CITY OF ANTIGO
WATER TREATMENT FACILITY

ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
TESTING INFORMATION FOR 2010

The City of Antigo is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. The City of Antigo water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), explains to you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water. All testing required by SDWA is on file and available at the water treatment facility.

Is our water safe to drink? Absolutely. The City of Antigo has never had a violation of contaminant levels or other water quality regulations.

Overview

Water Source
The City of Antigo's raw water source is considered to be ground water of four (4) wells.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Table
The table shows the results of our water-quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL); the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurements. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of 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 or 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.

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

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

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)

Key to Table
In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The definitions for the following chart can be found above.

Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

WATER-QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES

We tested 12-16 samples per month from our distribution system and all have tested negative for coliform bacteria.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our testing and monitoring that some contaminants have been detected at levels well below the EPA and DNR limits. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 materials, 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 minerals, which can be occurring naturally or result from urban storm water runoff, and 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, the EPA prescribes regulations, which 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 must provide the same level of protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, those 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We at the City of Antigo are interested in your questions and comments. If you'd care to contact us, send your questions and/or comments to:

City of Antigo
Water & Sewer Utilities
700 Edison St
Antigo, WI 54409
(715) 623-3633 ext. 105 or 106
www.antigo-city.org
email water.sewer@antigo-city.org

Infrastructure Alternatives
Bill Obenauf (715) 623-3316 or
(715) 627-2710

This report is available at the Antigo Public Library, the Antigo Water and Sewer Department in City Hall, and www.antigo-city.org. You may also call us at 623-3633, ext. 105 or 106 to request a copy.

Disinfection Byproducts

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	3	3	7/22/07	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	11.8	11.8	7/22/07	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	1	2/27/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.004	.004	2/27/08	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	1	1	2/27/08	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.043	0 of 20 results were above the action level	5/10/08	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.1	1.1	2/27/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes stong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.20	0 of 20 results were above the action level	5/9/08	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MERCURY (ppb)	2	2	.1	.1	2/27/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
NITRATE (ppm) (N03-N)	10	10	4.75	2.30-4.90		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	6.60	6.60	2/27/08	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 precentile of all compliance samples collected. If you want information on the number of sites or the actions taken to reduce these levels, please contact Bill Obenauf at Infrastructure Alternatives at 623-3316.

Radioactive Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	4.3	nd-4.3	4/16/08	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
BROMODICHLORO-METHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.30	3.30	7/22/07	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.48	.48	7/22/07	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	5.80	5.80	7/22/07	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.20	2.20	7/22/07	NO	n/a

*Date of sample if prior to 2009

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Number of Contaminants Required to Be Tested

Contaminant Group	No. of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

(This includes all contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years.)

Sources of Water

Source ID	Source		Depth (ft)
15	Groundwater	Active	62'
18	Groundwater	Active	62'
19	Groundwater	Active	76'
20	Groundwater	Active	95'

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Bill Obenauf at (715) 623-3316 or (715) 627-2710.

The above 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.