contact me at EMAIL or NUMBER.

If you have questions on follow-up testing or groundwater quality in your area, you can contact NAME, the private well specialist for your region at EMAIL or NUMBER.

If you have questions on treatment systems, you can contact the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services at DSPSSBPlbgTech@Wi.gov or 608-266-2112.

Sincerely,

SIGNATURE

Template 3: Acute & Chronic Exceedances

DATE

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, WI ZIP

 Subject: Drinking Water Health Advisory for FULL ADDRESS

Dear FULL NAME,

We were recently notified of well test results from your private well (WELL NUMBER) located at FULL ADDRESS. The table on the last page of this letter summarizes these results. BACTERIA/SUBSTANCE(S) was/were detected in your drinking water at levels above public health values.

INCLUDE IF BACTERIA ARE PRESENT

**You should take IMMEDIATE action to address bacteria in your well.**

* Have your well disinfected by a licensed professional.
* Use an alternative source of water for drinking and preparing food until the water is bacteria-free.
* Use caution while washing dishes and bathing.

The presence of these bacteria indicates that your well may be contaminated by human or animal waste or other harmful bacteria. Bacteria contamination can cause flu-like illnesses with symptoms including diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, cramps, or fever. Young children, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems may be at greater risk. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Bacteria in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard:[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02132.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02132.pdf).

INCLUDE IF MANGANESE IS ≥ 300 μg/L:

**You should take IMMEDIATE action to protect sensitive groups from manganese:**

* People over the age of 50 should immediately use an different source of water for drinking and preparing foods that take up lot of water (like rice, oatmeal, and jello).
* Use different water for babies to drink and to make baby formula.
* Options for different water include bottled water, water from a well not impact by nitrate or other contaminants, and water from a public water system.
* It is okay to use the water for bathing, brushing teething, and washing dishes.
* Find a long-term solution. Options include installing a certified treatment device and drilling a new well.
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Water Treatment Devices for Private Well Contaminants* fact sheet has information on certified devices for the contaminants commonly found in private wells: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf).
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource's well compensation grants provide funds to address public health hazards in private wells. Learn more at [dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html).

Manganese is a common element found in minerals, rocks, and soil. Studies have shown that high levels of that manganese can impact the nervous system, affect reproduction, and damage the kidneys. People over the age of 50 and babies less six months are the most sensitive to these effects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Manganese in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45103a.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45103a.pdf).

INCLUDE IF NITRATE IS ≥ 10 MG/L:

**You should take IMMEDIATE action to protect sensitive groups from nitrate:**

* People who are or may become pregnant should immediately use a different source of water for drinking and making foods that take up lot of water (like rice, oatmeal, and jello).
* Use different water for babies to drink and to make baby formula.
* Options for different water include bottled water, water from a well not impact by nitrate or other contaminants, and water from a public water system.
* It is okay to use the water for bathing, brushing teething, and washing dishes.
* Find a long-term solution. Options include installing a certified treatment device and drilling a new well.
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Water Treatment Devices for Private Well Contaminants* fact sheet has information on certified devices for the contaminants commonly found in private wells: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf).
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource's well compensation grants provide funds to address public health hazards in private wells. Learn more at [dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html).

Nitrate is a naturally occurring molecule that can enter groundwater from fertilizers and animal and human waste. Studies have shown that high levels of nitrate can cause blue baby syndrome, birth defects, and may increase the risk of thyroid disease and colon cancer. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Nitrate in Private Wells* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02128.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02128.pdf).

INCLUDE IF OTHER SUBTANCES WERE DETECTED AT ELEVATED LEVELS

**Once the bacteria/nitrate/manganese are/is addressed, take action to reduce exposure to SUBSTANCE(S).**

* Avoid long-term use of the water for drinking and preparing beverages and foods that take up a lot of water (like oatmeal, rice, and jello).
* You can continue to use the water for bathing and other household chores.
* Install a certified treatment device, replace your well, or find a long-term source of alternative water. Remove links if already included
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Water Treatment Devices for Private Well Contaminants* fact sheet has information on certified devices for the contaminants commonly found in private wells: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf).
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource's well compensation grants provide funds to address public health hazards in private wells. Learn more at [dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/WellCompensation.html).

SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

**Aluminum** is a naturally occurring metal that is used in a variety of industrial processes and consumer products. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of aluminum can affect reproduction, brain chemistry, and kidney function.

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Aluminum* webpage has more information about what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/aluminum.htm](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/aluminum.htm).

**Arsenic** is a naturally occurring mineral that is used make glass, electronics, and wood preservatives. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of arsenic can increase the risk of certain types of cancer, affect the skin and nails, and impact the nervous system. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Arsenic in Private Wells Water* fact sheet has more information about what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45012.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45012.pdf).

**Cadmium** is a naturally occurring metal with many industrial uses. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of cadmium can cause stomach irritation and kidney damage. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ Cadmium webpage has more information about the exposure routes and health effects: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/cadmium.htm](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/cadmium.htm).

**Chromium** is a naturally occurring metal with many industrial applications. It can exist in many forms in the environment with hexavalent chromium being the most toxic. Studies show that exposure to high levels of hexavalent chromium can affect the immune system, reproduction, development, and liver and kidneys. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ Chromium webpage has more information about exposure routes and health effects:

[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/chromium.htm](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/chromium.htm).

**Cobalt** is a naturally occurring element that is used to produce alloys and color glass, ceramics and paints. While small amounts of cobalt are beneficial to our health, studies have shown that exposure to high levels of cobalt can affect the liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, skin, and may cause birth defects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Cobalt* fact sheet has more information what about you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434i.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434i.pdf).

**Copper** is a naturally occurring metal that is used in many industrial and consumer products. Small amounts of copper are needed for good health, but studies have shown that exposure to high levels of copper can cause stomach irritation and damage the liver and kidneys. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource’s *Copper in Drinking Water* brochure has more information about what you can do to address this hazard: [dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/DrinkingWater/Publications/DG027.pdf](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/DrinkingWater/Publications/DG027.pdf).

**Fluoride**

Level less than or equal to 0.7 mg/L: The level of fluoride in your water is lower than what is required to prevent dental cavities. If you have young children, you should check with their dental or health care provider about fluoride supplementation. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ oral health webpage has more information on the benefits of fluoride supplementation: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/oral-health/fluoride-community-water-fluoridation.htm](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/oral-health/fluoride-community-water-fluoridation.htm).

Level more than or equal to 2 mg/L: Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral that is sometimes added to drinking water supplies to prevent dental cavities. Studies have shown that high levels of very high levels of fluoride exposure can cause bones to be brittle and fragile. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Fluoride in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information on what you can do to address this hazard:

[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/library/collection/p-03521](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/library/collection/p-03521).

**Molybdenum** is a common element found in minerals, rocks, and soil. It is used in many industrial processes. Studies have shown that high levels of molybdenum can cause kidney and liver damage and impact reproduction and development.

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ Molybdenum webpage has more information on what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434n.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434n.pdf).

**Nickel** is a naturally occurring metal with many uses. Studies have shown that high levels of nickel can affect stomach, blood, and liver. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) fact sheet on nickel has more information on exposure routes and health effects: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts15.pdf](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts15.pdf).

**Strontium** is a mineral that is commonly found in soil, bedrock, and groundwater. Strontium can interfere with how bones develop by replacing calcium in bones and suppressing vitamin D metabolism and intestinal calcium absorption. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Strontium in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information about what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434p.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434p.pdf).

**Vanadium** is used in producing steel, ceramics, and superconductive magnets. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of vanadium can affect red blood cells, increase blood pressure, and cause neurological effects. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) fact sheet on vanadium has more information on exposure routes and health effects: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts58.pdf](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts58.pdf).

**Zinc** is used coatings, batteries, and mixed with other metals to make brass and bronze. Zinc compounds are used make paint, rubber, dyes, wood preservatives, and ointments. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of zinc can upset the stomach, affect cholesterol levels, and may impact reproduction. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) fact sheet on zinc has more information about exposure routes and health effects: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts60.pdf](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts60.pdf).

STANDARD TEXT FOR ALL LETTERS

Because there is no safe level of lead exposure and lead can be found certain plumbing components, **we recommend that everyone take steps to reduce their exposure**. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Lead in Drinking Water* fact sheet has information on these steps: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf).

If you have questions on interpreting these results, you can contact me at EMAIL or NUMBER.

If you have questions on follow-up testing or groundwater quality in your area, you can contact NAME, the private well specialist for your region at EMAIL or NUMBER.

If you have questions on treatment systems, you can contact the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services at DSPSSBPlbgTech@Wi.gov or 608-266-2112.

Sincerely,

SIGNATURE

Template 4: Chronic Only Exceedances

DATE

NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, WI ZIP

 Subject: Drinking Water Health Advisory for FULL ADDRESS

Dear FULL NAME,

We were recently notified of well test results from your private well (WELL NUMBER) located at FULL ADDRESS. The table on the last page of this letter summarizes these results. BACTERIA/SUBSTANCE(S) was/were detected in your drinking water at levels above public health values.

**Take action to reduce exposure to SUBSTANCE(S).**

* Avoid long-term use of the water for drinking and preparing beverages and foods that take up a lot of water (like oatmeal, rice, and jello).
* You can continue to use the water for bathing and other household chores.
* Install a certified treatment device, replace your well, or find a long-term source of alternative water.
	+ The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Water Treatment Devices for Private Well Contaminants* fact sheet has information on certified devices for the contaminants commonly found in private wells: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p03494.pdf)
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SUBSTANCE INFORMATION

**Aluminum** is a naturally occurring metal that is used in a variety of industrial processes and consume products. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of aluminum can affect reproduction, brain chemistry, and kidney function.

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Aluminum* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434c.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434c.pdf).

**Arsenic** is a naturally occurring mineral that is used make glass, electronics, and wood preservatives. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of arsenic can increase the risk of certain types of cancer, affect the skin and nails, and impact the nervous system. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Arsenic in Private Wells Water* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45012.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p4/p45012.pdf).

**Cadmium** is a naturally occurring metal with many industrial uses. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of cadmium can cause stomach irritation and kidney damage. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ cadmium webpage has more information on the exposure routes and health effects: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/cadmium.htm](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/cadmium.htm).

**Chromium** is a naturally occurring metal with many industrial applications. It can exist in many forms in the environment with hexavalent chromium being the most toxic. Studies show that exposure to high levels of hexavalent chromium can affect the immune system, reproduction, development, and liver and kidneys. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ chromium webpage has more information on exposure routes and health effects: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/chromium.htm](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/chemical/chromium.htm).

**Cobalt** is a naturally occurring element that is used to produce alloys and color glass, ceramics and paints. While small amounts of cobalt are are beneficial to our health, studies have shown that exposure to high levels of cobalt can affect the liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, skin, and may cause birth defects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Cobalt* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434i.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434i.pdf)

**Copper** is a naturally occurring metal that is used in many industrial and consumer products. Small amounts of copper are needed for good health, but studies have shown that exposure to high levels of copper can cause stomach irritation and damage the liver and kidneys. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource’s *Copper in Drinking Water* brochure has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/DrinkingWater/Publications/DG027.pdf](https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/DrinkingWater/Publications/DG027.pdf).

**Fluoride**

Level less than or equal to 0.7 mg/L: The level of fluoride in your water is lower than what is required to prevent dental cavities. If you have young children, you should check with their dental or health care provider about fluoride supplementation. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ oral health webpage has more information on the benefits of fluoride supplementation: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/oral-health/fluoride-community-water-fluoridation.htm](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/oral-health/fluoride-community-water-fluoridation.htm).

Level more than or equal to 2 mg/L: Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral that is sometimes added to drinking water supplies to prevent dental cavities. Studies have shown that high levels of very high levels of fluoride exposure can cause bones to be brittle and fragile. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Fluoride in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard:

[www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/library/collection/p-03521](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/library/collection/p-03521)

**Molybdenum** is a common element found in minerals, rocks, and soil. It is used in many industrial processes. Studies have shown that high levels of molybdenum can cause kidney and liver damage and impact reproduction and development.

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**Nickel** is a naturally occurring metal with many uses. Studies have shown that high levels of nickel can affect stomach, blood, and liver. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) fact sheet on nickel has more information on exposure routes and health effects: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts15.pdf](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts15.pdf).

**Strontium** is a mineral that is commonly found in soil, bedrock, and groundwater. Strontium can interfere with how bones develop by replacing calcium in bones and suppressing vitamin D metabolism and intestinal calcium absorption. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Strontium in Private Well Water* fact sheet has more information what you can do to address this hazard: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434p.pdf](http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02434p.pdf).

**Vanadium** is used in producing steels, ceramics, and superconductive magnets. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of vanadium can affect red blood cells, increase blood pressure, and cause neurological effects. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) fact sheet on vanadium has more information on exposure routes and health effects: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts58.pdf](https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts58.pdf).

**Zinc** is used coatings, batteries, and mixed with other metals to make brass and bronze. Zinc compounds are used make paint, rubber, dyes, wood preservatives, and ointments. Studies have shown that exposure to high levels of zinc can upset the stomach, affect cholesterol levels, and may impact reproduction. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) fact sheet on zinc has more information on exposure routes and health effects: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts60.pdf](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts60.pdf).

STANDARD TEXT FOR ALL LETTERS

Because there is no safe level of lead exposure and lead can be found certain plumbing components, we recommend that everyone take steps to reduce their exposure. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services’ *Lead in Drinking Water* fact sheet has information on these steps: [www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02602.pdf)

If you have questions on interpreting these results, you can contact me at EMAIL or NUMBER.

If you have questions on follow-up testing or groundwater quality in your area, you can contact NAME, the private well specialist for your region at EMAIL or NUMBER.

If you have questions on treatment systems, you can contact the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services at DSPSSBPlbgTech@Wi.gov or 608-266-2112.

Sincerely,

SIGNATURE