

2012 DNR Consumer Confidence Report Data 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) , tell 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 or 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 of 1996. The new facility treats the groundwater produced by Well #2 at 255gpm & 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) 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 80,320 ft. (15.2 miles) of water main ranging in sizes from 4" to 12" in diameter. Our average daily pumping for 2012 was 257,000 gallons.

In 2009 the Campbellsport Waterworks was granted a Safe Drinking Water Fund loan and worked with the DNR to implement a HMO(Hydrous Manganese Oxide) treatment system to reduce radionuclide levels. The project was completed in 2011. The presence of radium (226 +228) were reduced with the HMO and meet the State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Regulations. The Village Board also contracted to have the elevated spheroid water tank 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 four (4) contaminants in addition to 35 bacteriological samples sent throughout the year from the distribution system & water treatment facilities and the three wells.

VIOLATIONS:

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 1st to December 31st, 2012.

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	1225	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Mark C Gruber 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 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1	07/12/2010	No	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	2.0	2.0	07/12/2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.010	.010	09/26/2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	5	5	09/26/2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1300	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	09/14/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.7	.7	09/26/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	5.94	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	09/14/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	.2	.2	09/26/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.18	.18		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	19.40	19.40	09/26/2011	No	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM	30	0	8.6	5.4- 9.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits

(ug/l)							
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	.7	-2.4-3.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	6.1	3.7- 7.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.4	.5- 1.7		Yes, Ended 12/04/2012	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.35	.35	07/12/2010	No	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.88	.88	07/12/2010	No	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.17	.17	07/12/2010	No	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.64	.64	07/12/2010	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.

Lead Consumer Notice

During the year, we failed to provide lead results to persons served at the sites that were tested as required by the Lead and Copper Rule.

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
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
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.