

Clintonville Utilities 2017 Annual Consumer Confidence Report



Water Testing Performed in 2017

This report was prepared by:
Clintonville Utilities
50 10th Street
Clintonville, WI 54929



Continuing Our Commitment

Clintonville Utilities is pleased to present your annual water quality report, the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report covers all testing completed from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. As in past years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. In this report, you will find:

- Information about the source of your drinking water
- Results of water quality testing and compliance with water laws
- Additional educational information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Dave Tichinel, Water & Wastewater Manager at dtichinel@clintonvillewi.org or 715-823-7640.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our Utility Board meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet each month at City Hall, 50 10th Street, Clintonville, Wisconsin. Typical meeting times are the Monday before the second Tuesday of the month at 4:30 p.m. If you would like to attend a meeting, please call City Hall at 715-823-7640 to confirm the date and time of the meeting.

Important 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).

Sources of Water

WELL #	SOURCE	DEPTH (in feet)	STATUS
1	Groundwater	86	Active
2	Groundwater	134	Active
3	Groundwater	142	Active
4	Groundwater	52	Inactive as of 1/1/2014
6	Groundwater	172	Active
7	Groundwater	63	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Dave Tichinel at dtichinel@clintonvillewi.org or 715-250-0358.

Educational Information: Substances That Could Be in Water

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Don't let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Never use your toilet as a waste basket.
- Keep drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water is cool.
- Wash only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate water level or load size selection on the washing machine.
- Repair all leaks. A leaky toilet can waste 200 gallons per day. To detect leaks in the toilet, add food coloring to the tank water. If the colored water appears in the bowl, the toilet is leaking.
- Water the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day (early morning is best). Do not water on windy days.

Tap vs. Bottled

Bottled water is the fastest growing drink choice in the United States, and Americans spend billions of dollars each year to buy it (Beverage Marketing Corporation, 2004.) Some people drink bottled water as an alternative to other beverages; others drink it because they prefer its taste or think it is safer than their tap water.

Drinking water (both bottled and tap) can reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

EPA encourages all Americans to learn more about the quality of their drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, before deciding which to drink. Bottled water is much more expensive, per gallon, than tap water. Because of this, consider whether you are buying it as a healthy alternative to bottled beverages, for its taste, or for other reasons.

Information on the Internet

The EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/watrhome) and the CDC (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.

Cross Connection Control Program

To ensure your water system is safe from pollutants and contaminants and to protect public health, Clintonville Utilities is required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to maintain a Cross Connection Control Program. A cross connection is a direct or potential connection between any part of the public water supply system and a source of contaminant or pollution. The most common form of cross connection is a garden hose, which can be easily connected to the public water supply system and can be used to apply a variety of potentially dangerous substances, including chemicals and fertilizer.

Water normally flows in one direction, from the public water system through the customer's cold or hot water plumbing system to a faucet or other plumbing fixture. Under certain circumstances, water can flow in the reverse direction. This is known as backflow and it occurs when back-siphonage or backpressure is created in a water line.

Clintonville Utilities has partnered with Hydro Designs Inc. (HDI) to manage our Cross Connection Control Program. HDI will perform the initial inspections of all commercial, industrial, and residential facilities throughout the city to detect actual and potential cross connections and make recommendations for the installation of backflow prevention devices or assemblies where necessary.

An on-site survey is the first step of the program. It is a walk-through of the water system piping in a building, starting at the water meter and ending at the last free-flowing tap. Should a violation be identified, the customer is given what corrective action is to be taken and provided a set period of time to make the correction. A follow-up compliance audit is necessary to deem the property compliant.

Hydrant Flushing

Twice per year, Clintonville Utilities flushes hydrants throughout the city. This is to help remove sediment and other materials that settle in some water mains. In addition, by frequently exercising fire hydrants, we make sure that the fire hydrants in our water system work properly both from a water quality perspective as well as firefighting perspective.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. "Sample location" refers to the distribution system, an entry point, or well number from which a sample is required to be taken.

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 By-products

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2017)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE LOW – HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acid 5 [HAA5] (ppb)	12	60	60	4	4	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	12	80	0	15.2	15.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2017)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE LOW – HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)		10	n/a	6	4 – 7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)		2	2	0.077	0.040 – 0.077	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2017)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE LOW – HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)		4	4	0.9	0.4 – 0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)		100	n/a	12	1.2000 – 12.0000	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, groundwater and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate [N03-N] (ppm)		10	10	2.60	0.44 – 2.60	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)		n/a	n/a	11.00	5.50 – 11.00	No	n/a

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2017)	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	90 TH PERCENTILE LEVEL FOUND	NUMBER OF RESULTS	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)		AL = 1.3	1.3	0.6100	0 of 20 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	2.00	0 of 20 results were above the action level	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2017)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE LOW – HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Radium 226 and 228 (pCi/l)		5	0	1.2	1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS
Lead	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Clintonville Utilities 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.

Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.