

DARLINGTON WATERWORKS

2014 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) 778-4870.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Regular City Council meetings at 7:00 p.m. on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays each month in the Darlington Municipal Building, 627 Main Street, Darlington, WI 53530.

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 under-

gone 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 feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	875	Active
3	Groundwater	875	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Richard Wiederholt at (608) 778-4870.

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 pres-

ence 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. DWA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

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 Filters 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/yr) - **Millirem per year** - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

(NTU) - **Nephelometric Turbidity Units**

(PCU) - **Picocuries per liter** - a measure of the radioactivity.

(ppm) - **Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**

(pob) - **Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)**

(pnt) - **Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter**

(poc) - **Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter**

(TCR) - **Total Coliforms**

(TT) - **Treatment Technique** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected, 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 table below along with the sample date.

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant Health Effects

COLIFORM (TCR) - Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, organisms may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Corrective Actions Taken

New samples were taken and lab results came back within normal range.

Additional Health Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Darlington Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drink water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor for cryptosporidium or radon during 2014. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Contaminant (Units)	INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	
	BARIV (ppm)	FLUORIDE (ppm)	NICKEL (ppm)	NITRATE (NO ₃) (ppm)	SODIUM (ppm)	TTHM (ppb)	HAAS (ppb)
MCL	2	4	100	10	n/a	80	50
MCLG	2	4		10	n/a	C	50
Level Found	.053	0.6	1.90	0.64	4.00	6.5	C
Range	0.05-0.68	0.7-0.8	0.8-1.30	0.00-0.64	2.00-4.00	5.5	C
Sample Date (if prior to 2014)							
Violation	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Contaminant (Units)	INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	
	CO-PLR (ppm)	LEAD (ppb)
Action Level	AL=1.3	AL=15
MCLG	1.3	0
80th percentile Level Found	15	3.00
# of Results		*
Sample Date (if prior to 2014)		
Violation	NO	NO

* 0 of 11 results were above the action level

Contaminant (Units)	RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS		
	GROSS ALPHA EXCL. R&U (pCi/l)	RADIUM (226+228)(pCi/l)	GROSS ALPHA INCL. R&U (n/a)
MCL	15	5	n/a
MCLG	0	0	n/a
Level Found	6.4	0.7	5.4
Range	2.4-6.4	2.6-3.7	5.4
Sample Date (if prior to 2014)			
Violation	NO	NO	NO

TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	Typical Source of Contaminant	lives
BARIV - Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	rally in soils; ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products	LEAD - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE - Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Natural deposits	NITRATE - Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewages; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL - Nickel occurs natu-	SODIUM - n/a	HAAS - By-product of drinking water chlorination
	COPPER - Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preserva-	GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING R&U & INCLUDING R&U - Erosion of natural deposits
		RADIUM - Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	
Contaminant (Units)	Coliform (TCR)
MCL	**
MCLG	0
Count of positives	0
Violation	Yes, Ended 08/19/2014
Typical Source of Contaminant	Naturally present in the environment