

2018 Consumer Confidence Report Data

OMRO WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 47103573

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Steve Cady at (920) 685-7025.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Omro City Hall, 205 S. Webster Ave, Omro, WI 54963. Monday - Friday 8am to 4pm

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	202	Active
2	Groundwater	285	Active
3	Groundwater		New Well Not Yet in Service

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Steve Cady at (920) 685-7025.

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

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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)

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 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-5	60	60	1		1 No		By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-5	80	0	7.3	7.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1	7/19/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.082	0.065 - 0.082	7/19/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm) 0.6			0.5 4 4	- 0.6		7/19/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.7000	1.5000 - 1.7000	7/19/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in

								electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	1.80	0.95 - 1.80		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	12.00	12.00	7/19/2017	No	n/a
THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb)		2	0.5	0.4	0.0 - 0.4	7/19/2017	No	Leaching from oreprocessing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

			90th		# of	Sample		Typical Source
Contaminant (units)	Action Level	Percentile	MCLG	Level Found	prior	Date (if Results to 2018)	Violation	of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.9700	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		6/14/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.50	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		6/13/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	3.0	0.0 - 3.0	7/19/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	4.1	1.5 - 4.1	7/19/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	3.0	0.0 - 3.0	7/19/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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. Omro Waterworks 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

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

		MCL	MCLG	VALUE	LIMIT/RANGE
WELL #1	BROMIDE (TEST #1)	NR	NR	26.909 ug/L	NL/NR
	BROMIDE (TEST #2)	NR	NR	25.274 ug/L	NL/NR
	TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	MANGANESE (TEST #1)	NR	NR	34.586 ug/L	NL/NR
	MANGANESE (TEST #2)	NR	NR	35.635 ug/L	NL/NR
	GERMANIUM	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	CHLORPYRIFOS	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	TOTAL PERMETHRIN	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	ALPHA HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	DIMETHIPIN	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	OXYFLUORFEN	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	PROFENOFOS	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	TEBUCONAZOLE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	TRIBUFOS	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	ETHOPROP	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	O-TOLUIDINE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	QUINOLINE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	1-BUTANOL	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	2-METHOXYETHANOL	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	2-PROPEN-1-OL	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR

WELL #2	BROMIDE (TEST #1)	NR	NR	60.124 ug/L	NL/NR
	BROMIDE (TEST #2)	NR	NR	34.99 ug/L	NL/NR
	TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	MANGANESE (TEST #1)	NR	NR	153.225 ug/L	NL/NR
	MANGANESE (TEST #2)	NR	NR	145.87 ug/L	NL/NR
	GERMANIUM	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	CHLORPYRIFOS	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	TOTAL PERMETHRIN	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR

	ALPHA HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	DIMETHIPIN	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	OXYFLUORFEN	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	PROFENOFOS	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	TEBUCONAZOLE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	TRIBUFOS	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	ETHOPROP	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	O-TOLUIDINE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	QUINOLINE	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	1-BUTANOL	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	2-METHOXYETHANOL	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR
	2-PROPEN-1-OL	NR	NR	NONE	NL/NR

Distribution System

		MCL	MCLG	VALUE	LIMIT/RANGE
HAA6Br	TEST #1	NR		2.525 ug/L	NL/NR
	TEST #2	NR	NR	1.23 ug/L	NL/NR
	TEST #3	NR	NR	1.825 ug/L	NL/NR
	TEST #4	NR	NR	2.417 ug/L	NL/NR
HAA9	TEST #1	NR	NR	2.725 ug/L	NL/NR
	TEST #2	NR	NR	1.23 ug/L	NL/NR
	TEST #3	NR	NR	2.723 ug/L	NL/NR
	TEST #4	NR	NR	1.825 ug/L	NL/NR

NR

Information on Monitoring of Cryptosporidium

The City of Omro did not monitor for Cryptosporidium in 2018.

Radon Results

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Level Found	RADON
(pCi/l)	3/7/2017	170.00	

Health Information

Radon is a radioactive gas that has no color, odor, or taste. Radon occurs naturally in waters across the United States and it can move through the ground and into homes via cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also be released directly from drinking water by agitation that occurs during showers, clothes and dish washing. Radon entering homes from drinking water is generally quite little compared to what enters through the foundation. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air contaminated with radon can increase the risk of lung cancer, particularly for persons who also smoke cigarettes.

Drinking water containing radon may also increase risk of stomach cancer, but the risk associated with drinking water is generally significantly less than the threat posed by radon in air. If you are concerned about your radon exposure, you should test the air in your home. If testing indicates a radon concentration of 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/l) or greater, you may benefit from a treatment system that would reduce radon levels in your home. For additional information call the State Radon Health Center at (888-LOW-RADON) or EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).