2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data

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.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Chad Wolter at (608) 573-1702.

Opportunity for Input on Decisions Affecting Your Water Quality

Committee of the Whole meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month at 4:00 pm in Council Room at City Hall, 130 South Main Street.

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	334	Active
3	Groundwater	300	Active
4	Groundwater	418	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Chad Wolter at (608) 573-1702.

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.

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.

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts								
HAA5 (ppb)	D-17	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-17	80	0	5.2	5.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1	3/21/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.029	0.014 - 0.029	3/21/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	2	1 - 2	3/21/2023	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.5	0.1 - 0.5	3/21/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	5.95	1.10-6.70		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	10.00	3.50-10.00	3/21/2023	No	n/a
Radioactive Contaminants								
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	0.9	0.4-0.9	4/28/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.8	0.0-0.8	4/28/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.4	0.3-0.4	4/28/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides								
ATRAZINE (ppb)		3	3	0.0	0.0-0.00	3/21/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1400	0.0310-0.1400	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/30/2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	18.00	0.00-26.00	2 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/30/2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following tables list 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 that exceed HALs, Groundwater Standards or SMCLs. SMCLs are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. PHGS and HALs 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 2022)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHOLORIDE (ppm)	250		21.00	2.3-21.00	11/9/2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners

Contaminant (units)	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)	250		18.00	3.4-18.00	11/9/2022	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

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.
HAL	Health Advisory Level: The 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 the US EPA.
Level Found	The highest recorded sample between all the sampling locations.
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.
PHGS	Public Health Groundwater Standards: 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.
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)
Range	The range of concentrations found at all sampling points.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL exceedances/PHGS or HAL exceedances

Contaminant Health Effects: LEAD

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

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 ask advice from your health care provider. Females who are or may become pregnant 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).

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 components associated with service lines and in-home plumbing. Lodi Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap samplings 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 septs 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 Lodi Utilities (Chad Wolter at (608) 573-1702). Chad will provide you with information on local testing resources. Information on lead drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We were 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: **https://lodiutilities.org/lead-and-copper-rule-lcr-notices**.

Other Compliance: Other Drinking Water Regulations Violations

Description of Violation	Date of Violation	Date Violation Resolved
Failed to develop an initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements	**10/17/2024**	

Actions Taken

We failed to develop an inventory that meets all federal requirements. We completed the initial service inventory and submitted it to the WDNR by October 16, 2024. Upon notification of deficiencies in the initial inventory which we received on January 22, 2025, we made corrections and resubmitted the inventory to the WDNR on February 5, 2025. Notices of the violation were mailed with the monthly bills on 02/05/25 and notices were hand delivered and posted to multi-family units, schools, etc. on 02/07/25. The revised inventory is publicly available through a GIS Map on the Lodi Utilities website.

Protect Your Drinking Water – Cross-Connection Safety and Prevention

DO…

- Keep the ends of hoses clear of all possible contaminants.
- Make sure dishwashers are installed with a proper "air gap" device.
- Verify and install a simple hose bibb vacuum breaker on all threaded faucets around your home.
- Make sure water treatment devices such as water softeners have the proper "air gap", which is a minimum of one inch above any drain.

DON'T…

- Submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubes, sinks or ponds.
- Use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device.
- Connect water pipes from water softeners or other treatment systems directly to the sewer or submerged drain. Always be sure there is a one inch "air gap" separation.

Protect Your Drinking Water – Cross-Connection Safety and Prevention

A cross-connection is an actual or potential connection between the safe drinking water (potable) supply and a source of contamination or pollution. State plumbing codes require approved backflow prevention methods to be installed at every point of potable water connection and use. Cross-connections must be properly protected or eliminated.

When you turn on your faucet, you expect the water to be safe. However, certain hydraulic conditions left unprotected within your plumbing system may allow hazardous substances to contaminate your own drinking water or even the public water supply. Water normally flows in one direction. However, under certain conditions, water can actually flow backwards; this is known as backflow. There are two situations that cause water to flow backward: back siphonage and backpressure.

Back siphonage: May occur due to loss of pressure in the municipal water systems during a fire fighting emergency, a water main break or system repair. This creates a siphon in your plumbing system which can draw water out of a sink or bucket and back into your water or public water system.

Backpressure: May be created when a source of pressure (such as a boiler) creates a pressure greater than the pressure supplied from the public water system. This may cause contaminated water to be pushed into the plumbing system through an unprotected cross-connection.

To avoid contamination, backflow preventers are required by state plumbing codes wherever there is an actual or potential hazard for a cross connection. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requires all public water suppliers to maintain an on-going Cross-Connection Control Program involving public education, onsite inspections, and possible corrective actions by building owners if required. The purpose of the local Cross-Connection Control Program is to ensure that everyone in the community has safe, clean drinking water.

Let your Lodi Utilities personnel evaluate and protect your drinking water safety. The best way to do this is to give our water specialists easy and courteous access to your plumbing systems when they request to come to your residence.