

2015 Consumer Confidence Report Data

CRIVITZ WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 43804112

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or would like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Rudi Jensen at (715) 927-2359.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Utilities Committee meetings are held on an as needed basis and are publicly posted. The Village Board holds regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm.

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	50	Active
2	Groundwater	172	Active
3	Groundwater	185	Active

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 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.

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.
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.
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)
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)	Violation	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	No	D8	60	60	2	2		By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	No	D8	80	0	6.3	6.3		By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Violation	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	No		2	2	0.010	0.010	3/17/2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	No		100	100	0	0 - 0	3/17/2014	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	No		100		0.8800	0.8400 - 0.8800	3/17/2014	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	No		10	10	1.40	1.40		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	No		n/a	n/a	5.40	3.00 - 5.40	3/17/2014	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Violation	Action Level	MCL G	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results
COPPER (ppm)	No	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3500	0 of 10 results were above the action level.
LEAD (ppb)	No	AL=15	0	1.10	0 of 10 results were above the action level.
Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Typical Source of Contaminant				
6/25/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives				
6/25/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits				

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Violation	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	No		5	0	0.8	0.0 - 0.8	3/17/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	No		30	0	0.7	0.6 - 0.7	3/17/2014	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Violation	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	No		5	0	0.3	0.0 - 0.3		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

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. Crivitz 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

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Bacti M/R MIN Routine - Too few Routine samples	Microbiological Contaminants	Distribution System	12/1/2015	12/31/2015

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. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken

A sample was sent in on Wednesday, December 30th 2015 via USPS Priority Mail Express with guaranteed next day delivery by 10:30 a.m. We expected the sample to be tested on Thursday, December 31st. However on Jan 5th the utility received notice that the sample sent in was unable to be tested. On January 6th a new sample was sent in to the State Lab of Hygiene. The new sample passed as expected. The Crivitz Waterworks Department accepts complete responsibility for the error, however we are confident the quality of the water was and is acceptable at all times. If you have questions regarding this or any issue with the water quality please contact Rudi Jensen at 715-927-2359.

Other Drinking Water Regulations Violations

Description of Violation	Date of Violation	Date Violation Resolved
Failure to correct:	6/2/2015	7/14/2015

Actions Taken

The Village of Crivitz was required to have all commercial buildings inspected for cross connections by 6/2/2015. Prior to the deadline, upon what was believed to be completion, the Village realized that there was an error in the amount of inspections that had been contracted out. The contractor was immediately notified that more inspections were needed. Unfortunately those inspections did not get completed until 7/14/2015, thus putting the Village in violation, as the agreed upon date that all inspections would be completed with the WDNR was not met. As of 7/14/2015 all inspections have been completed. The Crivitz Waterworks Department accepts complete responsibility for the error, however we are confident the quality of the water was at all times, and is now acceptable. If you have further questions regarding this or any issue with the water quality please contact Rudi Jensen at 715-927-2359.