

2010 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Edgerton Water Utility
Edgerton, Wisconsin
Public water System I.D. # 154011990

THE REPORT

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

WATER TESTING RESULTS

Edgerton's water source is groundwater. Three wells ranging in depth from 900 feet to 1,160 feet provide water from the Eau Claire and Mt. Simon rock formations. The Edgerton Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state law. The State of Wisconsin requires us to monitor for some contaminants annually. Other contaminants are monitored less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. In these cases, "Sampling Waived" is listed in the table.

It is reasonable to expect that all drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. In fact as you can see from the table below, there were no contaminants that were found at a level that is considered a health risk.

The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, or from the most recent testing done in accordance with DNR/USEPA regulations. The definition of the terms and abbreviations used in the table can be found at the end of this document.

Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID 15401199 EDGERTON WATERWORKS for 2010

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Robert Amundson at (608) 884-3341.

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	880	Active
3	Groundwater	1125	Active
4	Groundwater	1161	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Robert Amundson at (608) 884-3341

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

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	17
Microbiological Contaminants	1
Radioactive Contaminants	4
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	29
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
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	.6	.6		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
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.013	.006-.013	04/02/2008	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1200	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	04/15/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1-.1	04/02/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	8.80	0 of 20 results were above the	04/15/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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				action level.			
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	2.80	2.50-2.80	03/31/2008	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	4.0	1.9- 4.0	02/20/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.1	10/05/2009	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.3	1.3	10/05/2009	NO	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	.22	.22		NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.23	.23		NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.19	.19		NO	n/a

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)

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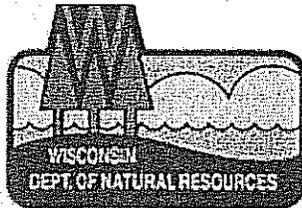
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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