

2025 Consumer Confidence Report Data SOUTH WAYNE WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 13300771

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 Roger Trame at (608) 558-6011.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

First Wednesday of the month at 6pm at fire house

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).

2015 Consumer Confidence Report Data

SOUTH WAINE WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 1330071

The information contained in this report is based on data collected from public water utilities in Michigan. The information is intended to provide consumers with information about the quality of their drinking water. The information is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice.

Water System Information

Water System Name: South Waine Waterworks
PWS ID: 1330071

Operating for Least or Decision Affecting Your Water Quality

The quality of the water in your area is determined by the water utility.

Health Information

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Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	3.02	3.02	6/20/2023	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0757	0.0000 - 0.0843	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	9/26/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	2.3	1.1 - 3.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.4	0.0 - 0.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	2.5	1.6 - 3.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.7	0.6 - 0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production (Million tons)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Consumption (Million tons)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Exports (Million tons)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports (Million tons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stocks (Million tons)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Estimated Consumption

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Estimated Consumption (Million tons)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Production (Million tons)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Exports (Million tons)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Imports (Million tons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stocks (Million tons)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Additional Data Information

Term	Definition
	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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.081	0.081	6/20/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1	6/20/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.01	0.01		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various regions. It also contains a list of the principal towns and their population. The second part of the report deals with the various industries and the progress of the different branches of agriculture. The third part of the report deals with the various branches of commerce and the progress of the different branches of industry. The fourth part of the report deals with the various branches of science and the progress of the different branches of literature. The fifth part of the report deals with the various branches of art and the progress of the different branches of music. The sixth part of the report deals with the various branches of education and the progress of the different branches of learning. The seventh part of the report deals with the various branches of religion and the progress of the different branches of faith. The eighth part of the report deals with the various branches of law and the progress of the different branches of justice. The ninth part of the report deals with the various branches of medicine and the progress of the different branches of health. The tenth part of the report deals with the various branches of military and the progress of the different branches of war. The eleventh part of the report deals with the various branches of naval and the progress of the different branches of sea. The twelfth part of the report deals with the various branches of air and the progress of the different branches of sky. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the various branches of earth and the progress of the different branches of land. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the various branches of water and the progress of the different branches of sea. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the various branches of fire and the progress of the different branches of heat. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the various branches of air and the progress of the different branches of wind. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the various branches of earth and the progress of the different branches of soil. The eighteenth part of the report deals with the various branches of water and the progress of the different branches of rain. The nineteenth part of the report deals with the various branches of fire and the progress of the different branches of sun. The twentieth part of the report deals with the various branches of air and the progress of the different branches of moon.

General Observations

The general observations of the country are as follows: The country is a large one, and is situated in the north-western part of the continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The climate is temperate, and the soil is fertile. The population is increasing rapidly, and the country is becoming more and more civilized. The progress of the various branches of industry and commerce is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more powerful. The progress of the various branches of science and literature is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more enlightened. The progress of the various branches of art and music is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more refined. The progress of the various branches of education and learning is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more advanced. The progress of the various branches of religion and faith is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more devout. The progress of the various branches of law and justice is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more equitable. The progress of the various branches of medicine and health is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more healthy. The progress of the various branches of military and war is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more formidable. The progress of the various branches of naval and sea is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more powerful. The progress of the various branches of air and sky is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more elevated. The progress of the various branches of earth and land is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more extensive. The progress of the various branches of water and sea is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more fertile. The progress of the various branches of fire and heat is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more warm. The progress of the various branches of air and wind is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more breezy. The progress of the various branches of earth and soil is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more productive. The progress of the various branches of water and rain is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more moist. The progress of the various branches of fire and sun is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more bright. The progress of the various branches of air and moon is also very rapid, and the country is becoming more and more serene.

Particular Observations

Particular Observations	General Observations	Particular Observations	General Observations
1. The progress of the various branches of industry and commerce is very rapid.	2. The progress of the various branches of science and literature is very rapid.	3. The progress of the various branches of art and music is very rapid.	4. The progress of the various branches of education and learning is very rapid.
5. The progress of the various branches of religion and faith is very rapid.	6. The progress of the various branches of law and justice is very rapid.	7. The progress of the various branches of medicine and health is very rapid.	8. The progress of the various branches of military and war is very rapid.
9. The progress of the various branches of naval and sea is very rapid.	10. The progress of the various branches of air and sky is very rapid.	11. The progress of the various branches of earth and land is very rapid.	12. The progress of the various branches of water and sea is very rapid.
13. The progress of the various branches of fire and heat is very rapid.	14. The progress of the various branches of air and wind is very rapid.	15. The progress of the various branches of earth and soil is very rapid.	16. The progress of the various branches of water and rain is very rapid.
17. The progress of the various branches of fire and sun is very rapid.	18. The progress of the various branches of air and moon is very rapid.	19. The progress of the various branches of earth and soil is very rapid.	20. The progress of the various branches of water and rain is very rapid.

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. South Wayne Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact South Wayne Waterworks (Roger Trame at (608) 558-6011). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We developed an inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system. You can access the inventory by following these instructions: southwayne.com

Term	Definition
	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	millirem 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
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

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of the current state of the field and the potential for future research. The authors emphasize the significance of the findings and the implications for practice and policy.

The second part of the paper presents a detailed analysis of the data and the results of the study. It includes a thorough discussion of the statistical methods used and the interpretation of the findings. The authors provide a clear and concise summary of the key results and their implications.

The third part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the potential for future research. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the current study and suggests areas for further investigation. The authors also discuss the practical implications of the findings and the potential for future research.

The final part of the paper provides a conclusion and a summary of the main findings. It reiterates the importance of the research and the implications of the findings. The authors conclude by emphasizing the need for continued research in this area and the potential for future research.

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	595	Active
3	Groundwater	626	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Roger Trame at (608) 558-6011.

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 and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system. The study is divided into two main parts: a theoretical analysis and an experimental evaluation.

Theoretical Analysis

The theoretical analysis is based on the principles of the proposed system. It involves a detailed examination of the system's architecture and the underlying mechanisms that govern its operation. This analysis is essential for understanding the system's behavior and for identifying potential areas of improvement.

The analysis is based on the following assumptions:

- 1. The system is assumed to be a closed system, meaning that no external inputs or outputs are considered.
- 2. The system is assumed to be in a steady state, meaning that its behavior does not change over time.
- 3. The system is assumed to be linear, meaning that its response to an input is directly proportional to the input.
- 4. The system is assumed to be time-invariant, meaning that its behavior does not change over time.
- 5. The system is assumed to be deterministic, meaning that its behavior is completely predictable.

The analysis shows that the proposed system is capable of achieving a high level of performance. It is able to handle a wide range of inputs and to produce a high quality output. The system is also able to adapt to changing conditions and to maintain its performance over time.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that the proposed system is a promising approach to the problem of system performance. It is able to achieve a high level of performance and to adapt to changing conditions. The system is also able to maintain its performance over time. This makes it a valuable tool for system designers.