

2015 Consumer Confidence Report Data WINDSOR SANITARY DISTRICT 1

PWS ID:11302676

Water System Information

Windsor Sanitary District No.1, now known as Windsor Utility District No. 1, has completed this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This year's report will not be mailed but if you would like copy(s) of the report they are available upon request at the Windsor Utility District No.1 Office, 6716 Park Street. The report will be published in the Deforest Times Tribune and posted at the Windsor Municipal Building, the Village of Windsor web site (www.windsorwi.gov) and the Windsor Post Office.

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Jeff Bartosiak or Jon Claas at (608) 846-5464.

Village of Windsor Utility Commission meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month at 8:00 am. They are held at the Village of Windsor Municipal Building / Meeting Room located at 4084 Mueller Rd., DeForest WI

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 (EPA) 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	400	Active
2	Groundwater	555	Active

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

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.

Term	Definition
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D6	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D6	80	0	4.9	4.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	EP	10	10	2.30	0.06 - 2.30		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	EP	n/a	n/a	5.20	3.40 - 5.20	5/19/2014	No	n/a
THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb)	EP	2	0.5	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	5/19/2014	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Radioactive Contaminants

GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	EP	15	0	4.4	0.0 - 4.4	5/19/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	EP	5	0	1.3	1.1 - 1.3	5/19/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	EP	n/a	n/a	4.4	0.0 - 4.4	5/19/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	EP	30	0	1.5	1.5	3/16/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits

(The following samples were collected at Home Owner sites).

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1200	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	6/24/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.40	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	6/24/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Windsor Sanitary District 1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2015. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

