

2023 Consumer Confidence Report Data

DRESSER WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 64903366

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.

It covers 80% of the earth and makes up 75% of your body. Every living thing relies on it every day. From our morning showers to the grass that beautifies our yards, the clean dishes we set our tables and the river that churns out the electricity we need to light up our homes, water saturates our lives. We pump it. We deliver it. We test it. We meter it. We flush it. We store it. We treat it. We sell it. We bathe in it. We cook with it. We freeze it. We clean with it. We water lawns and gardens with it. We need to conserve it. And last, but not least, we drink it.

This **Annual Drinking Water 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 distribution process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water, and also are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

Our water source is derived from the lower St. Croix Sandstone Aquifer and obtains its water from two wells, as well #2 (Soo Ave.) and well #3 (Water Tower). Well #2 was constructed in 1949, is 251 feet deep and has a pumping capacity of about 300 gallons per minute (gpm). Well #3 was constructed in 1974, is 259 feet deep and is capable of pumping about 330 gpm. The village also maintains a power generator in the event of an electrical emergency. Also, with the assistance of the Wisconsin Rural Water Association, we have developed a Wellhead Protection Plan, which was implemented along with a Wellhead Protection Ordinance.

The distribution system contains about 9.5 miles of water main (pipes) of various sizes, from four inches in diameter to ten inches in diameter. We also have an elevated steel storage tank that was constructed in 1974 near well #3. The tank has a capacity of 200,000 gallons and is 108 feet in height. The village also has 2 trained and certified water operators on their staff.

In addition, we would like to remind you that drinking water is our most valuable commodity. Please learn to conserve. A dripping faucet or fixture can waste 3 gallons of water a day....a total of 1095 gallons per year! If that water is escaping into a sanitary sewer, these costs will more than quadruple.

The Village of Dresser Water Utility monitors for elements in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023.

Water System Information

If you have any questions concerning your Water Utility, please contact Jodi Gilbert, Village Clerk, at (715) 755-2940 between the hours of 8am and 4:30pm. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Matt Koch at (715) 755-2940.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Village Board meetings are held on the first Monday of every month at 6:30pm at the village municipal office, 102 W Main street Dresser, WI 54009.

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
2	Groundwater	251	Active
3	Groundwater	259	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Matt Koch at (715) 755-2940.

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.
HI	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
MRDL	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	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	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.

Term	Definition
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s). All assessments were completed on time.

Assessments

Assessment Description	Status	Due Date	Completed	Violation
Perform Level 1 Assessment: Multiple Total Coliform-positive samples	COMPLETE	11/12/2023	10/17/2023	No

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.014	0.012 - 0.014			No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	1	0 - 1			No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1			No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	1.60	1.30 - 1.60		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	6.70	3.40 - 6.70		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1590	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.00	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 lists 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)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)
PFBS (ppt)		450000	1.80	1.70 - 1.80	
PFHXS (ppt)		40	0.49	0.00 - 0.49	

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	0.4	0.0 - 0.4	9/16/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.9	0.6 - 0.9	9/16/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	9/16/2020	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. Dresser 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 Information on Dresser's Water Monitoring

The Village of Dresser and the Department of Natural Resources also tested for other contaminants and are available upon request at the Village Office.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2023. We would like to inform you that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some elements have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the Dresser Water Utility work diligently 365 days a year to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Village of Dresser

Matt Koch & Luke Loescher - Public Works/Water Utility Operators