

2021 Consumer Confidence Report Data

ROBERTS WATERWORKS, PWS ID:

65601349

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 Brian Anderson at (715) 760-0710.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The Village Board Meets the second Monday of each month at the Village Hall. This report will not be mailed to customers. The report is available to view at the Roberts Village Hall, Roberts Cafe and the Hazel Mackin Community Library. It will be posted at www.robertswisconsin.com. A copy is available upon request at Village Hall.

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	302	Active
2	Groundwater	303	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Brian Anderson at (715) 760-0710.

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.
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.

Term	Definition
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.
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
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.
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 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	0	0 - 0	9/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.005	0.004 - 0.005	9/8/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	9/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.6500	0.0000 - 0.6500	9/8/2020	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	7.58	7.20 - 7.80		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	2	2 - 2	9/8/2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	3.80	3.80	9/8/2020	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0370	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/7/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.00	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/7/2020	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 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	3.1	0.8 - 3.1	9/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.7	0.0 - 0.7	9/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	3.5	0.0 - 3.5	9/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	9/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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 2021)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)		250		10.20	9.97 - 10.20	8/8/2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON (ppm)		0.3		0.01	0.00 - 0.01	8/8/2017	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppm)		0.05	0.3	0.00	0.00 - 0.00	8/8/2017	Leaching from natural deposits

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. Roberts 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
Past inspection deficiencies have not been corrected as required.	7/13/2021	12/31/2022

Actions Taken

Brian Anderson and John Bond are looking at the corrections recommended. Anderson has fixed the ceiling/leaking at wellhouse #2. Copies of the cross connections were sent.

2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) CERTIFICATION

Community Water System Name: ROBERTS WATERWORKS
Community Water System ID: 65601349

You must complete and send this form, along with an actual copy of the CCR, by July 1, 2021 to your Regional DNR Drinking Water Representative at the following address:
COREY LARSON, 890 SPRUCE STREET, BALDWIN, WI 54002, 715-928-1624, FAX#: 715-684-5940

I confirm that this system's Consumer Confidence Report was distributed to customers as indicated below and information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with compliance data submitted to DNR.

Certified by:

(Name, Title) Megan Dull, Clerk (Date) March 18, 2021
(Phone) 715-749-3126 (E-mail address) vilofrft@baldwin-telecom.net

Required Delivery: This system has 501-10,000 consumers. In addition to making the CCR available to the public upon request, **at least one** of the following delivery methods is required. Check the option that was completed and include the required information. *Electronic delivery requires completion of additional information on back page.

Option 1 - CCR was distributed by mail or direct delivery to all customers served by the water system.
List method and date of delivery: _____

Option 2 - CCR was distributed electronically to all customers served by the water system. Identify the method of electronic delivery used from the back page and submit the required information.

Option 3 - CCR was published in a local newspaper **and** each customer served by the water system was informed in newspaper, water bill or other method that CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.
List method of notification that CCR will not be mailed: in the newspaper, and on quarterly billing.
Attach copy, name of publication and date. Published in the Hudson Star Observer – March 25, 2021.

Option 4 - CCR was distributed by mail, electronically or direct delivery to all customers served by the water system **and** CCR was also published in a local newspaper.
List method and date of delivery: _____
Attach copy, name of publication and date.

Good Faith Effort: If you have any non-bill paying consumers (e.g., business customers, renters, workers) you must make good faith effort to also reach these water users. **At least one** of the following methods is required, in addition to the method(s) selected above for your population. The same method may not be used for both this section and the section above. **Check all that were completed and attach the required information.**

- Published CCR in local newspaper. Copy attached.
- Posted CCR in public places. List of locations attached.
- Advertised availability of CCR upon request. Announcement attached.
- Posted CCR on the Internet at: <http://www.robertswisconsin.com>
- Mailed CCR to postal patrons in service area. Zip codes used are attached.
- Delivered multiple CCR copies to single bill addresses serving apartments, businesses, and large employers, etc. List of addresses attached.
- Delivered CCR to community organizations. Attach list.
- Other. Description attached.

Electronic Delivery: If electronic delivery was used in lieu of mailing the CCR, you must provide the additional information outlined on the back page.

Electronic Delivery Information - check which method of electronic delivery was used:

_____ **Option 1** - A bill or other mailing to customers contained a link (URL) that takes the reader directly to the CCR. The URL was prominently displayed in the mailing. It included an option for the customer to request a paper CCR and included a statement about water quality to promote readership. In addition, a separate notification was given to customers who use electronic payment, since not all customers who electronically pay their bills may receive a paper bill or open a paper bill if they do receive it.

_____ A copy of the bill or mailing is attached.

_____ A copy of the notification given to customers who use electronic payment is attached.

_____ **Option 2** - An e-mail was sent to consumers containing a link (URL) that takes the reader directly to the CCR. The e-mail included a statement encouraging readership. It also instructed how to request a paper CCR. E-mails that bounced back as undeliverable were addressed by sending the customer a CCR by another direct delivery method.

_____ A copy of the e-mail message is attached.

_____ Undeliverable e-mail messages were addressed by doing the following: _____.

_____ **Option 3** - An e-mail was sent to consumers containing an electronic copy of the CCR as an attachment in a format that can be viewed without paying for additional software (e.g., PDF format). The e-mail included a statement encouraging readership. It also instructed how to request a paper CCR. E-mails that bounced back as undeliverable were addressed by another direct delivery method.

_____ A copy of the e-mail message is attached.

_____ Undeliverable e-mail messages were addressed by doing the following: _____.

_____ **Option 4** - An e-mail was sent to consumers containing the CCR as text and tables within the message. The e-mail included a statement encouraging readership. It also instructed how to request a paper CCR. E-mails that bounced back as undeliverable were addressed by sending the customer a CCR by another direct delivery method.

_____ A copy of the e-mail message is attached.

_____ Undeliverable e-mail messages were addressed by doing the following: _____.