Report on Drinking Water Quality
2014 Consumer Confidence Report
Village of Eagle – PWS ID: 26801984

The Village of Eagle is pleased to present to you this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the drinking water as well as other water related services the Village delivers to you every day. This report communicates to the public the source of the Village's water and also summarizes the detected compounds from the sampling results for the year ending 2014. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Source of Water

The Village obtains its drinking water from three drilled groundwater wells. Well No. 1 was constructed in 1952 to a total depth of 880 feet. This well has been permanently abandoned. Well No. 2 was constructed in 1981 to a depth of 1,350 feet and obtains water from the deep sandstone aquifer. The current capacity is 380 gpm. In 2003, the Village drilled two shallow sand and gravel wells (No. 3 and No. 4) meant to supplement the sandstone aquifer sources. These wells are 100 feet and 105 feet in depth and have a combined capacity of around 900 gpm. Well No. 2 pump station has a storage reservoir approximately 100,000 gallons in size. The Eagle water system also has a 150,000 gallon elevated storage tank.

Customer Questions?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Eagle DPW at (262) 594-3202. 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. The Village Board meets at 7:30 P.M. at the Village Hall on the second Thursday of each month.

Special Information Available

It should be noted that all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by compounds that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those compounds can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk.

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. The Environmental Protection Agency and the Center for Disease Control (EPA/CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from potential contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791**.

Water Sample Test Results

The Village has followed the sampling requirements set forth by the Department of Natural Resources. This report summarizes the water sample test results for the period of January 1st 2010 to December 31st 2012. The table which follows summarizes the list of all **detected** compounds. These detects are then compared to a predetermined level of safety known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The comparisons show if, for any given compound, there is a system violation. 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. Table of Detected Compounds

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)		80	0	3.7	2.1 - 3.7	10/24/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)		60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.810	0.036 - 0.810		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.3	0.1 - 0.3		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.0000	0.6000 - 1.0000		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	2.59	0.00 - 3.60		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	44.00	3.40 - 44.00		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.8100	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	7.50	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)		n/a	n/a	3.4	3.4	3/12/2010	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	1.3	1.3		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.4	0.0 - 0.4	3/2/2011	No	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.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	0.17	0.17	7/26/2011

Definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 "Goal" is 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.
No Detect (ND) - No trace of compound found.
Not Applicable (N/A) - Does not apply.

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. Eagle 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.

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.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2014. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Other Compliance

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
DBP Monitoring/Reporting	Tthm	Distribution System	7/1/2014	9/30/2014

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not adequately complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken

During the compliance period noted in the above table, we completed monitoring for the contaminant(s) noted but collected the sample at a site not approved for sampling and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Samples at the correct sampling location will be collected in 2015, per discussions with regulatory agencies.