

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

## OSCEOLA WATERWORKS, PWS ID 64903410

### Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact James A. Schmidt at 715-294-2233.

The Village Board meets the second Tuesday of the month at the Village Hall at 7:00 pm

### 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 (ft.)	Status
2	Groundwater	346	Perm. Abandoned as of 08/17/07
3	Groundwater	595	Active
4	Groundwater	600	Active
99	Groundwater	260	Reconstructed Well

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact James A. Schmidt at 715-294-2233.

### 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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. 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.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
4. 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.
5. 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	18
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	4
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	29
Unregulated Contaminants	20
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2	1-2	09/13/2010	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	10.4	10.4-10.4	08/17/2010	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	2	2		YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.053	.048-.053		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.6200	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.5	2-.5		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.10	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.4000	1.0000-1.4000		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	14.00	13.00-14.00		NO	n/a

\* 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.

### Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.5	0.0-0.5	02/27/2007	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.4	2.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	8.1	3.2-8.1	05/07/2007	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	4.8	4.8		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

### Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.70	1.10-1.70	09/13/2010	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	5.90	4.60-5.90	08/17/2010	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.43	.22-.43	09/13/2010	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.70	3.20-3.70	09/13/2010	NO	n/a

## Corrective Actions Taken

The Arsenic violation was at Well #3 before reconstruction in 2010. After reconstruction the well was tested and is below the MCL for Arsenic. The Village is required to test all source water entering the system, and currently meets all EPA standards.

## Additional Information

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## 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)
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.