Drinking Water Report

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Jackson Water Utility

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The Jackson Water Utility is pleased to provide you with the 2022 Drinking Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of water and services that are delivered to you every day. We are committed to serving our users by meeting the daily challenges of providing a safe and adequate supply of water in all circumstances.

WATER SOURCE - 100% ground water, obtained from five (5) active producing wells, which two (2) of the wells are artesian flowing. Other facilities include two (2) water towers for a combined storage capacity of 750,000 gallons and one (1) booster station. The utility uses chlorine as a disinfecting agent and adds a blended phosphate to the drinking water. This blend of phosphates is a sequestering agent used to control red water, discoloration, scale deposits, and corrosion of watermains, service lines and plumbing. Phosphorus is a major component in a person's diet and is found in almost all foods. The National Sanitation Foundation and the Underwriters Laboratories approve this food grade formula for use in public drinking water. The utility also maintains a total of approximately 52 miles of water main and 3574 customers connected to those mains. In 2022, the water utility pumped a total of 222 million gallons of water.

HEALTH and EDUCATION – The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels 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. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. Please remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. The *Jackson Water Utility* routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring as of December 31st, 2022. All drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. 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 system 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INPUT - The Jackson Water Utility is pleased to report that the drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact *Brian Kober, P.E., Director of Public Works or Jeff Kreutzinger, Water Superintendent at 262-677-0707ext 214.* The Jackson Water Utility wants the valued customers to be informed about their water utility. In the continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, there may be times necessary to make improvements to the water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Also, you are invited to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. Village board meets the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM, and the Board of Public Works meets the last Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM.

Thank you for allowing the Jackson Water Utility to continue providing you with clean, quality water. The Jackson Water Utility works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which is the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

DEFINITIONS - In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) *or Milligrams per liter (mg/ l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) *or Micrograms per liter (ug/ l)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) *or Nanograms per liter* ***(nanograms/l)*** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) *or Picograms per liter* ***(picograms/l)*** - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique ***(TT)*** - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below that there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level – (MRDL) The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfection is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal – (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule (TCR) requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Hardness: Water described as "hard" is high in dissolved minerals, specifically calcium and magnesium. Hard water is not a health risk, but a nuisance because of mineral buildup on plumbing fixtures and poor soap and/ or detergent performance.

What is the hardness level of Jackson's Municipal Water System? Jackson's water hardness is 22 grains/gallon or 380 parts/million; the iron content is 0.4 milligrams per liter or 1/2 part/million.

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 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	B-11	60	60	3	3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-11	80	0	9.9	9.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	4	1 - 4	9/15/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.100	0.073 - 0.100	9/15/2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	1	0 - 1	9/15/2020	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	9/15/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		4.2000	1.3000 - 4.2000	9/15/2020	No	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	2.80	0.00 - 2.80		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	0	0 - 0	9/15/2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	21.00	9.00 - 21.00	9/15/2020	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3100	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	9/22/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.60	1 of 20 results were above the action level.	9/22/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2022)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	2.1	0.0 - 2.1	9/15/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.3	0.0 - 1.3	9/15/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.6	0.0 - 0.6	10/19/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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

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. Jackson 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.