

2023 Consumer Confidence Report Data WINNECONNE WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 47103540

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 Eric Voigt at (920)582-8669.

A copy of the CCR is available to the public by fax, mail, or hand upon request.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The Public Works Committee meetings are held the second Monday of each month at 12:00pm at the Village Hall.

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 | 530 | Active |
| 2 | Groundwater | 388 | Active |

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Eric Voigt at (920)582-8669.

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 |

| Term | Definition |
|--------------------|--|
| | 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. |
| 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 |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| | 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 2023) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | D-12 | 60 | 60 | 2 | 2 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | D-12 | 80 | 0 | 7.6 | 7.6 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2023) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| ARSENIC (ppb) | | 10 | n/a | 0 | 0 - 0 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and |

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2023) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | | | | electronics production wastes |
| BARIUM (ppm) | | 2 | 2 | 0.029 | 0.020 - 0.029 | | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| CHROMIUM (ppb) | | 100 | 100 | 1 | 1 - 1 | | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | | 4 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.0 - 0.3 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| MERCURY (ppb) | | 2 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.0 - 0.1 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland |
| NICKEL (ppb) | | 100 | | 0.5000 | 0.0000 - 0.5000 | | No | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. |
| SODIUM (ppm) | | n/a | n/a | 134.00 | 0.14 - 134.00 | | No | n/a |

| Contaminant (units) | Action Level | MCLG | 90th Percentile Level Found | # of Results | Sample Date (if prior to 2023) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3990 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level. | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 0.93 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level. | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2023) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--|
| GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l) | | n/a | n/a | 7.2 | 2.5 - 7.2 | | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l. |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) | | 15 | 0 | 24.6 | 9.0 - 32.0 | | Yes, Ongoing | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) | | 5 | 0 | 4.3 | 0.9 - 9.5 | | Yes, Ongoing | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, | | n/a | n/a | 26.5 | 10.3 - 33.2 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2023) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-------------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| INCL. R & U (n/a) | | | | | | | | |
| COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l) | | 30 | 0 | 4.6 | 1.8 - 5.9 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

UCMR 5 included testing for 29 PFAS compounds and lithium. Our water system did not have any detected results in 2023.

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL exceedances/PHGS or HAL exceedances

| Contaminant | Health Effects |
|--------------------------|--|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) | Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

Additional Health Information

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. Winneconne 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.

Corrective Actions Taken

A Preliminary Engineering Report evaluating alternatives to address Gross Alpha was previously completed and submitted to DNR. A pilot study of reverse osmosis (RO) treatment for Gross Alpha removal followed, and the Reverse Osmosis Pilot Study Report has been approved by DNR. McMahon Associates, Inc. is currently under Agreement with the Village for design of proposed improvements to the Well #2 Facility incorporating new RO treatment for both the Well #1 and Well #2 supplies. The RO construction project began at Well #2 in August 2023. Well #2 and RO treatment equipment were placed online with the distribution system on April 9, 2024. Water from Well #1 will be pumped via a transmission main to Well #2 and will be treated at the RO unit.

Other Compliance

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

| Deficiency Description and Progress to Date | Date System Notified | Scheduled Correction Date |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| SD4 The roof and sidewalls of all storage structures shall be watertight in accordance with s. NR 811.64(10), Wis. Adm. Code. The tower at Well 2 is an older style multi-legged, riveted steel tank. Photos from the most recent inspection show a gap under the eaves between the tank roof and tank sidewalls. This area requires constant attention to ensure it remains watertight and repairs are typically a customized seal or a weld along the entire seam. In addition, a leak was noted from the weld at the base of the tank. | 3/15/2022 | 6/30/2024 |
| SD6 The materials used for finished water storage structures shall provide stability and durability as well as protect the quality of the stored water. Photos from the most recent inspection of the ground storage reservoir (GSR) at Well 1 showed a poorly sealed joint between the inspection hatch stack and the tank roof and no gasket on the hatch. These have both been repaired; however, the interior of the hatch stack and overflow are now corroded. Rusty water from condensation continues to be an issue. | 3/15/2022 | 12/31/2024 |
| SD5 The materials used for finished water storage structures shall provide stability and durability as well as protect the quality of the stored water. Photos from the most recent inspection of the ground storage reservoir (GSR) at Well 1 showed delamination of the interior top coating that is exposing the original coal tar concrete coating. | 3/15/2022 | 12/31/2024 |

Actions Taken

SD4: Work was completed on March 15, 2024, to seal the gap.

SD5 & SD6: Well 1 GSR will be taken out of service as part of the Reverse Osmosis project.