2009 Consumer Confidence Report

VILLAGE OF NICHOLS
N9065 Krull Road, PO Box 169, Nichols, WI 54152
Phone: 920-525-2717 ~ Fax: 920-525-5411 ~ Email: villagenichols@centrytel.net

Date: July 20, 2010

Nichols Municipal Water Utility Customers:

Attached is a copy of the 2009 Consumer Confidence Report for the Nichols Water Utility.

This report has been posted at the following locations:

Nichols Post Office W5624 Hwy F, Nichols, WI 54152

Community First Credit Union W5644 Hwy F, Nichols, WI 54152

Nichols Memory Mall Coffee Shoppe W5631 Hwy F, Nichols, WI 54152

Village of Nichols Clerk's Office N9065 Krull Rd, Nichols, WI 54152

Office of the Nichols Utility Operator W5750 Hwy F, Nichols, WI 54152

Additional copies are available at all of the above locations or by calling Roger Ort, Utility Operator at (920) 525-2104 or Sherryl Pues, Clerk at (920) 525-2717.

Sherryl Pues, Clerk
VILLAGE OF NICHOLS

(posted: 7/20/10)

2009 Consumer Confidence Report for 44504141 NICHOLS WATERWORKS
Water System Information
If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Roger Ort at (920) 525-2104.

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
1 Groundwater 135 Active
To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Roger Ort at (920) 525-2104

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 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 4 4 09/17/2007 NO
TTHM (ppb) 80 0 9.8 9.8 09/17/2007 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
BARIUM (ppm) 2 2 .152 .152 03/17/2008 NO Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm) AL=1.3 1.3 .0825 0 of 5 results were above the action level. 07/22/2008 NO Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm) 4 4 .2 .2 03/17/2008 NO Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb) AL=15 0 2.85 0 of 5 results were above the action level. 07/22/2008 NO Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb) 100 1.0000 1.0000 03/17/2008 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 10.30 10.30 03/17/2008 NO n/a
Radioactive Contaminants
Contaminant (units) MCL MCLG Level Found Range Sample Date (if prior to 2009) Violation Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) 15 0 6.4 6.4 NO Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a) n/a n/a 6.4 6.4 NO Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l) n/a n/a 3.8 3.8 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 2.4 2.4 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
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ppb) n/a n/a .25 nd- .49 NO n/a
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) n/a n/a 2.20 2.20 09/17/2007 NO n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb) n/a n/a 6.80 6.80 09/17/2007 NO n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb) n/a n/a .80 .80 09/17/2007 NO n/a
Volatile Organic Contaminants
Contaminant (units) MCL MCLG Level Found Range Sample Date (if prior to 2009) Violation
Typical Source of Contaminant
DICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) 5 0 1.0 nd- 1.9 NO Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
ETHYLBENZENE (ppb) 700 700 1.9 nd- 3.8 NO Discharge from petroleum refineries
XYLENES, TOTAL (ppm) 10 10 .0065 nd- .0129 NO Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical 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.