

## *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Phillips Water Utility*

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking 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 ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is three groundwater wells located 1 mile east of Phillips.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water Supt. Bronson Thalacker. He can be contacted at the City of Phillips Public Works Department at 435 Maple Street, 715-339-2520 or the Water Utility at 721 N. Lake Avenue, 715-339-4186 with any questions about this report. 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 Board of Public Works meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Phillips Municipal Building, located at 174 S. Eyder Ave.

The Phillips Waterworks routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

## **2009 Consumer Confidence Report for 85101313 PHILLIPS WATERWORKS**

### **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 (in feet)	Status
4	Groundwater	40	Active
5	Groundwater	49	Active
6	Groundwater	70	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Bronson Thalacker at 715-339-2520

## 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	17
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	25
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

## Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	6	1- 6	07/16/2007	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	19.8	4.7-19.8	07/16/2007	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	nd- 1	04/14/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from

							glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.010	.009-.010	04/14/2008	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	2	1- 2	04/14/2008	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.3200	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	03/26/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1- .1	04/14/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	.00	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	03/26/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL	100		19.0000	nd-	04/14/2008	NO	Nickel occurs

(ppb)				19.0000			naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	1.30	nd-1.30		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.10	4.20-5.10	04/14/2008	NO	n/a

## Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	1.7	nd- 1.7	04/14/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	1.9	nd- 1.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	1.9	nd- 1.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.9	1.2- 1.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

## Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.30	1.60-3.30	07/16/2007	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	16.00	2.20-16.00	07/16/2007	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.85	.47-.85	07/16/2007	NO	n/a

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	200	200	.2	nd- .2	04/14/2008	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

## 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.