

CITY OF ANTIGO
ANTIGO WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 73400866

2017 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
TESTING INFORMATION FOR 2016

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.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Tom Horswill at 715-627-2710.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The City Council meets the second Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 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 metals, which can be occurring naturally 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.

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.

Key to Table

In the table on the last page, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The definitions for this table are listed below.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The tables on the last page 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 detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables along with the sample date.

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. Antigo 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 your 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.

We at the City of Antigo are interested in your questions and comments. If you would 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. 106

Website www.antigo-city.org
Email water.sewer@antigo-city.org

Infrastructure Alternatives
Tom Horswill 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 715-623-3633, ext. 106 to request a copy.

Disinfection Byproducts

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	SITE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TTHM (ppb)	D-20	80	0	9.8	9.8		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-20	60	60	2.7	2.7		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	SITE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	.008	.008	1/29/14	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	0	0	1/29/14	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	.7	.7	1/29/14	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.2	1.2	1/29/14	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (ppm) (N03-N)		10	10	4.95	2.90-5.30		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	5.1	5.1	1/29/14	NO	n/a

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	90TH PERCENTILE LEVEL FOUND	# OF RESULTS	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.074	0 of 20 results were above the action level	8/22/14	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	5.8	0 of 20 results were above the action level	8/18/14	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	SITE	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	DATE OF SAMPLE*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
RADIUM, (226+228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.4	1.4	1/29/14	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

*Date of sample if prior to 2016

Sources of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (ft)
15	Groundwater Active	61'
18	Groundwater Active	62'
19	Groundwater Active	76'
20	Groundwater Active	95'

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Tom Horswill at 715-627-2710.