

# **2020 Consumer Confidence Report Data DENMARK WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 40503518**

## **Water System Information**

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Erika Thronson at (920) 863-8401.

The 2020 Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed but is available upon request.

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

The Village Board meets the first Monday after the first Tuesday of each month at the Village Hall at 4:30 p.m.

## **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**

<b>Source ID</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Depth (in feet)</b>	<b>Status</b>
2	Groundwater	350	Active
3	Groundwater	210	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Erika Thronson at (920) 863-8401.

## 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.

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)

## 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 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-5	60	60	15	15		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-5	80	0	26.3	26.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.110	0.084 - 0.110		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.0 - 0.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.4500	0.0000 - 2.9000		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	45.00	19.00 - 45.00		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	1.1160	0 of 20 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	0.97	1 of 20 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 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	0.7	0.5 - 0.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	1.0	0.0 - 1.0		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.4	0.3 - 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)
SULFATE (ppm)	38.00	38.00	

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TOLUENE (ppm)		1	1	0.0003	0.0000 - 0.0003		No	Discharge from petroleum 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. Denmark 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).

## Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium

## Radon Results

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Found
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RADON (pCi/l)	3/2/2020	307.50
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## Health Information

Radon is a radioactive gas that has no color, odor, or taste. Radon occurs naturally in waters across the United States and it can move through the ground and into homes via cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also be released directly from drinking water by agitation that occurs during showers, clothes and dish washing. Radon entering homes from drinking water is generally quite little compared to what enters through the foundation. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air contaminated with radon can increase the risk of lung cancer, particularly for persons who also smoke cigarettes.

Drinking water containing radon may also increase risk of stomach cancer, but the risk associated with drinking water is generally significantly less than the threat posed by radon in air. If you are concerned about your radon exposure, you should test the air in your home. If testing indicates a radon concentration of 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/l) or greater, you may benefit from a treatment system that would reduce radon levels in your home. For additional information call the State Radon Health Center at (888-LOW-RADON) or EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).