

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report Data BRISTOL WATERWORKS VILLAGE OF, PWS ID: 23000505

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Randy R Kerkman at (262) 857-2368.

## Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Second and fourth Monday of the month 7:00 pm at the Village Hall 19801 83rd street Bristol 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 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	1155	Temp. out of Service as of 10/24/17
2	Groundwater	55	Active
3	Groundwater	1505	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Randy R Kerkman at (262) 857-2368.

## 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

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MCL	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level:</b> 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	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</b> 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	<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level:</b> 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	<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level goal:</b> 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	<b>Treatment Technique:</b> 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)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-4	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-4	80	0	1.4	1.4		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
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	2	0 - 2	2/20/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.076	0.020 - 0.076	2/20/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	1.2	0.5 - 1.2	2/20/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.8500	0.6800 - 0.8500	2/20/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating,

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	15.00	14.00 - 15.00	2/20/2017	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.7300	1 of 11 results were above the action level.	9/13/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.25	0 of 11 results were above the action level.	9/13/2017	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
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	3.0	3.0	5/10/2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

### **Contaminant Health Effects**

COPPER      Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

### **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. Bristol Waterworks Village Of 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).

# Kenosha Water Utility

## 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

(CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or (MIRDL)	MCLG or (MRDLG)	Range/ Comments	Year Tested	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological Results †</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive)	< 5% of monthly samples	0	0%	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment; E-coli is a type of coliform that is present in human and animal waste.
<b>Disinfection Results †</b>						
Free Chlorine* (ppm)	{ 4 }	{ 4 }	1.05	2018	No	Drinking water disinfectant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	0	7.91 - 17.2	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	0	12.0 - 49.8 (avg.)	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	80	0	4.8 - 14.0	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	80	0	ND	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	80	0	15.6 (avg.)	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80	0	2.9 - 6.8	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>† - Microbiological and Disinfection Results are for KWU's distribution system, provided as an informational item. These results are not applicable to other distribution systems.</b>						
Cryptosporidium	TT	0	0	2015-17	No	microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the USA
<b>Regulated Inorganic Results</b>						
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.21	2017	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.66	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	2017	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	2017	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel and pulp mills
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.11 (90th percentile)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	ND	2017	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.74 (avg.)	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	8.90 (90th percentile)	2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nickel (ppb)	100	100	0.9	2017	No	Occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.48	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	2017	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	9.4	2018	No	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	ND	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from ore processing sites
<b>Radioactive result</b>						
Radium (226+228) (pCi/L)	5	0	1.5	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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(CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or {MIRDL}	MCLG or {MRDL}	Level Found	Range/Comments	Year Tested	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program</b>							
Chromium 6 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.247	0.190 - 0.247	2014	N/A	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys
Chromium Total (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.220	0.241 - 1.220	2014	N/A	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys
Molybdenum (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.1873	ND - 1.1873	2014	N/A	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Strontium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	127.365	117.625 - 127.365	2014	N/A	Naturally occurring element; has been used in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
Vanadium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.318	0.2407 - 0.318	2014	N/A	Naturally occurring elemental metal
10 Cyanotoxins	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Freshwater Cyanobacterial (blue-green algae) blooms
Germanium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber optics, electronics and solar applications
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical
8 Pesticides	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Agricultural/residential run-off (includes insecticides, herbicides and fungicides)
1 Pesticide Byproduct (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Agricultural run-off
3 Alcohols (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Solvents, food additives, production of flavorings; consumer products such as synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations, and skin lotions
3 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	Food additives (antioxidants), production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides; used as pharmaceuticals, flavoring agents; component of coal; produced as chemical intermediates
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1850 (avg.)	1800 - 1900	2018	N/A	N/A
Bromide (ppb)	N/A	N/A	35 (avg.)	34 - 36	2018	N/A	Occurs naturally in the environment in low levels; concentrated sources include wastewater discharges from fossil fuel production and coal fired power plants, mining operations, and pesticides
Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	5.2 (avg.)	3.0 - 7.2	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic acid (MCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	5.6 (avg.)	4.0 - 8.4	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromochloroacetic acid (BCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.8 (avg.)	1.7 - 3.7	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.3 (avg.)	3.5 - 5.5	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic acid (CDBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.02 (avg.)	0.96 - 1.1	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihaloacetic acid (THAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

# Kenosha Water Utility

## 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

(CCR Data for Wholesale Customers)

Substance (Units)	MCL or (MRDL)	MCL/G or (MRDLG)	Level Found	Range/Comments	Year Tested	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Monobromoacetic acid (MBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.45 (avg.)	N.D. - .63	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic acid (DBAA) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.69 (avg.)	0.40 - 0.93	2018	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Other Monitored Parameters</b>							
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	28	25 - 28	2017	N/A	N/A
Ortho-phosphate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.19	0.13 - 0.81	2018	N/A	N/A
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.7	1.0 - 1.9	2018	N/A	Water additive to reduce corrosion of household plumbing systems
Turbidity (NTU)	< 0.30	N/A	0.030 (avg)	0.024 - 0.048	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	104 (avg)	97 - 117	2018	N/A	N/A
Conductivity (µS/cm)	N/A	N/A	306	288 - 335	2018	N/A	N/A
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	139	132 - 146	2018	N/A	N/A
Temperature (°F)	N/A	N/A	48.8	33.8 - 71.6	2018	N/A	N/A
pH (pH Units)	N/A	N/A	7.63 (avg.)	7.31 - 7.80	2018	N/A	N/A

**AL:** Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90th percentile from homes at greatest risk.

**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.

**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 contamination.

**TT:** Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### DEFINITIONS

- Abbreviations:**  
 avg: average  
 N/A: Not Applicable  
 ND: Not Detected  
 pCi/L: picocuries per liter  
 NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
 ppb: parts per billion (µg/L)  
 ppm: parts per million (mg/L)  
 µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter