

Water Quality Report

2011 Consumer Confidence Report



PWS ID 15706647

LAKE DELTON WATERWORKS

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Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact David Sterr at 608-253-9268. The water operator monitors your drinking water according to State and Federal Laws and the following information is for the period of January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

The Village Board meets the second Monday of every month for the Regular Village Board Meeting at the Kay C Mackesey Administration Building at 4:00 P.M. Notices are usually posted at the Lake Delton Post Office, Lake Delton Branch of the Bank of Wisconsin Dells, Lake Delton National Bank, Kay C Mackesey Administration Building and on the Web at www.lakedelton.org.

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) or on their website: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>

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 |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | Groundwater | 400 | Active |
| 2 | Groundwater | 340 | Active |
| 3 | Groundwater | 400 | Active |
| 4 | Groundwater | 350 | Active |
| 5 | Groundwater | 360 | Active |
| 6 | Groundwater | 370 | Active |

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact David Sterr at 608-253-9268

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, this 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:**
This may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:**
This includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Number of Contaminants Required to be Tested

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

| Contaminant Group | # of Contaminants |
|--|-------------------|
| Disinfection Byproducts | 2 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | 16 |
| Microbiological Contaminants | 2 |
| Radioactive Contaminants | 3 |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides | 25 |
| Unregulated Contaminants | 4 |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | 20 |

Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2011) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | 60 | 60 | 1 | nd- 1 | 07/12/2010 | NO | |
| TTHM (ppb) | 80 | 0 | 5.3 | 2.1- 5.3 | 07/12/2010 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2011) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------|--------|------|-------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .016 | .004- .016 | | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| CHROMIUM (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 2 | nd- 2 | | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | .665 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level. | | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .1 | .1 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL (ppb) | 100 | | 1.3000 | .6100- 1.3000 | | 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 | 2.30 | .06- 2.30 | | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| SODIUM (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 5.50 | .85- 5.50 | | NO | n/a |

Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2011) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 1.60 | .56-1.60 | 07/12/2010 | NO | n/a |
| BROMOFORM (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .33 | nd- .33 | 07/12/2010 | NO | n/a |
| CHLOROFORM (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 2.30 | 1.20-2.30 | 07/12/2010 | NO | n/a |
| DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb) | n/a | n/a | 1.10 | .32-1.10 | 07/12/2010 | NO | n/a |

Additional Health Information

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to **lead** in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791) or on their website: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm>

Definition of Terms

| Term | Definition |
|-----------|--|
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| 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 |
| 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. |