

DARLINGTON WATERWORKS

2012 Consumer Confidence Report for 13300738

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Richard Wiederholt at (608) 776-4970.

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	810	Active
3	Groundwater	875	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Richard Wiederholt at (608) 776-4970

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	3
Radioactive Contaminants	4
Synthetic Organic Contaminants - including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

* 0 of 11 results were above the action level.
** 1 of 11 results were above the action level.

Contaminant	COLIFORM (TCR)
MCL	Presence of coliform bacteria >=5% of monthly samples
MCLG	0
Count of Positives	1
Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	NA
Violation	NO

*** Systems exceeding a lead and/or copper action level must take actions to reduce lead and/or copper in the drinking water. The lead and copper values represent the 90th percentile of all compliance samples collected. If you want information on the NUMBER of sites or the actions taken to reduce these levels, please contact your water supply operator.

Definition of Terms

- (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 residential 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 the 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
- (TT) - Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (TCR) - Total Coliform rule

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	BARIUM (ppm)	COPPER (ppm)	FLUORIDE (ppm)	LEAD (ppb)	NICKEL (ppb)	NITRATE (NO3-N)(ppm)	SODIUM
MCL	2	AL=1.3	4	AL=15	100	10	n/a
MCLG	2	1.3	4	0		10	n/a
Level Found	.054	.13	0.9	4.50	6.0000	.79	4.50
Range	.046-.054	*	0.7 - 0.9	**	2.9-6.0	ND - .79	2.70-4.50
Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	08/24/11	08/09/11	06/28/11	08/09/11	08/24/11		08/24/11
Violation	NO	NO	NO	***	NO	NO	NO

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	BROMOFORM (ppb)	CHLOROFORM (ppb)	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	TTHM (ppb)	GROSS ALPHA EXCL. R&U (pCi/l)	GROSS ALPHA INCL. R&U (n/a)	RADIUM (226&228)(pCi/l)
MCL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	80	15	n/a	5
MCLG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	n/a	0
Level Found	1.70	.76	1.60	1.70	5.8	1.7	1.7	2.8
Range	.62-1.70	.15-.76	.93-1.60	.38-1.70	2.1-5.8	1.7	1.7	2.8
Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	08/25/10	08/25/10	08/25/10	08/25/10	08/25/10	03/28/2011	03/28/2011	03/28/2011
Violation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT

BARIUM - Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

LEAD - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL - Nickel occurs naturally in soils; ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
NITRATE - Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM - n/a
TTHM - By-product of drinking water chlorination

GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING R&U & INCLUDING R&U - Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM - Erosion of natural deposits
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE - n/a
BROMOFORM - n/a
CHLOROFORM - n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE - n/a
COLIFORM - Naturally present in the environment