ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The 2016 consumer confidence report contains results of testing done for the year. All test results indicate that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

System Requirements

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dave Lind at 462-2400. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the City Hall Building at 1717 Omaha St., Elroy, WI.

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

To obtain a summary of the water source assessment please contact Dave Lind at (608) 462-2400

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	450	Perm. Abandoned as of 12/27/12
3	Groundwater	451	Active
4	Groundwater	553	Active

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 run-off 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 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.

Detected Contaminates Your water was tested for many contaminates last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminates less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminates which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	10	60	60	1	1		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	10	80	0	0.3	0.3		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminates

Contaminate (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source Of Contaminate
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL.R&U (pCi/l)		15	0	1.4	1.4	09/26/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R&U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	1.4	1.4	09/26/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM (226+228) (pCi/l)		5	0	3.4	3.4	09/26/2014	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminate	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Viola-tion	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.012	0.008-0.012	09/29/2014	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1	09/29/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge
NICKEL (ppb)		100		23.1000	18.3000-23.1000	09/24/2014	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	.53	0.00-0.53		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
SELENIUM (ppb)		50	50	0	0-0	09/29/2014	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal re-fineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Dis-
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	2.49	1.87-2.49	09/29/2014	NO	N/A
THALLIUM TO-TAL (ppb)		2	0.5	1.0	0.0-1.0	09/29/2014	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Dis-charge from electronics, glass, and drug

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Per-centile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Viola-tion	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.7290	0 of 10 were above the action level	09/15/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing sys-tems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.44	0 of 10 were above the action level	09/15/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing sys-tems; erosion of natural deposits

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.
Level 1 Assesmnt	A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacte-ria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assesmnt	A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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 contaminates.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminates.
mrem/yea r	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.