

2008 Consumer Confidence Report

for 12200892 BOSCOBEL WATERWORKS

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Mike Reynolds (Director of Public Works) and/or Hershel Marks (Water Foreman) at (608) 375-5429.

Boscobel Utilities is committed to providing clean, safe drinking water to the residents and businesses of Boscobel. The Utility Board meets the second Tuesday of each month at City Hall at 5:00 p.m. in the City Hall Council Chambers, 1006 Wisconsin Avenue, Boscobel, Wisconsin.

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
2	Groundwater	715	Active
3	Groundwater	80	Active
4	Groundwater	120	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Hershel Marks at (608) 375-5429

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	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2	0- 2	09/24/2007	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	15.4	.0- 15.4	09/24/2007	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.074	.043-.074		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	1.5	nd- 1.5		NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.27	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.3	.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which

							promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	8.00	2 of 20 results were above the action level.		*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		.9600	nd-.9600		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	7.05	nd- 7.20		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	12.00	1.77-12.00		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 90th 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.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	2.9	0.6- 2.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS	15	0	13.5	12.1-		NO	Erosion of natural

ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)				15.2			deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	16.3	nd- 18.0		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	6.0	2.7- 6.4		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	5.0	.3- 5.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.18	nd-.18		NO	n/a
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.90	.00-3.90	09/24/2007	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.80	.00-3.80	09/24/2007	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.50	.00-1.50	09/24/2007	NO	n/a
CHLOROMETHANE (METHYLCHLORIDE) (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.59	nd-.59		NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.20	.00-6.20	09/24/2007	NO	n/a

Additional Health Information

Radon is a radioactive gas that has no color, odor, or taste. Radon occurs naturally in waters across the United States and it can move through the ground and into homes via cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also be released directly from drinking water by agitation that occurs during showers, clothes and dish washing. Radon entering homes from drinking water is generally quite little compared to what enters through the foundation. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air contaminated with radon can increase the risk of lung cancer, particularly for persons who also smoke cigarettes.

Radon was detected in Well #2, which is an emergency standby well that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requires the utility to treat as an inservice well for sampling and testing requirements. Well #2 is a deep well, which explains the low levels of radon. Water from Well #2 would never enter the distribution system unless an emergency situation arose requiring its use and in that event, customers would be notified. Well #2 is maintained as an inservice well in order to maintain it as an option for rehabilitation when the utility requires additional well capacity.

Drinking water containing radon may also increase risk of stomach cancer, but the risk associated with drinking water is generally significantly less than the threat posed by radon in air. If you are concerned about your radon exposure, you should test the air in your home. If testing indicates a radon concentration OF 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/l) or greater, you may benefit from a treatment system that would reduce radon levels in your home. For additional information call the State Radon Health Center at (888-LOW-RADON) or EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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.

