

## 2023 Consumer Confidence Report Data SOLDIERS GROVE WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 61202526

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Jeannette McCormick at (608) 606-9935.

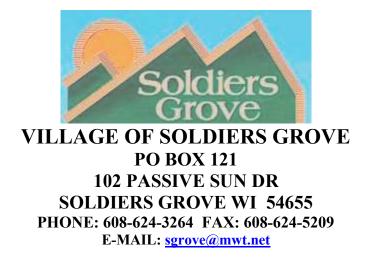
# **Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality**

Located at the Soldiers Grove Community Building. April through October, meetings are the first Tuesday after the first Monday at 6:30 pm each month. November through March, meetings are the first Wednesday after the first Thursday at 6:30 pm each month.

## **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	358	Active
2	Groundwater	490	Active

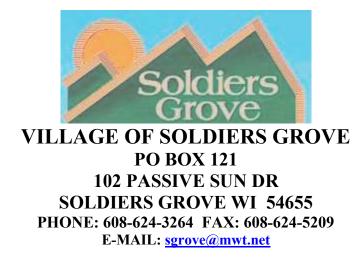
To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Jeannette McCormick at (608) 606-9935.

## **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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

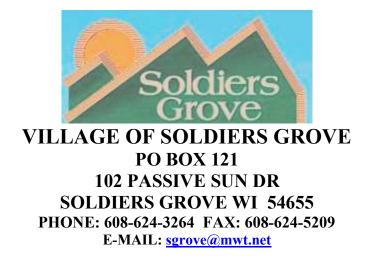


• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

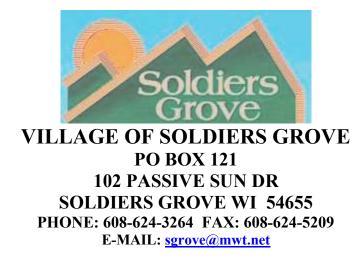
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 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.



#### Term Definition 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 MCLG margin of safety. MFL million fibers per liter Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed MRDL in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs **MRDLG** 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 picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) pCi/l parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) ppm parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) ppb parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter ppt parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter ppq PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater PHGS Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The **RPHGS** concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The **SMCL** SMCLs do not represent health standards. TCR **Total Coliform Rule**



Term Definition

TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

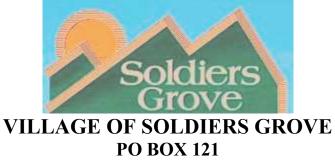
## **Detected Contaminants**

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**

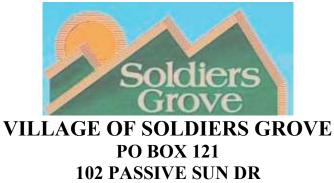
Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D- 17	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D- 17	80	0	5.8	5.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

#### **Inorganic Contaminants**



#### 102 PASSIVE SUN DR SOLDIERS GROVE WI 54655 PHONE: 608-624-3264 FAX: 608-624-5209 E-MAIL: sgrove@mwt.net

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.041	0.037 - 0.041		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.23	0.00 - 0.23		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	1	0 - 1		No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	2.09	1.48 - 2.09		No	n/a



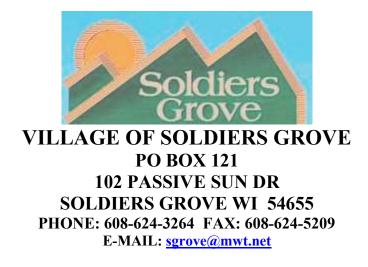
#### 102 PASSIVE SUN DR SOLDIERS GROVE WI 54655 PHONE: 608-624-3264 FAX: 608-624-5209

E-MAIL: <u>sgrove@mwt.net</u>

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	0.0940	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	0.00	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
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	2.4	2.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.1	0.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits



#### **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. Soldiers Grove 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.