

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FALL RIVER WATER UTILITY

We're very pleased to provide you with the 2012 Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water every day. This Consumer Confidence Report will inform our customers about the quality of our drinking water and assist them in making good health decisions. Our water source is from ground (well) water. We draw from two wells located on Kane Street and at the Municipal Building at 641 South Main Street. The Kane Street well is 240 feet deep and the Main Street well is 300 feet deep.

Dale Standke, President

Fall River Village Board

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Public Works Supervisor, Craig Schultz at 484-3525. Craig and Dan are DNR certified ground water and distribution system operators. We strive to keep our customers informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the Fall River Municipal Building.

The Fall River Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 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).

Source(s) of Water

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	240	Active
2	Groundwater	300	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Craig Schultz at (920) 484-3525

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
Inorganic Contaminants	18
Microbiological Contaminants	3
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Coliform (TCR)	presence of coliform bacteria in $\geq 5\%$ of monthly samples	0	1		No	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1120	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	08/10/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.2	.2- .2	08/02/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.00	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	08/11/2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	3.90	2.20-3.90		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	2	nd- 2	08/02/2011	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	1.30	nd-1.30	08/02/2011	No	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.4	0.4-0.4	03/18/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	2.5	2.4-2.5	03/18/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.1	1.0-1.1	03/18/2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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
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.