

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT GREENVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT #1

Consumer confidence is important to us! We're pleased to provide you with this year's water quality report. Its purpose is to keep you informed about the excellent water and services delivered to you by the Greenville Water Utility over the past year. Our constant goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Water System Information

We encourage our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You are welcome to attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month following the Town Board meeting that begins at 5:30pm at the Town Hall. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report or your water utility, please contact Don Schinke, Town Superintendent, at (920) 841-8550 (e-mail to : dschinke@townofgreenville.com) or Lisa Beyer, Utility Clerk, at (920) 757-5151 ext#1 (e-mail to: lbeyer@townofgreenville.com). You may also read more about the Greenville Sanitary District on the Internet at www.townofgreenville.com.

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).

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.

Greenville’s water source is ground water from the St. Peter Sandstone Aquifer. Treatment is necessary to provide quality water to our customers. We currently treat our water with chlorine to keep it free from harmful bacteria. Fluoride is added to the water and maintained at the level of one part per million to help prevent tooth decay. The water is then filtered to remove the iron. We also add sodium silicate, which coats the inside of the pipes to control the leaching of metals such as copper or lead from the fixtures into the water. Also please note that due to the hardness of our water (340 parts per million or 20 grains per gallon) we highly recommend the use of water softeners!

Please be assured that all of the products that we use are monitored on a daily basis and in turn reported to the DNR. We are required to routinely monitor for elements in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following testing tables show the test results for monitoring done in 2008:

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2	1- 2	08/09/2007	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	16.5	5.1-16.5	08/09/2007	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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					(if prior to 2008)		
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	nd- 1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.200	.140-.200		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	.2	.2		NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	3	1- 3		NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.23	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.9	1.1- 1.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.40	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
MERCURY	2	2	.1	nd- .1		NO	Erosion of natural

(ppb)							deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
NICKEL (ppb)	100		23.0000	9.4000-23.0000		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.15	nd- .15		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.70	6.80-9.70		NO	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	1.9	nd- 1.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	8.7	4.7-10.0		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	8.3	6.0-10.0		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	4.7	4.4- 4.8		NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.

RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	3.8	1.9- 4.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
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Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MC L	MCL G	Level Found	Rang e	Sample Date (if prior to 2008)	Violatio n	Typical Source of Contamina nt
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.90	1.00- 4.90	08/09/2007	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	10.00	3.80- 10.00	08/09/2007	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.60	.28- 1.60	08/09/2007	NO	n/a

Definition of Terms

You may find that the table contains terms and/or abbreviations that you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

Parts per Million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l): A measure of the radioactivity in water.

Water System Updates

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements to your water system. At this time, we are preparing to construct an additional water storage tower on a parcel of land located at the southeast corner of STH 15 and Julius Drive. The contractor has been selected and work should begin soon. Our schedule is to have the tower erected this year, painted in early 2010, and in service by July 2010. Also, the process of updating our electronic meter reading equipment; changing out the old transponders with a new, more efficient style of transponder, is ongoing as time and manpower allow. We only have about 350 transponders left that still need to be changed out!

In order to address these or similar improvements as they are made we have filed an application with the Public Service Commission for a rate increase of 3.8%. This increase will go into effect on July 1st, 2009.

Thanks for reading this year's water quality report! We strive to provide top quality water to every tap in the Greenville Sanitary District. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

