

2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data

RIPON WATER UTILITY, PWS ID: 42004765

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Jim Jacobs at (920) 748-4900.

The Ripon Water Utility continually works to improve the water distribution and meter reading systems. Due to the City not undertaking a street rehabilitation project in 2019, we hired an additional staff operator to assist in system maintenance and operations. The department had also purchased a valve turning unit to expedite the annual valve turning program and the uni-directional hydrant flushing. To assist our customers and our staff to detect leaks earlier, we began purchasing cellular-based water meter registers. With these registers, the customer and staff have the ability to see online, their water usage at any time. Staff replaced two fire hydrants and one 8" distribution system valve to improve the distribution system. Please respond to our colored Door-Hanger Notices to help us continue to install radio and cellular-based meters to serve our customers better. The Water Utility will not mail the CCR to its customers but it is available on the City website, www.cityofripon.com and upon request.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

City Council Meetings are held at City Hall, 100 Jackson Street, Ripon, WI 54971, the second Tuesday and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. Agendas are available on the City website, www.cityofripon.com and on site.

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
5	Groundwater	380	Active
6	Groundwater	185	Active
8	Groundwater	130	Active
9	Groundwater	320	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Jim Jacobs at (920) 748-4900.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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)
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 pictograms 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)	D-1	60	60	3	3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-1	80	0	12.0	12.0		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	1	1	7/11/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.089	0.089	7/11/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.7	0.7	7/11/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		4.5000	4.5000	7/11/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	2.00	0.16 - 2.00		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	61.00	61.00	7/11/2017	No	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	0.4100	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	9/29/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	28.00	4 of 20 results were above the action level.	9/19/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)
SULFATE (ppm)	53.00	52.00 - 53.00	11/28/2017

Volatil Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)		5	0	0.9	0.0 - 0.9		No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant Health Effects

LEAD Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Ripon 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.

Other Compliance

Monitoring Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Fail to collect Routine Samples - RTCR	Microbiological Contaminants	Distribution System	1/1/2019	1/31/2019

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken

In January 2019 two winter storms prevented our parcel carrier from picking up our samples so that they could arrive at the laboratory on time for analysis. In the future, we will monitor the weather more closely to prevent weather-related delays.

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
S2. All water storage facilities 10,000 gallons or greater in volume shall be inspected a minimum of every five years by a professional tank inspection firm or by a registered professional engineer, per s. NR 810.14, Wis. Adm. Code. Only one of the City's eight water storage facilities has been inspected in the past five years.	5/3/2019	12/31/2020
S1. The water supplier is responsible for maintaining or contracting for an adequate number of trained staff to perform all duties necessary, performing maintenance and replacement of equipment when necessary to keep the facilities in good operating condition, and ensuring that sufficient fiscal resources are available for adequate operation and maintenance, per s. NR 810.03, Wis. Adm. Code. The City lacks such technical, managerial, and financial capacity.	5/3/2019	6/1/2021

Actions Taken

The Water Utility has been working with an engineering firm in 2019 to have their water storage facilities inspected. All but one of the water storage facilities have been cleaned and inspected. We are completing the inspections in 2020. In March 2019, the Water Utility hired an additional

staff water operator to assist with maintenance and operations of our facilities. With over 80 years of collective operations experience, our staff is continually seeking educational opportunities to enhance their knowledge to operate our facilities in safe manner. Unlike most Water Utilities in the state, Ripon recently purchased the water utility from Alliant Energy in 2005. Paying off the system will not be complete until 2029. The Utility strives to maintain the water system while paying down the debt.