

# 2010 Consumer Confidence Report for 62702948 MERRILLAN WATERWORKS

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Randy Brown at (715) 333-7702.

## 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).

Gile Park water samples were not taken until December 2010.

## Source(s) of Water

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	68	Active
4	Groundwater	79	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Randy Brown at (715) 333-7702

## 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	1
Radioactive Contaminants	3
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
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	nd - 1		NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	.7	.1 - .7		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
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	nd - 1	08/12/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.004	.004 - .004	08/12/2008	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.7780	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	08/06/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.02	0 of 10 results were above	08/06/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion

				the action level.			of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	2.47	2.41 - 2.47	08/12/2008	NO	n/a

## Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	1.5	- .1 - 1.5	09/15/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	1.5	- 0.1 - 1.5	09/15/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.8	1.1 - 1.8	09/15/2009	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	.12	nd - .12		NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.13	.06 - .13		NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.43	nd - .43		NO	n/a

# Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. "Sample location" refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken.
Nitrate	3	01/01/2010	09/30/2010
Nitrate	4	01/01/2010	09/30/2010

Nitrate samples that were missed include: Nitrate (N03-N)

## 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.