

CITY OF SPARTA WATER UTILITY

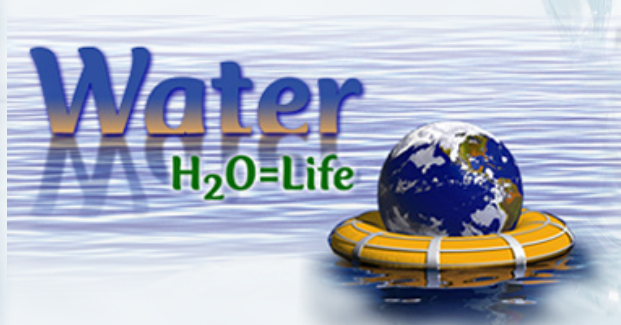
201 West Oak Street • Sparta, WI 54656 • (608) 269-4340

HEALTH INFORMATION

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 system 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Please call our office at (608) 269-4340 if you have questions. We will not be mailing this report to customers however it is available at City Hall upon request or on the City of Sparta's website www.spartawisconsin.org.

We at the Sparta Water Utility work very hard to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.



This notice will not be individually mailed to our customers

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

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 contaminant, 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have a drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Este informe contiene información 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.

We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our sources of water are from the six wells listed below.

| Source ID | Source | Depth (in feet) | Status |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| 2 | Groundwater | 165 | Active |
| 4 | Groundwater | 185 | Active |
| 6 | Groundwater | 222 | Active |
| 7 | Groundwater | 264 | Active |
| 9 | Groundwater | 286 | Active |
| 10 | Groundwater | 300 | Active |

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you would like to know more information contained in this report, please contact Todd A. Hanson at (608) 633-0215. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the council chambers at Sparta City Hall.

Sparta Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table shows the result of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. PFAS testing results were completed with "none detected" at all of sampling locations per DNR monitoring requirements in 2023.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatments which a water system must follow.

Health Advisory (HA): An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects

information.

Health Advisory Level (HAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

Hazard Index (HI): A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.

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: is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why and E. Coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Containment Level Goal (MCLG): 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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL): Secondary drinking water standards for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.

TCR: Total Coliform Rule

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

PWS ID 64202974 SPARTA WATERWORKS FOR 2023

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 these 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 BY-PRODUCTS

| Contaminant (units) | SITE | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Date of Sample <i>(If prior to 2023)</i> | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------|---|-----------|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | D-19 | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 7/14/2022 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | D-21 | 80 | 0 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 7/14/2022 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Date of Sample <i>(If prior to 2023)</i> | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-------------|-----------------|---|-----------|--|
| ARSENIC (ppb) | 10 | n/a | 2 | 0-2 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.050 | 0.009-0.059 | | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.0-1.0 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL (ppb) | 100 | | 4.3400 | 0.0000 - 4.3400 | | NO | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. |
| NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 5.93 | 0.00-6.52 | | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| SODIUM (ppm) | N/A | N/A | 17.80 | 4.23-17.80 | | NO | N/A |

| Contaminant (units) | Action Level | MCLG | 90th Percentile Level Found | # of Results | Date of Sample <i>(If prior to 2023)</i> | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------|--|
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.3360 | 1 of 30 results were above action level | | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations |
| LEAD (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 1.40 | 0 of 30 results were above action level | | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Date of Sample <i>(If prior to 2023)</i> | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|-------------|----------|---|-----------|-------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) | 15 | 0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) | 5 | 0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a) | N/A | N/A | 2.5 | -0.4-2.5 | 1/21/2020 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l) | 30 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Date of Sample <i>(If prior to 2023)</i> | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|---------|---|-----------|--|
| ATRAZINE (ppb) | 3 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.0-0.0 | | NO | Runoff from herbicide use on row crops |

PWS ID 64202974 SPARTA WATERWORKS FOR 2023

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 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 or detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Public Health Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor or color. Public Health Groundwater Standards and Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

| Contaminant (units) | SMCL (ppm) | PHGS or HAL (ppm) | Level Found | Range | Date of Sample <i>(If prior to 2023)</i> | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| SULFATE (ppm) | 250 | | 24.70 | 13.90-24.70 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes |

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 regulations is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

| Contaminant (units) | Level Found | Range | Date of Sample <i>(If prior to 2023)</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| CHLOROMETHANE (METHYLCHLORIDE) (ppb) | 1.53 | 0.00 - 1.53 | |
| BROMOMETHANE (ppb) | 2.88 | 0.00 - 2.88 | |

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS
ALPHA EMITTERS

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS
COPPER

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, or suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

FLUORIDE

Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

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. Sparta 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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should not consume water with nitrate concentrations that exceed 10 ppm. There is some evidence of an association between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water during the first weeks of pregnancy and certain birth defects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services

recommends people of all ages avoid long-term consumption of water that has nitrate level greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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. Sparta 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 minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

INFORMATION ON MONITORING FOR CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND RADON

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2023. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.