

# **2021 Consumer Confidence Report Data DOUSMAN WATER UTILITY, PWS ID: 26801973**

**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 Joe Kitelinger at (262) 965-3302.

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

6:00 P.M Village Hall, 2nd Monday of every 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 (800426-4791).

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 | 1125            | Active |
| 2         | Groundwater | 1094            | Active |

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Joe Kitelinger at (262) 9653302.

## 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

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers AL treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Health Advisory Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded,

HAL

poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

**Term**

**Definition**

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

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.

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range           | Sample Date (if prior to 2021) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| ARSENIC (ppb)       |      | 10  | n/a  | 4           | 2 - 4           | 8/5/2020                       | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                                     |
| BARIUM (ppm)        |      |     | 2.2  |             |                 | 0.081 - 0.110                  | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| FLUORIDE (ppm)      |      | 4   | 4    | 0.3         | 0.2 - 0.3       | 8/5/2020                       | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                  |
| NICKEL (ppb)        |      | 100 |      | 3.2000      | 0.0000 - 3.2000 | 6/10/2020                      | No        | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. |

|                             |  |     |     |       |                  |           |    |  |
|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----|-------|------------------|-----------|----|--|
| NITRITE<br>(N02-N)<br>(ppm) |  | 1   | 1   | 0.006 | 0.000 -<br>0.024 |           | No | Runoff from<br>fertilizer use;<br>Leaching from<br>septic tanks,<br>sewage; Erosion of<br>natural deposits |
| SODIUM<br>(ppm)             |  | n/a | n/a | 29.00 | 3.60 -<br>29.00  | 6/10/2020 | No | n/a  |

| Contaminant<br>(units) | Action<br>Level | MCLG | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Level<br>Found | # of<br>Results  | Sample<br>Date (if<br>prior to<br>2021) | Violation | Typical Source<br>of Contaminant   |
|------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|--|
| COPPER<br>(ppm)        | AL=1.3          | 1.3  | 0.2700                               | 0 of 10<br>results<br>were<br>above<br>the<br>action<br>level. | 9/30/2020                               | No        | Corrosion of<br>household<br>plumbing<br>systems; Erosion<br>of natural<br>deposits;<br>Leaching from<br>wood<br>preservatives |
| LEAD (ppb)             | AL=15           | 0    | 2.40                                 | 0 of 10<br>results<br>were<br>above<br>the<br>action<br>level. | 9/30/2020                               | No        | Corrosion of<br>household<br>plumbing<br>systems; Erosion<br>of natural<br>deposits  |

### Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant<br>(units)                 | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level<br>Found | Range         | Sample<br>Date (if<br>prior to<br>2021) | Violation | Typical Source<br>of Contaminant  |
|--|------|-----|------|----------------|---------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA,<br>EXCL. R & U<br>(pCi/l) |      | 15  | 0    | 6.3            | 0.0 -<br>12.5 |   | No        | Erosion of<br>natural deposits    |
| RADIUM, (226<br>228) (pCi/l) 5.8       |      | 5   | 0    | 5.0            | 3.3           | - +                                     | No        | Erosion of<br>natural<br>deposits |

|                                      |  |     |     |     |               |  |    |                                |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|---------------|--|----|--------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA,<br>INCL. R & U<br>(n/a) |  | n/a | n/a | 5.9 | 0.0 -<br>12.7 |  | No | Erosion of<br>natural deposits |
| COMBINED<br>URANIUM<br>(ug/l)        |  | 30  | 0   | 0.4 | 0.0 -<br>0.7  |  | No | Erosion of<br>natural deposits |

### **Contaminants with a Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level**

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

| <b>Contaminant (units)</b> | <b>Site</b> | <b>SMCL (ppm)</b> | <b>HAL (ppm)</b> | <b>Level Found</b> | <b>Range</b>    | <b>Sample Date (if prior to 2021)</b> | <b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>                              |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| CHLORIDE (ppm)             |             | 250               |                  | 54.00              | 0.00 -<br>54.00 | 9/13/2017                             | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners |
| IRON (ppm)                 |             | 0.3               |                  | 0.32               | 0.19 -<br>0.32  | 9/13/2017                             | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes          |
| MANGANESE (ppm)            |             | 0.05              | 0.3              | 0.04               | 0.01 -<br>0.04  | 9/13/2017                             | Leaching from natural deposits                                    |
| ZINC (ppm)                 |             | 5                 |                  | 0.02               | 0.00 -<br>0.02  | 9/13/2017                             | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes          |

### **Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL exceedances/HAL exceedances**

#### **Contaminant Health Effects**

IRON Waters containing iron in quantities above the SMCL are not hazardous to health but may be objectionable for taste, odor, or color.

## **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. Dousman Water Utility 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## **Other Compliance**

### **Lead Consumer Notice**

We were not required to test for lead and copper in 2021.

### **Noncompliance with Recordkeeping and Compliance Data**

Had no noncompliance in 2021