

# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data

## SCOTT WATER UTILITY DIST, PWS ID: 40500713

### Water System Information

If you would like to know, more about the information contained in this report, please contact Leonard (Lee) VandenLangenberg at 920-660-5030 or [operator@townofscott.com](mailto:operator@townofscott.com).

### Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Town of Scott town hall 2621 Jody Dr New Franken WI 54229 Every second Monday of the month at 5:00 PM.

### 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	1235	Active
2	Purchased Surface Water		Active
3	Purchased Surface Water		Active

### Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
40503562	GREEN BAY WATERWORKS

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Leonard (Lee) VandenLangenberg at 920-660-5030.

# 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
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA and 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)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
PHGS	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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. 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.
ug/L	micrograms per liter or parts per billion

## Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation
BROMATE (ppb)	10	10	2.3	0.0 - 8.8	No

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1.10	nd – 1.10	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.02	.019 – 0.02		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.79	0.75 – 0.82		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.26 - 0.32		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	n/a	1.1	Nd - 1.1	2022	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products

### Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	n/a	0.8	0.8	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.4	0.4	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	30	n/a	0.4	0.4	4/6/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

## PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Typical Source of Contaminant: Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.

Contaminant (units)	Date Tested	RPHGS or HAL (ppt)	Level Found	Range
PFPeA (ppt)	2023	n/a	1.50	1.40 – 1.60
PFHpA (ppt)	2023	n/a	1.05	0.86 – 1.50
FOSA (ppt)	2023	20	6.55	6.50 – 6.60
PFBA (ppt)	2023	10000	1.80	1.70 – 1.90
PFBS (ppt)	2023	450000	0.32	0.32 - 0.57
PFHxA (ppt)	2024	40	0.73	0.0 – 0.73
PFHxS (ppt)	2024	150000	1.40	.96 – 1.40
PFNA (ppt)	2023	30	0.57	nd – 0.57
PFOS (ppt)	2024	20	2.20	1.50 – 2.20
PFOA (ppt)	2024	20	2.0	1.40 – 2.0
PFPeS (ppt)	2023	n/a	0.55	nd – 0.55

## 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 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.

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (If prior to 2024)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250	n/a	16	16		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
SULFATE (ppm)	250	n/a	22	21 - 22		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	0.3	0.00053	0.00053	2023	Leaching from natural deposits
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (ppm)	500	n/a	170	100 - 170		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
pH	6.5 – 8.5	n/a	7.7	7.7		Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Silver (ppm)	0.1	0.05	0.0013	0.0013	2023	Runoff from industrial waste
Zinc (ppm)	5.0	n/a	0.0018	Nd-0.0018		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)	3	3	0.0095	0.0071 – 0.0095	2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

## 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.

Within the last 12 months, we conducted Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring in accordance with US EPA rules. We are required to inform you of this sampling. We are only required to include results showing detections within this report; however, if you would like a copy of all results, please contact Green Bay Waterworks at (920) 845-2031.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
SODIUM (ppm)	8.7	8.3 – 8.7	

## Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single, entry point turbidity measurement was 0.04 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

## Cryptosporidium Monitoring

Cryptosporidium is tested for monthly. At no time was there any detections for cryptosporidium on the raw or tap water.

## Distribution System Monitoring

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D3	60	60	7	5 – 8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D9	80	0	53.7	33.3 - 65.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.5720	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	07/21/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.80	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	08/04/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Scott Distribution System participated in UCMR4 in 2020. No Detects to Report.

## **Additional Health Information**

**Lead** can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Scott Water Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Scott Water Utility District (Leonard VandenLangenberg at (920) 660-5030). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **Additional Information on Service Line Materials**

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory here/by: contacting Leonard (Lee) VandenLangenberg at 920-660-5030 or [operator@townofscott.com](mailto:operator@townofscott.com).