

Posted at: Nekoosa Port Edwards State Bank
Kwik Trip
Town Hall - Rome

2022 Consumer Confidence Report Data

ROME WATER UTILITY

PWS ID: 70101086

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Chad Ziegler at (715) 572-4871.

Please note this information will be published on the town website at <https://romewi.com/water-utility>. Copies of this report will not be mailed to customers served by our water system.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The Rome Water Utilities Committee meets at 10 a.m. one Monday every other month at the Town of Rome Hall, 1165 Alpine Dr., Town of Rome, Nekoosa, 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. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system 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 |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| 3 | Groundwater | 83 | Active |
| 4 | Groundwater | 84 | Active |

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Chad Ziegler at (715) 572-4871.

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. |
| 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 |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Level 1 Assessment | Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems 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. |
| NTU | milligrams per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| pCi/l | Nephelometric Turbidity Units |
| ppm | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| ppb | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) |
| ppt | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) |
| ppq | parts per million, 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. |
| Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL) | Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL) do not represent health standards. |
| TCR | Total Coliform Rule |

| Term | Definition |
|------|--|
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

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.

Detected Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2022) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------------|------|-----|-------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| NICKEL (ppb) | | 100 | | 1.2000 | 1.2000 | 5/20/2020 | No | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. |
| NITRITE (NO ₂ -N) (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0.100 | 0.100 | 5/20/2020 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| SODIUM (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 6.16 | 6.16 | 5/20/2020 | No | n/a | |

| Contaminant (units) | Action Level | MCLG | 90th Percentile Level Found | Sample Date (if prior to 2022) | # of Results | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l) | | | n/a | n/a | 2.9 | 2.9 | 5/20/2020 No |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) | | | 15 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5/20/2020 No |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a) | | | n/a | n/a | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5/20/2020 No |

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. Rome Water Utility 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.