

**VILLAGE OF DEFOREST  
WATER DEPARTMENT  
2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR SOUTH DEFOREST**

DeForest Water Utilities is pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for South DeForest. This report is to inform you about the water quality in South DeForest. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water.

**Contacting Your Water Utility**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Deane Baker, Public Works Director or Mark Tenjum, Lead Utility Operator at 846-6751**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Public Works Committee meetings are held on the fourth Monday of every month at 5:30 p.m. at the DeForest Public Service Facility in the Conference Room located at 205 DeForest Street. Water records and support material for this report are maintained at the DeForest Municipal Building located at 306 DeForest Street. Office hours are Monday through Thursday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Friday's 7:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

**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 of Water**

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	550	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Mark Tenjum at (608) 846-6751.

**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

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.084	.084	4/21/08	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	1.0330	1 of 5 results were above the action level	10/8/08	*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1	4/21/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.20	0 of 5 results were above the action level	10/8/08	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		2.0000	2.0000	4/21/08	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	2.90	2.90	4/21/08	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 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 your water supply operator.

## Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	1.5	1.5		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	3.1	2.1-3.1	2/25/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	3.9	3.9	2/25/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	6.0	6.0	2/25/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.3	2/25/08	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	2.0	2.0	2/25/08	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	.39	.39		NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.86	.86		NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.25	.25		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.
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	Distribution System	4/1/2010	4/30/2010

Microbiological Contaminants that were missed include: Chlorine Free (Available); Chlorine Total Residual; Coliform (Tcr)

## 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.
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)
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Revised: 6/9/11