

**2020 Consumer Confidence Report Data**  
**NEW AUBURN WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 60904613**

**Water System Information**

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Daniel Moos at (715) 237-2223.

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

Village Board meetings are on the second Thursday of the month at 7 p.m. The meetings are held at the Village Hall, 130 East Elm St. New Auburn, Wi.

**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 system 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	168	Active
2	Groundwater	164	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Daniel Moos at (715) 237-2223.

**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.

Term	Definition
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.

### Microbiological Contaminants

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 and 4 Level 2 assessments. All assessments were completed on time. We were required to take 2 corrective action(s). We completed all necessary Corrective Actions on time.

### Assessments

Assessment Description	Status	Due Date	Completed	Violation
Perform Level 1 Assessment: Multiple Total Coliform-positive samples	COMPLETE	7/26/2020	7/20/2020	No
Perform Level 2 Assessment: Multiple Level 1 Triggers	COMPLETE	10/11/2020	9/14/2020	No
Perform Level 2 Assessment: Multiple Level 1 Triggers	COMPLETE	10/24/2020	9/24/2020	No
Perform Level 2 Assessment: Multiple Level 1 Triggers	COMPLETE	11/25/2020	10/26/2020	No
Perform Level 2 Assessment: Multiple Level 1 Triggers	COMPLETE	1/10/2021	12/11/2020	No

### Corrective Actions

Corrective Action	Status	Due Date	Completed	Violation
Level 1 Assesment Action- Planning on directional flushing of hydrants in area that water main was replaced and is new during week of 6/28-7/3. Directional Flushing along with Hydrant Flushing also occurred in weeks previoulsy so this could have been a contributor as well as additional info major water usage due to fire. On 5/15/20 100,000 gal.used in about 6 hours for fire, Hydrant Flushing through out months	COMPLETE	7/3/2020	7/3/2020	No

Corrective Action	Status	Due Date	Completed	Violation
of late May and June for ph adjustments and normal dead end flushing of Hydrants. Hydrant flushing New pipe and valves adding more water in system. 2150 ft 8inch new watermain pipe & 17 new valves installed in May 630 feet of that was new never installed which makes flows different direction. Action to take is hydrant flushing to remove any dirty water from the system and re-sample.				
Sampling Date Timeline: 9/23 & 9/24 Sampling Results Timeline: 10/20 WQI Investigation of Results and Proposal for Correction: 10/27 Village Decision of Proposal: As soon the Village gets proposal we should be able to make a decision Selected Corrective Action/Proposal Timeline Submittal to Dept. for Approval Date: Should be as soon as the Board makes their decision on the findings of WQI. Action occurred, but 3 of 4 samples were good. They will perform UFD with CL as of 11/23 and re sample. Results to come in by 12/11/2020. Half of samples were safe they are going to do another UDF and chlorination with sample results by 12/31/2020. Village request continuous chlorination. Department call on the 6th with plan review on what is needed. Extended to January 22nd 2021. Village is doing plan review pre sampling on January 11th, and then the plan review is expected to be submitted the week of January 18th, 2021 Approved by DNR 01/29/2021. Start up of chlorine on 02/03/2020. Resample following week. Feb 11 Board meeting based on results. Continuous chlorine installed and sets of investigation returned. Level 2 Cleared	COMPLETE	12/6/2021	2/11/2021	No

#### 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	0.011	0.010 - 0.011		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	1	0 - 1		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.9000	0.9900 - 1.9000		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	4.43	2.50 - 5.60		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	6.20	3.20 - 6.20		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	0.0490	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	2.00	0 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 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	0.2	0.1 - 0.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.2	0.9 - 1.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits

**Nitrate** in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider. Females who are or may become pregnant should not consume water with nitrate concentrations that exceed 10 ppm. There is some evidence of an association between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water during the first weeks of pregnancy and certain birth defects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommends people of all ages avoid long-term consumption of water that has nitrate level greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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. New Auburn 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).

#### Other Compliance

##### Monitoring Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Chem M/R - Reg - No Regular samples	Inorganic Contaminants	2	10/1/2020	12/31/2020

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

Samples missed due to operator error. Sample were taken late during sample period and courier failed to pick up on time.