

2024 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, 2025 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:

(Name, Title) Tony Stangler, DPW Supervisor (Date) May 15, 2025
(Phone) 920-696-3413 (E-mail address) voc.53016@gmail.com

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: Will be posted at local post office where all residents need to come to pick up their mail, Posted May 19, 2025.

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.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. We leave copies in the post office for residents to take.

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: _____.

2024 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.

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 Tony Stangler at (920) 696-3413.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The 4th Monday of each month at the Clyman Village Hall 713 Morgan St Clyman WI at 6:00 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
2	Groundwater	733	Active
3	Groundwater	623	Active
4	Groundwater	653	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Tony Stangler 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

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.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.
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)

Term	Definition
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
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D2	60	60	0	0	7/24/2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D2	80	0	0.7	0.7	7/24/2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	7	3 - 7	3/28/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.190	0.160 - 0.190	3/28/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	3/28/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		4.7000	1.4000 - 4.7000	3/28/2023	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	0.06	0.00 - 0.06		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	1	0 - 1	3/28/2023	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	72.00	17.00 - 72.00	3/28/2023	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3400	0.0120 - 0.3800	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	6/5/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.33	0.00 - 5.90	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	6/5/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found here <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm>.

Typical Source of Contaminant		Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.			
Contaminant (units)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
PFBS (ppt)		450000	1.10	0.53 - 1.10	4/18/2023
PFHXS (ppt)		40	0.44	0.00 - 0.44	4/18/2023
PFHXA (ppt)		150000	1.30	0.00 - 1.30	4/18/2023

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	1.7	1.7	3/28/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	2.5	2.5	3/28/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	1.9	1.9	3/28/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.3	0.3	3/28/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for **arsenic**, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Clyman Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Clyman Waterworks (Tony Stangler at (920) 696-3413). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory here/by: They can come to the Village Hall at 713 Morgan St, Clyman WI to view or obtain a copy.

Other Compliance

Other Drinking Water Regulations Violations

Description of Violation	Date of Violation	Date Violation Resolved
Failed to develop an initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements and failed to make initial lead service line inventory publicly accessible	10/17/2024	12/5/2025

Actions Taken

Notified on 11/25/24 resolved on 12/6/2024. The errors were caused by blank rows of data, the blank rows were just separating the streets.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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.

We failed to develop an inventory that meets all federal requirements and/or to make the inventory publicly accessible.