# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data ROCK SPRINGS WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 15701048

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Timothy J Ploof at (608) 522-5700.

## Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Meeting are at 105 East Broadway , Utility Board meeting starts at 6:45 and the Village Board meeting starts at 7:15 unless posted other than.

## 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 | 240 | Active |

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Timothy J Ploof at (608) 522-5700.

## 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. |
| 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. |

## 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 2019)** | **Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HAA5 (ppb) | DBP-1 | 60 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 7/19/2017 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | DBP-1 | 80 | 0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7/19/2017 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

### Inorganic Contaminants

| **Contaminant (units)** | **Site** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Level Found** | **Range** | **Sample Date (if prior to 2019)** | **Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BARIUM (ppm) |  | 2 | 2 | 0.039 | 0.039 | 6/6/2017 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) |  | 4 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6/6/2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm) |  | 10 | 10 | 3.90 | 3.90 |  | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| SODIUM (ppm) |  | n/a | n/a | 28.00 | 28.00 | 6/6/2017 | No | n/a |

| **Contaminant (units)** | **Action Level** | **MCLG** | **90th Percentile Level Found** | **# of Results** | **Sample Date (if prior to 2019)** | **Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0105 | 0 of 5 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 | 4.55 | 0 of 5 results were above the action level. |  | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 2019)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SULFATE (ppm) | 11.00 | 9.00 - 11.00 | 10/30/2017 |
| CHLOROMETHANE (METHYLCHLORIDE) (ppb) | 0.37 | 0.37 | 6/13/2017 |

### 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. Rock Springs 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.

## Other Compliance

### Violation of the Terms of a Variance, Exemption, or Administrative or Judicial Order

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Corrosion Control Study Requirements Not Met for Rock Springs Waterworks**

The Village is required to complete a corrosion control study for reducing copper in the drinking water. Ninetieth percentile results of compliance samples exceeded the copper action level during the compliance period from June to September 2017. The corrosion control study required us evaluate our water quality and recommend options for reducing copper in drinking water. The Village did not complete this requirement by March 31, 2020.

**What precautions should be taken at this time?**

Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than 6 hours. Do not cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap.

**What was the cause of the missed corrosion control recommendation requirement?**

The Village’s consulting engineer did not complete the required Corrosion Control Treatment Optimization Report by March 31, 2020 in part due to work disruptions and delays as a result of operational changes in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent “stay at home” orders imposed by the State of Wisconsin.

**What is being done to correct the problem?**

The dosage of chemical added for corrosion control was adjusted after the September 2017 copper exceedance, and the 90th percentile results for the four (4) sets of samples collected after September 2017 were all below the copper action level. The Village’s consulting engineer is in the process of completing the Corrosion Control Treatment Optimization Report for submittal to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for review and concurrence with the recommendations of the Report. Those recommendations include: 1) implement addition of sodium hydroxide to the water supply to increase the pH; and 2) change the blended phosphate chemical currently being added to the water supply, to a blend that contains a higher proportion of orthophosphate as compared to polyphosphate. The implementation of sodium hydroxide addition may require the discontinuation of fluoride addition due to the limited space for equipment within the wellhouse.

**When will the problem be resolved?**

The Village’s consulting Engineer indicates the Corrosion Control Treatment Optimization Report will be Submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources by April 30, 2020.

**If you have questions regarding the safety of our drinking water, please contact:**

Timothy J Ploof (608) 522-5700

105 E. Broadway, P.O. Box 26 Rock Springs, WI 53961