

# 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) CERTIFICATION

Community Water System Name: CLYMAN WATERWORKS  
Community Water System ID: 11401401

**You must complete and send this form, along with an actual copy of the CCR, by July 1, 2020 to your Regional DNR Drinking Water Representative at the following address:**  
SOPHIA STEVENSON, 3911 FISH HATCHERY RD, FITCHBURG, WI 53711, 608-576-4934, FAX#: 608-275-3338

*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: Timothy Dornfeld, Supt. (Date) 6/10/20  
(Name, Title) 940 696-3413 (E-mail address) clymanutilities@vclyman.com  
(Phone)

**Required Delivery:** This system has 500 or fewer 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: \_\_\_\_\_

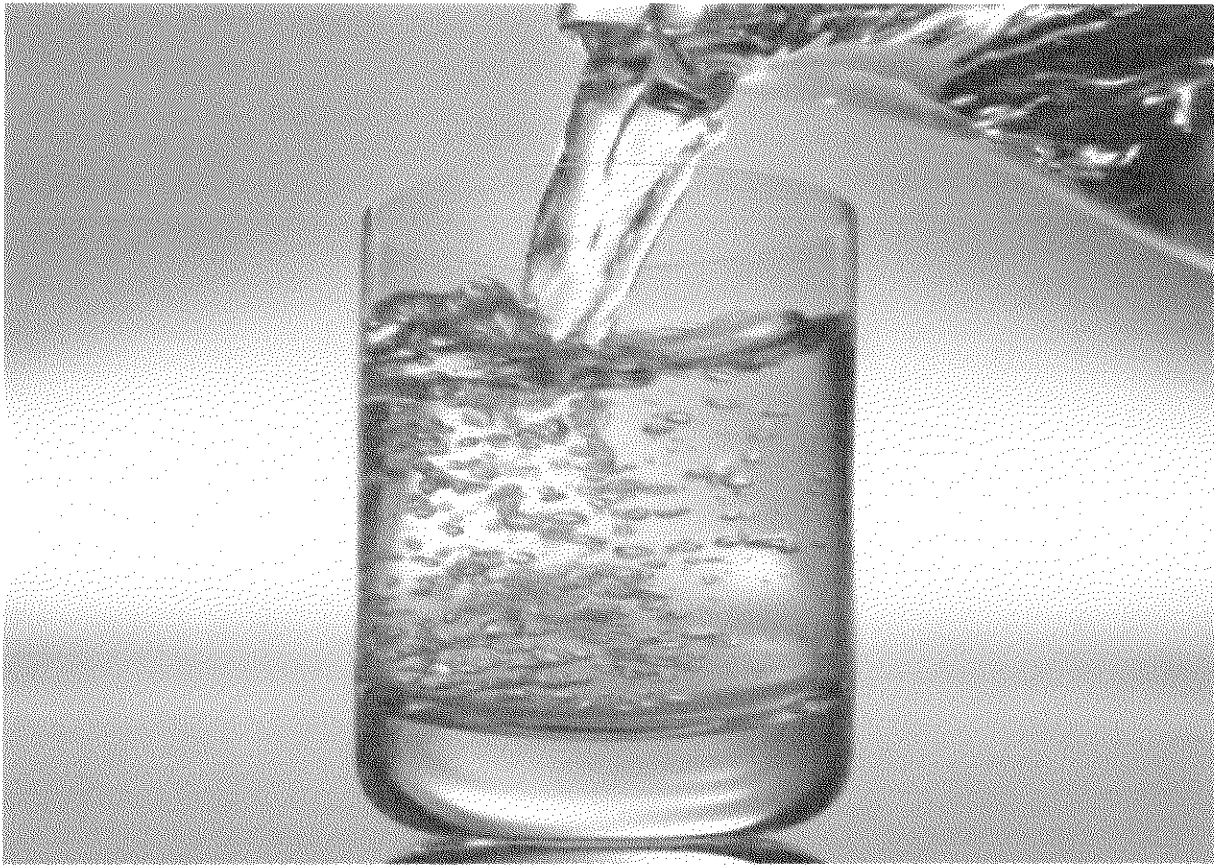
**Option 2** - CCR was distributed electronically to all customers served by the water system. Identify the method of electronic delivery used from the back page and submit the required information.

**Option 3** - A notice that the report is available upon request was delivered by mail, door-to-door delivery, or posted in an appropriate location visible to all customers served by the water system. The notice says the CCR will be delivered by fax, mail or hand upon request.  
List method and date of delivery: June 11 2020

**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://villageofclyman.org
- 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.



# Village of Clyman

## 2019 ANNUAL QUALITY WATER REPORT Consumer Confidence Report

PREPARED FOR THE  
CLYMAN UTILITY COMMISSION

BY TIM DORNFELD

# **2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data**

## **CLYMAN WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 11401401**

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

### **Water System Information**

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Tim Dornfeld at (920) 696-3413.

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

The 4th Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Clyman Village Hall, 713 Morgan St Clyman WI 53016

### **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
2	Groundwater	733	Active
3	Groundwater	623	Active
4	Groundwater	653	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Tim Dornfeld at (920) 696-3413.

## 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 I Assessment	A Level I 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.

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

## **Disinfection Byproducts**

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D2	60	60	0	0	7/25/2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM (ppb)	D2	80	0	0.4	0.4	7/25/2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	5	2 - 5	9/12/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.210	0.150 - 0.210	9/12/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	9/19/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		2.5000	1.6000 - 2.5000	9/19/2017	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 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	23.00	8.00 - 23.00	9/12/2017	No	stainless steel and alloy products. n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1235	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	7/18/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.55	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	7/18/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### 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. Clyman 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).