

Ledgeview Sanitary District #2

2022 Consumer Confidence Report



Quality On Tap!

Este informe contiene informacion 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

The Ledgeview Sanitary District #2 is proud to present the 2022 Consumer Confidence Report. The information contained in this report proves the high quality of water and service provided to you and your family. The District is committed to provide you with a safe and reliable water system and hope you find the information below useful. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Andy Tenor, Certified Systems Operator, at (920) 336-3360 extension 111. We also invite you to attend any of our Ledgeview Sanitary District meetings held the first Wednesday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the Ledgeview Community Center located at 3700 Dickinson Road. If you would like to access this report online please go to www.ledgeviewwisconsin.com/2022ConsumerConfidenceReport.

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:

Purchased Water From:

Source ID	Source	Depth	Status	PWS ID	PWS NAME
1	Groundwater	871ft	Active	43602878	Central Brown County Water Authority
2	Purchased Surface Water		Active	43603648	Manitowoc Waterworks

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.

Definition of Terms:

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements that a water system must follow.
HA & HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory 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.
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.
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).
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.
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.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

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 – Monitoring Conducted by Ledgeview

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	10	60	60	18	13-23		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	10	80	0	43.6	25.5-62.4		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM5A	60	60	25	15-39		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM5A	80	0	50.1	31.2-73.3		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants – Monitoring Conducted by Ledgeview

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.6680	0 of 20 results were above the action level	8/4/20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	5.80	1 of 20 results were above the action level	8/6/20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

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.

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. Ledgeview Sanitary District 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.

PURCHASED WATER

Our water system purchases water from Central Brown County Water Authority. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, the tables below show the detected contaminants from the testing conducted by Central Brown County Water Authority.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.022	0.022		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE (No ₃ +No ₂) (ppm)	10	10	0.33	0.33		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.46	0.46	2/18/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.313	0.313	2/18/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides & Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)	3	3	0.028	0.028	8/11/20	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants with a Public health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Public Health Groundwater Standard (PHGS), Health Advisory Level (HAL), or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are NO violations for detection of contaminants that exceed HAL, PHGS or SMCL. SMCL are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. PHGS and HAL are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)	250		22	22		Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

[Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon](#)

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2022. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

[Turbidity Monitoring](#)

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm the effectiveness of the Manitowoc Water filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. During the water, the highest single, entry point turbidity measurement was 0.04 NTU.

[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 2022)
METOLACHLOR (DUAL) (ppb)	0.01	0.01	8/11/20
SODIUM (ppm)	7.7	7.7	
MANGANESE (ppb)	0.7	0.7	2018 MANITOWOC UCMR 4

