

2017 Consumer Confidence Report Data

Darlington Waterworks, PWS ID: 13300738

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Richard Wiederholt at (608) 776-4970.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

City Council meetings are held every 1st and 3rd Tuesday's of the month at the Darlington Municipal Building, 627 Main Street, Darlington, WI 53530

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).

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.

Source(s) of Water

| Source ID | Source | Depth (in feet) | Status |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| 2 | Groundwater | 810 | Active |
| 3 | Groundwater | 875 | Active |

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Richard Wiederholt at (608) 776-4970

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:

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, 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.

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. Darlington 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.

Definition of Terms

(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.

(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 the 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.

| Contaminant (units) | INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | BARIUM (ppm) | FLUORIDE (ppm) | NICKEL (ppb) | NITRATE (NO3-N)(ppm) | SODIUM (ppm) |
| MCL | 2 | 4 | 100 | 10 | n/a |
| MCLG | 2 | 4 | | 10 | n/a |
| Level Found | .053 | 1.1 | 1.30 | 0.70 | 3.10 |
| Range | .048-.053 | 0.8 - 1.1 | 1.10-1.30 | 0.00 - 0.70 | 2.40-3.10 |
| Sample Date (if prior to 2017) | | | | | |
| Violation | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |

| Contaminant (units) | INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | COPPER (ppm) | LEAD (ppb) |
| Action Level | AL=1.3 | AL=15 |
| MCLG | 1.3 | 0 |
| 90th percental Level Found | .240 | 3.00 |
| # of Results | * | * |
| Sample Date (if prior to 2017) | | |
| Violation | NO | NO |

* 0 of 10 results were above the action level.

| Contaminant (units) | RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS | | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|
| | RADIUM (226&228)(pCi/l) | HAA5 (ppb) | TTHM (ppb) | |
| MCL | 5 | 60 | 80 | |
| MCLG | 0 | 60 | 0 | |
| Level Found | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| Range | 1.5 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| Sample Date (if prior to 2017) | | | | |
| Violation | NO | NO | NO | |

TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT

BARIUM - Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

FLUORIDE - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

NICKEL - Nickel occurs naturally in soils; ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products

NITRATE - Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

SODIUM - n/a

COPPER - Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

LEAD - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

RADIUM - Erosion of natural deposits

HAA5 - By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHM - By-product of drinking water chlorination

This publication of the 2017 Annual Drinking Water Report will serve as the only notice that City of Darlington residents will receive. Copies are available in the City Office.

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