2009 Water Quality Report for Fowler Village

This report covers the drinking water quality for The Village of Fowler, for the calendar year 2009 This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2009 Included are details about where you water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from 2 groundwater wells fixed in glacial material formation. The wells are located at 1915 N. Wright Rd. The State performed an assessment of our source of water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very low" to "very high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our water is "low" for both wells.

The Village is making efforts to protect our water source by participating in the Well Head Protection program. The Village urges all of its citizens to recognize the water quality basics of source protection, conservation and personal involvement, and to recognize the value, importance, and fragility of our water source.

- **Contaminants and their presence in water:** 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4792).**

- **Vulnerability of sub-populations:** 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4792).**

- **Sources of Drinking Water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from 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 and farming.
  * **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
  * **Radioactive contaminants,** which are naturally occurring
  * **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.

In order to ensure how tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2009 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2009. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All of the data is representative of the water quality.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- N/A: Not applicable ND: not detectable at testing limit ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- Action level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Regulated Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Our Water**	**Sample Date if not in 2009**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.79ppm		NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.061 ppm		NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppm)	10	0	.001 ppm		No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	1.10 ppm		No	Water Additive
Unregulated Contaminant						
Sodium (ppm)	Not regulated	Not regulated	39 mg/l		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant Subject to AL	Action Level	Action Level	90% of Samples ≤ This Level		Number of Samples Above AL	
Lead (ppb)	15 (ppb)		*2.0 ppb	June 2008	No	*Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (ppm)		.56 ppm	June 2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

*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. The Village Of Fowler 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 Hot Line or at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Our water system is meeting all requirements that govern the water system. The state and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety.

We are committed to providing you safe, reliable, and healthy water. We are pleased to provide you with this information to keep you fully informed about your water. We will be updating this report annually, and will also keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen.

We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality, please contact the D.P.W. during regular office hours.

For more information or concerns about your water, or the contents of this report, contact **Vern Feldpausch at 593-2768**. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at **www.epa.gov/safewater/**.