June, 2022

Dear Water Utility Customer:

The 1996 Amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) created a public information requirement for municipal water systems. The City of Osseo Water Utility is required to annually publish a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and have copies available to the public upon request. The report describes the results of testing on the water system for the calendar year 2021, along with information about the water supply. As can be seen by the results, none of the tests conducted during the past had exceedances of the strict drinking water standards set by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (Wis. DNR).

If you have any questions about the Consumer Confidence Report, please contact the Water Utility at (715) 597-2207.

Water Utility
City of Osseo

2021 Consumer Confidence Report Data
OSSEO WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 66203280

Water System Information
If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Public Works Director Ben Ganther at (715) 597-2207. The City of Osseo will not be mailing a copy of this report. Copies are available at City Hall. It is also posted on our website at www.cityofosseo.us. *This organization is an Equal Opportunity Provider.*

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality
The City Council meets the second Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall.

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).

Our water sources are from two wells pumping from the Mt. Simon Sandstone aquifer. As the water passes through the ground it can pick up dissolved minerals and in some cases substances that result from human and animal activity. For these reasons, the Osseo Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The testing is carried out as it is pumped from the ground and after it has been treated and delivered to the distribution system. All samples are analyzed at state certified laboratories. Well 3 has a water treatment filter to remove iron and manganese before it is pumped into the water distribution system. These minerals are not a health concern and are removed because they can discolor the water and create a slight taste of iron. The water is also chlorinated at both wells for disinfection before it is pumped into the water pipe system.

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	170	Active
3	Groundwater	215	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Public Works Director Ben Ganther at (715) 597-2207.

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.
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.
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

Term	Definition
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.
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 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	D-34	80	0	7.1	7.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-4	60	60	21	21		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)		6	6	0.9	0.0 - 0.9	3/11/2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
BERYLLIUM TOTAL (ppb)		4	4	0.26	0.00 - 0.26	3/11/2020	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.5	0.2 - 0.5	3/11/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		26.1000	0.0000 - 26.1000	3/11/2020	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	1.07	0.00 - 1.07		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	119.00	32.20 - 119.00	3/11/2020	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1140	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	10/11/2020	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.9	0.3 - 0.9	3/11/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	0.1	-2.1 - 0.1	3/11/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants with a Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE (ppm)		250		138.00	22.50 - 138.00	10/6/2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON (ppm)		0.3		0.42	0.21 - 0.42	10/6/2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE (ppm)		0.05	0.3	0.04	0.01 - 0.04	10/6/2020	Leaching from natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)		250		17.70	13.90 - 17.70	10/6/2020	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

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

Contaminant	Health Effects
IRON	Waters containing iron in quantities above the SMCL are not hazardous to health but may be objectionable for taste, odor, or color.

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. Osseo 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

Any water can be exposed naturally to microbes that may cause disease. To prevent disease, Osseo complies with Federal and State regulations by disinfecting its drinking water with chlorine.

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 two 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.

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

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule 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.

The City of Osseo has in effect ordinances that regulate Private Wells and Private Well Abandonment and cross connections between the public water system and any other water system. Persons with questions regarding these regulations should contact the clerk's office.

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.