

# **2010 Consumer Confidence Report for 42004611**

## **CAMPBELLSPORT WATERWORKS**

### **Water System Information**

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.

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Mark C Gruber at (920) 533-8321.

**We are proud to report that the water provided by Campbellsport Waterworks meets to exceeds established water quality standards. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. The Village Board of Campbellsport meets for Regular Board meetings on the second Monday of each month in the Council Room, Village Hall at 177 E. Main Street at 7:00 P.M. The Public is Welcome.**

### **HISTORY**

In 1933 the Village of Campbellsport, Village Board contracted with the Jerry Donohue Company to design the 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 water tower & 16,440 ft(3.11 miles) of water main.

In 1957 the Campbellsport Waterworks saw the addition of Well #2 at 415 Spring Street, the current location of the Water Treatment Facility which was completed in September 1996. The new facility treats the groundwater produced by Well #2 at 255 gpm & Well #3 which was drilled in 1995 at 550gpm through a centralized iron filtration system which after treatment boosts the water, if it is not used prior, to the elevated spheroid tank(300,000 gallons) completed in 1990.

It is stored in a water spheroid tower located at Fireman's Park and a 60,000 gallon in ground reservoir at 415 Spring Street. Well #4 was drilled in 2005 at 415 Spring Street and completed in 2007 and permission was granted by the DNR to put the new well on line in August 2008. The system now has 76,222 ft.(14.4 miles) of water main ranging in

sizes from 4" to 12" in diameter. Our average daily pumping for 2010 was 167,500 gallons.

In 2009 the Campbellsport Waterworks was granted a Safe Drinking Water Fund loan and is working with the DNR to implement a HMO(Hydrous Manganese Oxide) treatment system to reduce radionuclide levels. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2011. The Village Board also contracted to have the elevated spheroid water tank to be painted inside and outside in 2011.

## **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 sixty-nine(69) contaminants in addition to 35 bacteriological samples sent throughout the year from the distribution system & water treatment facilities and the three wells.

### **VIOLATIONS: One**

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because of 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2010.

## **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).

## Source(s) of Water

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	1200	Active
3	Groundwater	1338	Active
4	Groundwater	1255	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Mark C Gruber, Director of Public Works and Water Supervisor at (920) 533-8321

## 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.

## 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	1
Radioactive Contaminants	4
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

## Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1		NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	2.0	2.0		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)	6	6	.9	.9	09/22/2008	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
BARIUM	2	2	.026	.026	09/22/2008	NO	Discharge of

(ppm)							drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1480	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	11/04/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.4	.4	09/22/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.09	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	11/04/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	.2	.2	09/22/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.02	.02		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

							deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	1	1	09/22/2008	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	16.40	16.40	09/22/2008	NO	n/a

## Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	4.2	4.0-4.2	09/24/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	15.1	8.7-15.1	09/24/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	17.9	8.7-17.9	09/24/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	10.9	5.0-10.9	09/24/2009	YES	Erosion of natural deposits

## Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.35	.35		NO	n/a

BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.88	.88		NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.17	.17		NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.64	.64		NO	n/a

## Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations

Contaminant	Health Effects
RADIUM, (226 + 228)	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## 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.