



City of Owen, Clark County 2019 WATER REPORT



June 2020

This report is the annual Water Quality Report for the City of Owen Municipal system. The report provides a summary of last year's water quality and provides a general description of the water system. The report is provided to water users, from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Information provided in the report is for the year January 1st – December 31st, 2019. Water samples are routinely taken and analyzed for contaminants by Federal and State regulations. This report contains many terms and abbreviations relating to water that customers may not be familiar with. A summary of definitions and explanations are included in this report to help everyone understand the information.

The City of Owen Public Works Department handles the day-to-day operation of the system. Chad Smith is the Public Works Supervisor and Certified Water Operator for the Municipality. Brandon Wilson is the daily Water Operator under the PW Supervisor and is training to be Certified. The City Hall office staff oversees the billing & receiving and financial audit of the system. Michelle Kind Clerk/Treasurer and Tracy Rau Deputy Clerk handle the Municipality billings and records.

The Owen Water system does not allow the use of fire hydrants for other than official use. If you observe any suspicious activity involving a hydrant or any part of the water system, please contact the Public Works Supervisor Chad Smith at 715-229-4612.

The Owen Water system flushes all water lines three times per year, in spring, middle summer, and late fall. The change in pressure during the flushing may cause a discoloration of the water.

To help clear up the water, run an outside faucet until the water clears. If the water has been off for any reason, an outside faucet should be opened. Change in water pressure may dislodge sediment making for cloudy water. Inside faucets may not be affected as much if the outside faucet is allowed to run first.

The water supplying the Municipal Owen system is an underground aquifer. Five wells serve the City of Owen water system. In addition to the five wells, the City purchases 50,000 gallons per day from the Village of Withee, which has two wells. The City of Owen has two storage tanks in the water system. The 100,000 gallon capacity concrete ground storage reservoir. The existing ground storage reservoir has an elevation difference of 20 feet and was built in 1907. The 250,000 capacity steel elevated storage tank has an elevation difference of 167 feet and was built in 2000. It includes an existing ductile iron water main connection to the water system. The Village of Withee has a 100,000 gallon capacity steel elevated storage tank which is located west of Tower Road.

The Owen Water system is required to submit a yearly report to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission (PSC); it also regulates the water rates charged to the Residents. The rate for 2019 was \$6.40 per thousand gallons of water with a fixed charge of \$54.00 per Quarter for a 5/8" or 3/4" meter.

The Wisconsin PSC, Wisconsin DNR, and the Federal Government all have regulations affecting water systems. Most of the regulation from for the State. The PSC deals with rates and operating rules while the DNR regulates the water system, establishing guidelines for the actual operations of the system.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data OWEN WATERWORKS PWS ID: 61003349

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Chad J Smith at (715) 229-4612.

Copy of the CCR report will be at City Hall and at the Public works Directors office.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Council Meetings are held on the second Tuesday and last Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM. Location of the meeting are at city hall. 219 N Pine St

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
3	Groundwater	60	Active
6	Groundwater	220	Active
7	Groundwater	65	Active
13	Groundwater	300	Active
14	Groundwater	600	Active
300	Purchased Groundwater		Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Chad J Smith at (715)229-4612.

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.

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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.

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

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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D21	60	60	3	3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D21	80	0	32.3	32.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1	8/9/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.059	0.034 - 0.059	8/9/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	0	0 - 0	8/9/2017		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	8/9/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.9000	0.9400 - 1.9000	8/9/2017		Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	4.50	2.00 - 4.50		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	17.00	8.80 - 17.00	8/9/2017	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.7100	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/15/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.70	1 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/15/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant	Health Effects
LEAD	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.

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. Owen 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.

Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from WITHEE WATERWORKS. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from WITHEE WATERWORKS.