

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report Data

WRIGHTSTOWN WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 40504640

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 nruug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or if you would like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact the Superintendent of Public Works, Andrew Vickman at (920) 660-4337.

## Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

If you would like to learn more or have any questions, you are welcome to attend the Village of Wrightstown Board of Trustees meeting every first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm, at the Village Hall community room located at 352 High Street.

## 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

ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	635	Emergency; not used in 2020
4	Groundwater	665	Emergency; not used in 2020
	Purchased Surface Water from Lake Michigan via Green Bay PWSID 40503562		

## 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
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AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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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.
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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.
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pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
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ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
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## Detected Contaminants in the Distribution System

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	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMATE (ppb)		10	10	3	0-7	No	
HAA5 (ppb)	D-5	60	60	16	16	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-5	80	0	50.7	50.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level	# of Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.70	0 of 10 results above the AL	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	6.30	1 of 10 results above the AL.	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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. Wrightstown 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	0.66	0.66		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.70	0.63-0.85		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.30		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

### Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	n/a	0.8	0.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.4	0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	30	n/a	0.4	0.4	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.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)
SODIUM (ppm)	8.3	8.3	
SULFATE (ppm)	21.33	20.0-22.0	

### Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.1 NTU/0.3NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single, entry point turbidity measurement was 0.03 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.