

				level.		
NICKEL (ppb)	100		3.3000	2.6000- 3.3000		NO Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	9.82	5.25- 10.10		NO Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	12.00	2.90- 12.00		NO n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	7.0	nd- 7.0	02/10/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	7.0	nd- 7.0	02/10/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	2.6	nd- 2.6	02/10/2009	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	1.7	1.0- 1.7	02/10/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)	3	3	.1	nd- .1		NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.60	.92-1.60	09/20/2010	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.40	2.20-2.40	09/20/2010	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.72	.53-.72	09/20/2010	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.80	1.90-2.80	09/20/2010	NO	n/a
DIBROMOMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.34	nd-.34	09/20/2010	NO	n/a

Additional Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
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.

A copy of this Consumer Confidence Report is available at the Village of Poynette offices located at 106 S. Main St. during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday and on the Web at [HTTP://WWW.POYNETTE-WI.GOV](http://www.poynette-wi.gov)
The Village of Poynette will not be mailing copies of this report.