

Report on Drinking Water Quality 2016 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 2016. 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 or would like to know more 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 2012 to December 31st 2016. 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

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 following tables 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 was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	B-1	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-2	80	0	4.3	4.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1	3/19/2014	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	3/19/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.3	0.1 - 0.3	3/19/2014	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	3/19/2014	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	1.88	0.00 - 2.29		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	44.00	3.40 - 44.00	3/19/2014	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.8100	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	7/16/2014	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.	7/16/2014	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 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.3	1.3	3/19/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Term	Definition
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.

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 2016. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.