

## 2006 Consumer Confidence Report for

### NEW GLARUS WATERWORKS (12300849)

#### Water System Information

New Glarus Light & Water currently has approximately 14.15 miles of water main in operation within the Village, which includes approximately 888 water services to residential, commercial, and industrial customers. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Light & Water at (608) 527-2913. In addition, you are always welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Public Works/Public Safety meetings are held the second Wednesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Village Hall Boardroom.

Light & Water routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water in accordance with state and federal laws. The following information reports the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2006.

#### 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 (EPA) 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) |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1         | Groundwater | 465             |
| 2         | Groundwater | 470             |
| 3         | Groundwater | 390             |

A summary of the source water assessment for NEW GLARUS WATERWORKS is available at:  
[http://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pk\\_swap\\_web.p\\_swap\\_summary?i\\_ro\\_seq\\_no=135758](http://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pk_swap_web.p_swap_summary?i_ro_seq_no=135758)

#### 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.

| <b>Contaminant Group</b>                                           | <b># of Contaminants</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Disinfection Byproducts                                            | 1                        |
| Inorganic Contaminants                                             | 17                       |
| Microbiological Contaminants                                       | 1                        |
| Radioactive Contaminants                                           | 1                        |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides | 27                       |
| Unregulated Contaminants                                           | 4                        |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants                                      | 21                       |

## Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units)  | MCL    | MCLG | Level Found   | Range       | Sample Date (if prior to 2006) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                                                             |
|----------------------|--------|------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARSENIC (ppb)        | 10     | n/a  | 1             | 0-1         | 9/7/2005                       | NO        | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                    |
| BARIUM (ppm)         | 2      | 2    | .022          | .020-.022   | 9/7/2005                       | NO        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| COPPER (ppm)         | AL=1.3 | 1.3  | .43           | .0000-.6000 | 9/13/2005                      | NO        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| FLUORIDE (ppm)       | 4      | 4    | 1.0 (average) | .7- 1.2     |                                | NO        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| LEAD (ppb)           | AL=15  | 0    | 2.8           | 0.64-32.00  | 9/14/2005                      | *         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                                      |
| SODIUM (ppm)         | n/a    | n/a  | 3.90          | 2.40- 3.90  | 9/7/2005                       | NO        | n/a                                                                                                                       |
| THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb) | 2      | 0.5  | 1.2           | .0-1.2      | 9/7/2005                       | NO        | Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories                                 |

\*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 represents the 90<sup>th</sup> 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 Light & Water.

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units)              | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range     | Sample Date (if prior to 2004) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) | 15  | 0    | 14.0        | 9.0- 14.0 | 11/04/2002                     | NO        | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)      | 5   | 0    | 3.3         | 2.5- 3.3  | 11/04/2002                     | NO        | Erosion of natural deposits   |

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides**

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2004) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant           |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| 2,4-D (ppb)         | 70  | 70   | .1          | .0-.1 | 9/7/2005                       | NO        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range       | Sample Date (if prior to 2004) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant      |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| TOLUENE (ppm)       | 1   | 1    | .0003       | .0000-.0003 | 9/7/2005                       | NO        | Discharge from petroleum factories |

**Corrective Actions Taken**

None Required.

**Additional Information**

During 2006, Light & Water added and up-sized water mains for new and current customers in order to increase fire flow pressures.

**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.                                                                                       |