

**NEW HOLSTEIN UTILITIES
PWS ID 40802707**

2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Paula M. Pethan at (920) 898-5776. The Commission meetings are held at City Hall, 2110 Washington Street, on the 4th Tuesday of every month at 6:30 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

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	450	Active
2	Groundwater	492	Active
3	Groundwater	450	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Paula M. Pethan at (920-898-5776).

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 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 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.

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 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM(ppb)	11	80	0	7.9	7.9		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5(ppb)	11	60	60	3	3		NO	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	.033	.027-.033	08/11/20	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADIUM (ppb)		5	5	2.2	0.0-2.2	08/11/20	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.7	0.6-0.7	08/11/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	8.27	6.22-9.50		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	11.50	10.00-11.50	08/11/2020	NO	n/a
Contaminant (units)		Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)		AL=1.3	1.3	0.135	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppm)		AL=15	0.0	14.10	2 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 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0.0	2.5	0.7-2.5	8/11/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	3.1	1.2-3.1	8/11/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0.0	0.8	0.6-0.8	8/11/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0.0	0.9	0.8-0.9	8/11/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)		3	3	0.0	0.0	8/11/2020	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants with a Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)		Site	SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)			250	0	69.80	54.6-69.8	2/19/2018		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
ALUMINUM (ppm)			0.05	0.2	.01	0.00-0.01	2/19/2018		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CHLORIDE (ppm)			250	0	32.60	26.6-32.60	2/19/2018		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
ZINC(ppm)			5	0	69.80	0.02-0.10	8/28/2017		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Additional Health Information

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 Holstein 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
2021-S1. The overflow pipe of a water storage structure shall be brought down to within 12 to 24 inches of the ground surface and shall discharge with a downward opening and a free air break over a drainage inlet structure, splash pad or riprap, per s. NR 811.64(4)(a)1, Wis. Adm. Code. The overflow pipe for the ground storage reservoir at Well 3 terminates in a horizontal direction.	12/30/2021	8/31/2022

Action Taken

The plan is to have the overflow pipe at wellhouse #3 not to diminish in size, be downward facing and have adequate distance between the storm grate and overflow pipe. We are waiting on plan approval from DNR to proceed, with a completion date of August 31, 2022.

Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAL	Health Advisory Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
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)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.

