

2017 Consumer Confidence Report Data

WASHBURN WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 80401321

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Joel E Weber at (715) 373-6171.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

City council meetings are held on the 2nd Monday of the month, 5:30 p.m. Washburn City Hall, 119 Washington Ave., Washburn, WI 54891. Residents and customers are able to make public comment at the beginning of each meeting. Written comments may be provided by dropping off or mailing a letter to the same address. Or by emailing washburnadmin@cityofwashburn.org.

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	605	Active
2	Groundwater	700	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Joel E Weber at (715) 373-6171.

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.

Term	Definition
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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	0.5	0 - 1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.035	0.002 - 0.035		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	2	0 - 2		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.5	0.3 - 0.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
MERCURY (ppb)		2	2	0.2	0.1 - 0.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.37	0.22 - 0.37		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	12.50	9.20 - 12.50		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3590	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	2.65	1 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 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	5.9	3.7 - 5.9	8/5/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	2.4	1.9 - 2.4	8/5/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	5.9	3.7 - 5.9	8/5/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant Health Effects

LEAD Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Washburn 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

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
<p>System is not implementing a comprehensive Cross-Connection Control Program.1. The City adopted an updated cross connection control ordinance. Presently, a written description of the cross connection control program has been created in order to establish a comprehensive program and meet current requirements. The City had a system wide meter replacement without cross connection inspections in 2007. The City has been performing residential inspections during additional water meter repairs or replacements and as stand-alone inspections to meet requirements. Inspections have again fallen behind schedule. Residential meter replacement is currently on a 10 year schedule. At this point the City requires commercial/industrial/public authority facilities to hire a certified plumber to perform cross connection control inspections – 2017 inspections are behind schedule. Public education materials are provided at the time of inspection and mailed to each customer once every 3 years in lieu of inspecting low hazard portions of residential and commercial services – the most recent system-wide mailing was in 2016 and is again due in 2019. Annual backflow assembly test reports are not currently being managed – improving this portion of the program was discussed. Inspections, follow-up on deficiencies, and documentation for all services needs to continue and be maintained. In accordance with section NR 810.15, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the City shall complete the commercial/industrial/public authority inspections that are currently overdue and follow-up on deficiencies no later than January 10,</p>	10/4/2017	1/10/2018

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
2018. The residential inspection program also needs to be resumed – the minimum number of inspections needed to maintain the meter replacement schedule shall be completed by January 10, 2018. As a reminder, an annual report including a total number of all service connections by category and a report indicating the number of surveys completed in each category for that year shall be submitted to the Department by March 1. Please provide updates to the progress for improving the cross connection control program.		

Actions Taken

Implemented Cross Control Program on all residential/commercial/public authorities. As of May, 2018 Cross Control Surveys are scheduled to be completed as prescribed by our program.