2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data CRIVITZ WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 43804112

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Rudi Jensen at (715) 854-2030.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Committee meetings are held on an as needed basis and are publicly posted. The Village Board holds regular meetings on the 4th Wednesday of each month at 6 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
1	Groundwater	50	Active
2	Groundwater	172	Active
3	Groundwater	185	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Rudi Jensen at (715) 854-2030.

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.
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.
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

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)	Violation	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	No	D8	60	60	3	3		By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	No	D8	80	0	13.1	13.1		By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	No	2	2	0.012	0.009 - 0.012	8/24/23	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	No	4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	8/24/23	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	No	100		1.2000	0.0000 - 1.2000	8/24/23	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is

Contaminant (units)	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Typical Source of Contaminant
							often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	No	10	10	1.50	1.20 1.50		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	No	n/a	n/a	7.40	3.60 - 7.40	8/24/23	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Violation	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	No	AL=1.3	1.3	0.6600	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	9/7/23	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	No	AL=15	0	0.27	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	9/7/23	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.

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 2023)**
PFBS (ppt)		450000	0.53	0.00 - 0.53	6/14/23
PFHXS (ppt)		40	1.70	0.00 - 1.70	6/14/23
PFOS (ppt)		20	0.35	0.00 - 0.35	6/14/23
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)		20	0.35	0.00 - 0.35	6/14/23

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	**Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Found**	**Range**	**Sample Date (if prior to 2023)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	No	15	0	1.2	0.5 - 1.2	7/15/2020	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	No	5	0	0.8	0.0 - 0.8	7/15/2020	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	No	30	0	0.6	0.5 - 0.6	7/15/2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

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. Crivitz 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 Crivitz Waterworks (Rudi Jensen at (715) 927-2359). 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: https://www.villageofcrivitz.com/utility

Other Compliance

Lead Consumer Notice

During the year, we failed to provide lead results to persons served at the sites that were tested as required by the Lead and Copper Rule.

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	10/17/2024	3/6/2025

Actions Taken

Our initial service line materials list was submitted on time. There was a discrepancy with the total number of service lines on the submitted list vs the PSC lateral line list. This discrepancy was caused by accounts with irrigation meters being counted twice. This error was fixed. Our inventory has been submitted and approved by the EPA. It should also be noted that the Village of Crivitz has never had any lead service lines in its system.

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.

Noncompliance with Recordkeeping and Compliance Data

Lead and Copper results were sent out on time, however the DNR Certification was not submitted to the DNR by the end of 2023 causing the violation. This was corrected on 1/8/24.