CAMPBELLSPORT WATERWORKS
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2003

The Campbellsport Waterworks is committed to providing its' residents with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. Campbellsport water supply meets State and Federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report", required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you specifics of test results in comparison to federal parameters, a brief history of the Campbellsport Waterworks and other facts we hope you will find of interest regarding the water provided to your residence.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Campbellsport Waterworks meets or exceeds established water quality standards. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Board meetings occur on the second Monday every month, at 7:00 P.M. in the Council Room, Village Hall. The public is welcome.

HISTORY

In 1933 the Village of Campbellsport, Village Board contracted with the Jerry Donohue Company to design a municipal water system. In 1935 the Campbellsport Waterworks went into operation with Well #1 and pump station located at 303 E. Main Street in conjunction with a 60,000 gallon water tower & 16,440 ft.(3.11miles) of water main.

1957 saw the addition of Well #2 at 415 Spring St., the current location of the Water Treatment Facility which was completed in September 1996. The new facility treats the groundwater produced by Well #2 @ 255gpm & Well#3 drilled in 1995 @550gpm through a centralized iron filtration system which after treatment boosts the water, if it is not used prior, to the elevated tank (300,000 gallons) completed in 1990. It is stored in the tower until it is needed by the water system. We have two storage facilities, the elevated tower located at Fireman's Park and a 60,000 gallon in ground reservoir at 415 Spring Street. The system now has 61,846 ft. (11.71miles) of water main ranging in sizes from 4" to 12" in diameter. Our average daily pumping for 2003 was 150,496 gallons.

TESTING & QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTING

In addition to daily testing of chlorine residual, iron, manganese & PH, the utility sent water samples to independent laboratories to test for 4 contaminants in addition to 35 bacteriological samples sent throughout the year from the distribution system & water treatment facilities and the two wells.

VIOLATIONS: None

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, e.g., inorganic contaminants, though representative, is more than one year old.

The Village of Campbellsport Water Utility routinely monitors for elements in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2003.

SOURCES OF WATER -

Source id	Unique Well number	Source	Depth (in feet)	Name	Location
2	BF794	Groundwater	1200	Well #2	415 Spring Street
3	KR925	Groundwater	1338	Well #3	224 Spring 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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

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 the 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.

COST OF LEAKS -

SIZE OF HOLE	GALS/MIN	GALS/DAY	GALS/YR	COST/YR
(0.1 INCH)	2.1	3,012	1,099,380	$ 4,319
(0.2 INCH)	8.4	12,047	4,397,155	$ 17,280
(0.3 INCH)	18.8	27,105	9,893,325	$ 38,879
(0.4 INCH)	33.5	48,186	17,587,890	$ 69,117

We would like to remind everyone that drinking water is our most valuable commodity. Please learn to conserve. A dripping faucet or fixture can waste 3 gallons a day..a total of 1095 gallons per year!!

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
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Radioactive Contaminants	2
Unregulated Contaminants	33
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	26

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2003)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.026	.026	06/19/2002	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1260	.0154-.1260	06/11/2002	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.7	.7	06/19/2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	.00	.00-.00	06/10/2002	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	.4	.4	06/19/2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.60	.60		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE (N02-N) (ppm)	1	1	.001	.001	06/19/2002	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	2	2	06/19/2002	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	18.40	18.40	06/19/2002	NO	n/a

THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb)	2	0.5	.4	.4	06/19/2002	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2003)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	15.3	15.3	03/07/2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	4.0	4.0	03/07/2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2003)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (ppb)	6	0	.7	.7	07/26/1999	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

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.