

# 2005 Consumer Confidence Report

## SHELL LAKE WATERWORKS, PWS ID 86603044

### Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Jeff D Parker at (715) 468-7873.

### 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 (ft.)
1	Groundwater	482
2	Groundwater	578

A summary of the source water assessment for SHELL LAKE WATERWORKS is available at:

[http://prodmtex00.dnr.state.wi.us/pls/inter1/pk\\_swap\\_web.p\\_swap\\_summary?i\\_ro\\_seq\\_no=151808](http://prodmtex00.dnr.state.wi.us/pls/inter1/pk_swap_web.p_swap_summary?i_ro_seq_no=151808)

### 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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. 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.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
4. 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.
5. 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	16
Radioactive Contaminants	1
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	26

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2005)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	50	n/a	1 (average)	nd-1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.010 (average)	nd-.020		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	1 (average)	1-2		NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	1.1000	.1200-1.2000		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.8 (average)	.1-2.0		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.10	.58-29.00		*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.08 (average)	.05-.10		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	3.55 (average)	3.50-3.60		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	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2005)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.2	1.1-2.2	08/07/2002	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if Prior to 2005)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TOLUENE (ppm)	1	1	.0004	.0004		NO	Discharge from petroleum 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.

**Complete this form and return it by July 1, 2006 to your Regional DNR Drinking Water Representative at the following address:** KEN SCHERER, DNR- REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 810 WEST MAPLE STREET, SPOONER, WI 54801, 715-635-4052

## 2005 CCR Certification

<b>Community Water System Name:</b>	SHELL LAKE WATERWORKS
<b>Community Water System ID:</b>	86603044

I confirm that this system's Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the DNR.

**The options for CCR distribution are based on the number of people served by the water system and are listed below. Check all that apply, but you must identify at least one of the following four methods:**

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery.

Specify other direct delivery methods:

\_\_\_\_\_

Published CCR in newspaper (can be used in place of direct delivery of the CCR **if system serves 500-10,000 people**)

Customers are notified of CCR availability via their billing and/or any of the "good faith" efforts listed below for non-bill paying customers (can be used in place of direct delivery of the CCR **if system serves fewer than 500 people**). Check any "good faith" efforts that apply.

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the DNR (check all that apply):

\_\_\_\_\_ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used).

\_\_\_\_\_ Advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement).

\_\_\_\_\_ Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy).

\_\_\_\_\_ Posting the CCR on the Internet at: \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: This is **required for systems serving 100,000 or more people**).

\_\_\_\_\_ Posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations).

\_\_\_\_\_ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.

\_\_\_\_\_ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

\_\_\_\_\_ Other (if additional methods used, attach description)

Certified by:	Name:			
	Title:			
	Email:			
	Phone:		Date:	