
2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR BROKAW WATERWORKS VILLAGE OF BROKAW

Introduction

We are pleased to present our Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to continue to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report please contact: Clayton Laszewski DPW/Water Operator, P.O. Box 134, Brokaw, Wisconsin 54417, (715) 573-1252. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Village Hall.



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).

2016 Water Sources

Source ID	Source	Depth in/feet	Status
6	Groundwater	85	Active
7	Purchased Groundwater		Active

Our primary water source is purchased water from Wausau Waterworks (data enclosed).



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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottle water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definition of Terms

The adjacent tables may contain some terms and abbreviations you are unfamiliar with. Therefore, we have provided these definitions to assist you as needed:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Million fibers per liter (MFL)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Millirems per year (mrem/year): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity. **Parts**

per million (ppm): or milligrams per liter (mg/l). **Parts per**

billion (ppb): or micrograms per liter (ug/l). **Parts per trillion**

(ppt): or nanograms per liter

Parts per quadrillion (ppq): or picograms per liter

Total Coliform Rule (TCR)

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Not Detected (ND)

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We can 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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Unregulated Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogen may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s). All assessments were completed on time. We were required to take 1 corrective action(s). We completed all necessary Corrective Actions on time.

Assessment Description	Status	Due Date	Completed	Violation
Perform Level 1 Assessment: Multiple Total Coliform-positive samples	COMPLETE	11/27/2016	11/8/2016	No

Corrective Action	Status	Due Date	Completed	Violation
Chlorine residual was supplemented at tower riser. Chlorine will be added whenever tower levels are changed. Request was made to Wausau (water source) to notify Brokaw operator when tower levels are changed.	COMPLETE	11/30/2016	11/8/2016	No

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-4	60	0	0.18	0	8/24/2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-4	80	0	11		8/09/2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCL G	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.0585	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	9/17/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL= 15	0	4.65	0 of 5 results were above the action level.	9/17/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring. None

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. Brokaw Waterworks 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.

Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from WAUSAU WATERWORKS. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, the results from WAUSAU WATERWORKS are also included in this report as Attachment A.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2016. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Charlie Blarek, Water Operator
P.O. Box 134
Brokaw, WI 54417

