



Village of
Wrightstown
EST. 1901

Village on the Fox

Department of Public Works & Utilities

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2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Introduction

The Village of Wrightstown Water Utility is pleased to present to you the 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report explains where our water comes from, the quality of our water, and what it means. If you have any questions regarding this report or other concerns regarding your water please contact Travis Coenen, Water Utility Operator, at 920-532-0434.

Does My Drinking Water Meet EPA Standards?

Yes, our water is safe and meets all of EPA and DNR standards. We routinely monitor our water for potential contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The table also notes that we have experienced no violations with the EPA and DNR safe drinking water requirements.

What Is the Source of My Water?

The source of the Village's water supply comes from our two groundwater wells. Well 2, constructed in 1961, has a depth of 575' with the pump level set at 230' below the surface. Well 4, constructed in 2000, has a depth of 665' with the pump level set at 350' below the surface. Both of our groundwater wells pump from the Sandstone Aquifer. The total amount of water pumped in 2010 was 75,536,000 gallons for a combined average daily flow 206,948 gallons. The month of October was our peak month with an average daily flow of 231,806 gallons per day.

Before the drinking water reaches your house it is treated with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution for disinfection purposes, and a blended phosphate called Aquamag, which inhibits lead and copper leaching and corrosion, as well as controlling natural iron and manganese that is present in our water. The average Hardness of our water is 32 grains.

How Can I Get Involved?

If you want to learn more or have questions you are welcome to attend the Village of Wrightstown Board of Trustees meeting every first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm, at the Wrightstown Fire Station conference room located at 961 Broadway Street. Please visit the Village of Wrightstown website at www.wrightstown.us for more information.

What Health Information Should I be Aware of?

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 system 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).

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).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves 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, 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 your tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Village of Wrightstown Fluoride Residual Notice

This is a notice to alert you about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities; however, children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the Village of Wrightstown Water Utility has a naturally occurring fluoride concentration of 2.5 mg/l. Dental fluorosis may result in a brown staining and / or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of permanent teeth. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. You may also want to contact your family dentist about the proper use by young children of fluoride containing products. Drinking

water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (United States E.P.A. drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of the cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call Travis Coenen at the Village of Wrightstown Public Works Department (Waterworks) at 532-0434. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from the drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units you can call NSF International at 1-877-8-673-4357, or visit WWW.NSF.ORG.

Water Quality Information Table

The water quality information table that follows displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The water quality report 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 water quality report. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the water quality report are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	17
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Definition of Terms

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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, or the level of a contaminant if drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

N/A: Not Applicable

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter, measure of radioactivity

Water Quality Information Table

Contaminant Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	N/A	2	1-2	03/12/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Run-off from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.009	.003 - .009	03/12/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from metal refineries, Discharge of drilling wastes
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.3993	0 of 10 results were above the action level	05/13/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.5	2.3 – 2.5	03/12/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.5	0 of 10 results were above the action level	05/13/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27.20	13.40 – 27.20	03/12/2008	NO	N/A
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N) (ppm)	10	10	.03	Nd-.03		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	14	9.0 – 14.0	07/28/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. R&U (n/a)	N/A	N/A	14	9.0 – 14.0	07/28/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	N/A	N/A	6.5	5.2 – 6.5	07/28/2008	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	2.3	2.1 – 2.3	07/28/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	10	10		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	7	7		NO	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.27	1.27		NO	N/A
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	5.35	5.35		NO	N/A
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.34	.34		NO	N/A
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.02	3.02		NO	N/A

