

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

BUTTERNUT WATERWORKS, PWS ID 80203750

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Darren R Weik at (715) 769-3113.

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
1	Groundwater	151	Active
2	Groundwater	54	Active

A summary of the source water assessment for BUTTERNUT WATERWORKS is available at:

http://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pk_swap_web.p_swap_summary?i_ro_seq_no=149918

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

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

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Disinfection Byproducts	1
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Volatile Organic Contaminants	21
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	3	3	08/10/2005	NO	

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	1-1	08/16/2005	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.033	.010-.033	08/16/2005	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	4	1-4	08/16/2005	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.4650	.0130-.5400	08/16/2005	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1-.1	08/16/2005	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.65	.51-1.90	08/16/2005	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.4000	.0000-1.4000	08/16/2005	NO	Nickel occurs 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	.25 (average)	.10-.40		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE (N02-N) (ppm)	1	1	.008	.000-.008	08/16/2005	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	5.80	5.00-5.80	08/16/2005	NO	n/a

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
DICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	5	0	1.9 (average)	nd-3.8		NO	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	6.0	6.0	08/10/2005	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 Unit
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/
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

Complete this form and return it by July 1, 2008 to your Regional DNR Drinking Water Representative at the following address: William Dobbins, 107 Sutliff Ave, Rhinelander, WI 54501, 715-365-8923, FAX#: 715-365-8932
If you made any changes to the CCR that the DNR sent to you, include a copy of the final version with your certification form.

2007 CCR Certification

Community Water System Name:	BUTTERNUT WATERWORKS
Community Water System ID:	80203750

I confirm that this system's Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the DNR.

The options for CCR distribution are based on the number of people served by the water system and are listed below. Check all that apply, but you must identify at least one of the following three methods used to provide your bill-paying customers with the CCR information:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery to each customer.
Specify other direct delivery methods:

- Published CCR in newspaper (This can be used in place of direct delivery of the CCR **if system serves less than 10,000 people**. If this applies then notice must also be given that CCR will not be directly delivered.) The CCR must also be available to the public upon request.
- Notice provided by mail, door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request. (This can be used in place of direct delivery or publishing of the CCR **if system serves fewer than 500 people**.)

In addition, **ALL SYSTEMS with non-bill paying consumers** shall make "good faith" efforts to reach those consumers. Those efforts include the following recommended methods (check all that apply)

- _____ Advertising availability upon request of the CCR (attach copy of announcement)
(Note: **This is required for all systems with non-bill paying consumers.**)
- _____ Posting the CCR on the Internet at: _____
(Note: This is **required for systems serving 100,000 or more people**).
- _____ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).
- _____ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used).
- _____ Posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations).
- _____ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
- _____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
- _____ Other (if additional methods used, attach description)

Certified by:	Name:			
	Title:			
	Email:			
	Phone:		Date:	

