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.

Additional Health Information

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. Wis Rapids Water Works & Lighting Comm 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.

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.

Water Works and Lighting Commission

Administrative Office Located at: 221 16th Street South Wisconsin Rapids, WI

Phone: 715-423-6300
Fax: 715-423-2831

Web: http://wrwwlc.com/water/water-quality.php

E-mail: water@wrwwlc.com

Hours: 7:00am - 4:30pm
Monday - Friday

Member of:

American Water Works Association (AWWA)

Key to Table

How to Read The Water Quality Table
The results of tests performed in 2009 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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

HA=Health Advisory: An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information.

HAL=Health Advisory Level: 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.

HI=Hazard Index: 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: 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

MRDRL=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

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.

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 Maximum Contaminant Levels: 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

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

Wisconsin Rapids Water Works and Lighting Commission

2023 Annual Drinking Water Report

This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by Wisconsin Rapids. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests for 2023 as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

Water Source(s)

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	61	Active
2	Groundwater	62	Active
3	Groundwater	63	Active
4	Groundwater	70	Active
5	Groundwater	69	Temporarily Inactive as of 10/26/2023

Important 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:
(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
(B) 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.
(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
(D) 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.
(E) 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.

For more information, call *Adam Breunig* with
Wisconsin Rapids Water Works & Lighting Commission at 715-423-6330.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular board meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month in the Conference Room of Water & Light at 2:00PM, located at 221 16th Street South.
Public is welcome.

Wisconsin Rapids Water Quality Table

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 2023)*	*Violation*	*Typical Source of Contaminant*
HAA5 (ppb)	D-51	60	60	27	15-36		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-51	80	0	47.5	27.4-65.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM-4	60	60	28	19-35		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM-4	80	0	49.3	44.5-54.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM-6	60	60	34	27-36		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM-6	80	0	41.8	36.0-49.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM-3/5	60	60	25	13-38		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM-3/5	80	0	43.5	23.0-52.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

PFAS Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	*HAL*	*Level Found*	*Range*	*Sample Date (if Prior to 2023)*
PFBS (ppt)	450000	1.50	1.40-1.60	
PFHXS (ppt)	40	.71	.60-.80	
PFHXA (ppt)	150000	1.20	1.10-1.30	
PFOS (ppt)	20	1.77	1.50-2.00	
PFAS (ppt)	20	.95	.93-.98	
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)	20	2.72	2.44-2.93	

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Level Found*	*Range*	*Sample Date (if Prior to 2023)*	*Violation*	*Typical Source of Contaminant*
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.023	.023		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1700	0 of 30 results were above the action level	10/1/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.8	.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	10.00	2 of 30 results were above the action level	8/14/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.79	.79		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	43.00	43.00		No	Household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	*MCL*	*MCLG*	*Level Found*	*Range*	*Sample Date (if Prior to 2022)*	*Violation*	*Typical Source of Contaminant*
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE (ppb)	50	50	0.0	0.0		No	Discharge from chemical factories

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	0.9	0.9		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.0	0.0		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	*SMCL*	*HAL*	*Level Found*	*Range*	*Sample Date (if Prior to 2022)*	*Typical Source of Contaminant*
CHLORIDE (ppm)	250		37.00	37.00	9/9/2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON (ppm)	0.3		0.09	0.09	9/9/2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppm)	0.05	0.3	0.00	0.00	9/9/2020	Leaching from natural deposits
SULFATE (ppm)	250		15.00	15.00		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes