

SURING WATERWORKS

Water System Information

In November 2010, arsenic treatment was added to Well Two. We spent most of 2011 fine tuning the programming/treatment process, which now brings arsenic levels in the operating range of 1-5ppb, well below the EPA'S contaminate level of 10ppb. One of the other benefits of the system is that it also removes large amounts of iron which were in the water causing red water complaints. Water from Well Three is blended with water from Well One to bring the arsenic level down below the level of 10ppb. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Leslie Steffek at (920)590-0451.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

(800)426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 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 Ft.)	Status
1	Groundwater	220	Active
2	Groundwater	270	Active
3	Groundwater	226	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Leslie Steffek at (920)590-0451.

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from 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

The following table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last 5 years. The CCR may contain up to 5 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 5 years.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	18
Microbiological Contaminants	1
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides/Herbicides	29
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	1.0	.6-1.0		NO	Byproduct of drinking water

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	10	1-16		YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass/electronics production wastes
BARUM (ppm)	2	2	.035	.020-.035		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.3	0 of 10 results above action level		NO	Corrosion-household plumbing systems; erosion-natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.2	.1-.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tooth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
LEAD	AL=1.5	0	1.60	0 of 10 results above action level		NO	Corrosion-household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		2.4000	.8100-2.4000		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water & surface waters; often used in electroplating, stainless steel & alloy products
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	22.00	7.80-22.00		NO	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.4	1.4	4/8/09	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.00	.64-1.00		NO	n/a

Health Effects for Any Contaminants with MCL

Violations

Contaminant	Health Effects
ARSENIC	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems w/circulatory systems, & may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Health Information

Some people who drink water containing **arsenic** in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and 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: Highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using 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 health risk. MCLG's 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 (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.