

# Dry Town

## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

### Giiwediiin Ground Water Wells

The Dry Town Community Water System is located in the community of Giiwediiin and through water main connections distributes water to Giiwediiin, Dry Town, Bacon Strip, Bacon Square, Akikaandag, Trepania Road, along CTH E through Skunawong, Gurno Lake, Indian Lake, and all the way to South Reserve. This system is fully chlorinated and is tested daily to ensure chlorination is within acceptable limits. The Dry Town water system has two wells, approximately 160 feet deep, on each side of the pump house in Giiwediiin which pumps this water back to the surface to be pumped to three water storage sites for consumer use and consumption. 100% of the population among the reservation utilizes groundwater. There are no lead service lines. Source water made available upon request.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

You can review our Source Water Protection Plan at our Public Works Office: 13743W Gitigaan Rd.

## **Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## **How can I get involved?**

Please contact our Public Works office at: 13743W Gitigaan Rd for any questions, comments or concerns that you may have.

## **Description of Water Treatment Process**

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

## **Cryptosporidium**

Cryptosporidiosis is a disease that causes watery diarrhea. It is caused by microscopic germs/parasites called Cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium, or "Crypto" for short, can be found in water, food, soil or on surfaces or dirty hands that have been contaminated with the feces of humans or animals infected with the parasite. Immunocompromised persons are more at risk for infections. During 2001-2010, Crypto was the leading cause of waterborne disease outbreaks, (<http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/publications.html>) linked to recreational water in the United States. The parasite is found in every region of the United States and throughout the world.\*

Cryptosporidium has not been found in the Lac Courte Oreilles water source. This is purely for your information

(\*Cited from <http://www.cdc.gov/parasites/crypto/general-info.html>)

## **Additional Information for Lead**

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

The system was intertied in 2008, using lead-free materials. EPA has required our system to inspect older homes for the presence of lead service lines. We have found none in the Dry Town system.

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. DRY TOWN is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your familys risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact DRY TOWN (Public Watersystem Id: 055295310) by calling 715-634-0345 or emailing [willard.gouge@lco-nsn.gov](mailto:willard.gouge@lco-nsn.gov). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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## **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below

lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>									
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19	6.1	19	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54	11	54	2026	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.02	0.02	0.02	2026	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.105	0.127	0.003	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
									systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	1	1	1	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Violations and Exceedances**

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (g/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Willard Gouge  
Address: 13743W Gitigaan Rd  
Hayward, WI 54843  
Phone: 715-634-0345