2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data

COTTAGE GROVE WATER UTILITY

Village of Cottage Grove
Water Utility
www.village.cottage-grove.wi.us/

210 Progress Dr.
Cottage Grove, WI
608-839-5813

Note from the Director: COVID–19 and Your Water

I want to take this opportunity to reassure all customers of the Cottage Grove Water Utility that our staff continues to work, day in and day out, to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

According to the Center for Disease Control:

> *The virus that causes COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water. Conventional water treatment methods that use filtration and disinfection, such as those in most municipal drinking water systems, should remove or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19.*

The Village water system is served by three, deep groundwater wells. The high-quality aquifer supplying our drinking water requires little treatment. The water is treated with chlorine for disinfection; a small amount of chlorine kills any viruses or bacteria that may be present in groundwater. Chlorine then travels with our water to maintain disinfection throughout the system. Our staff tests daily to ensure the safety of the product delivered to your tap.

If you would like more detail on how we keep your drinking water safe, or would like to know more about any information contained in this report, please contact me at 608-839-5813 or by email at: jlarson@village.cottage-grove.wi.us.

Stay healthy.

Sincerely,

JJ Larson, Director of Public Works & Utilities

Have your voice heard

The Utility Commission meets the second Wednesday of every month at 5:00pm in the Municipal Services Building located at 210 Progress Dr.

The Commission take public comment at each meeting.

Where's Our Water Come From?

The Village Utility is supplied by three active wells:

The Village water system consists of two pressure zones. Wells 2 and 3 feed one zone and Well 4 feeds the other under normal operating conditions. The boundaries of the zones are controlled by pressure-regulating valving infrastructure (PRVs). This offers automated redundancy in each zone should water be needed to feed from one zone to another due to increased demand (main break or large fire).

- Well #2, installed in 1972 (re-drilled in 2002), is 550 feet deep.
- Well #3, installed in 1993, is drilled to 530 feet deep.
- Well # 4, installed in 2003, is drilled to 675 feet deep.

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).

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

The following list of definitions will help in understanding the information contained on the following tables

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 picograms 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)	D6	60	60	0	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D6	80	0	6.4	6.4		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
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.013	0.007 - 0.013	2/13/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	2/13/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		2.7300	0.0000 - 2.7300	2/13/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	3.14	3.03 - 3.14	2/13/2017	No	n/a

Lead in our Water?

Lead has been a very high-profile concern in the water industry for years. In 1991, EPA published a regulation to control lead and copper in drinking water. This regulation is known as the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), and the Village is required to conduct LCR compliance testing every three years. Below are the results of the most recent round of testing, completed in 2017. Please note, the Village water system has no known lead service lines and no instances of lead level exceedance in 2017. The Utility will conduct another round of testing in 2020, with results available in next year's report.

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	0.1760	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	8/8/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.63	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	8/8/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information on Lead

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. The Cottage Grove 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

The Utility was noticed by regulators in June of 2019 that our system would be required to implement a comprehensive Cross-Connection Control Program by December 31, 2020. The Utility Commission had authorized funding for a program to begin in 2019 and staff was already working on development at the time of the notification.

The Utility now utilizes a third-party contractor specializing in cross-connection protection and compliance and is now conducting inspections at frequencies that meet or exceed regulatory requirements.