WATER QUALITY REPORT
2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

MISSION & SAND PILLOW COMMUNITY
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID: 5295011

Water System Information:
If you would like to know more about the information in this report, or have questions or comments about your drinking water, contact Steve Christopherson, Utilities Coordinator, at the Ho-Chunk Department of Health 715-284-9851 ext. 35091.

Water Source:
The water that supplies the Mission/Sand Pillow Community is groundwater pumped from three wells located in the Sandpillow Community. The water is then disinfected, treated for corrosion and fluoride is added.

Information on Types of Testing Conducted:
The testing requirements for your system are based on the types of contaminants that may be present in raw water. These include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

- Microbial Contaminants; such as viruses and bacteria, may come from septic systems, agricultural and livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants; such as salts and metals can be naturally occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides; may come from a variety of agricultural and residential uses.
- Radioactive Contaminants; are naturally occurring.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants; including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. The main sources that we are concerned about are gas stations, garbage dumps, illegal dumping, storm water runoff and septic systems.

Educational 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 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. If you have health issues that may increase vulnerability to potential drinking water contaminants please contact Steve Christopherson to be added to our Emergency Notification List. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Abbreviations and Definitions Used in the Report:

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

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
LOD Limit of Detection: The minimum limit detectable by laboratory equipment used in analysis.
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 picograms per liter (pg/l).
pCi/L Pico Curies per Liter: A measure of radioactivity.
<1 Less than 1 (One) and not further definable.
N/A Not Applicable
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes
HHA Haloacetic Acids

Detected Contaminants:

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.70			5/2/22	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	14.4			7/20/22	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.3			7/20/22	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	0	1300 (AL)	11.5	<3.8	14.5	8/29/22	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15 (AL)	0.62	<0.43	20.6	8/29/22	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2			8/2/22	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Compounds								
Bromodichloro-methane (ppb)	N/A	80	0.63			5/13/20	No	Pollution from factories using solvents and degreasers, chemical spills, industrial waste.
Chlorodibromo-methane (ppb)	N/A	80	0.50			5/13/20	No	Pollution from factories using solvents and degreasers, chemical spills, industrial waste.

Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	80	0.55			5/13/20	No	Pollution from factories using solvents and degreasers, chemical spills, industrial waste.
Chloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.21			5/13/20	No	Pollution from factories using solvents and degreasers, chemical spills, industrial waste.
Synthetic Organic Compounds								
Dioxin (ppt)	0	0.03	0.005 (LOD)			7/27/22	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustibles; discharge from chemical factories.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha (pCi\L)	0	15	1.2 ± 1.1			10/26/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.04 ± 0.11			8/5/22	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	-0.75 ± 0.58			9/1/22	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0 ± 0.59			8/11/22	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Disinfection By-Products								
TTHM (ppb)	80	80	16.8	6.9	16.8	8/29/22	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA (ppb)	60	60	3.8	2.2	3.8	8/29/22	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH STATEMENT:

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. 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. 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 (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary:

Drinking water for the Indian Mission and Sandpillow communities has met or exceeded the national Safe Drinking Water Act standards for 2022.