

CITY OF MONONA

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

2020

Monona Waterworks ~ PWSID 11302456



MONONA WATER UTILITY

Utility Offices:

Monona City Hall
5211 Schluter Road
Monona, WI 53716

Customer Service:

(608) 222-2525

- Meter readings
- Meter changes
- Payment plans
- Billing issues
- Questions

This report is available
on our website:

[www.MyMonona.com/
WaterQualityReport](http://www.MyMonona.com/WaterQualityReport)

The City of Monona is pleased to provide you the 2020 Annual Water Quality Report. This report explains where our water comes from, the quality of our water, and what this information means. If you have any questions on the sample results, source water assessment information, or this report, please contact our Utility Operations Foreman, Mike Trotter, or Director of Public Works, Dan Stephany, at (608) 222-2525.

Source of Monona's Water

The Monona Water Utility pumps an average of 615,000 gallons a day from three water wells, ranging in depth from 305 feet to 775 feet. Once the water is pumped from the aquifer it travels through an underground water main grid of nearly 45 miles, from the reservoir at each well to the water tower and your faucet. Each of the City's three water wells serve all locations of the City.

As water is pumped from the aquifer to the reservoir at each well site it is treated with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution for disinfection purposes and Fluoride to assist with dental protection. Monona's certified water operators measure the chlorine and fluoride residual in the water system each day.

How Can I Get Involved?

Water utility issues are discussed at meetings of the Public Works Committee, which meets on the first Wednesday of each month at City Hall, starting at 6:30 p.m.

What Health Information Should I Be Aware Of?

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).



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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Additional Health Information – Lead:

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. Monona 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 two 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.

Additional information about Lead and Tap Water can be found on the City's website, www.mymonona.com/lead.



Contaminants that may be present in our water source 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Definitions:

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 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
LoQ	Limit of Quantitation, lowest analyte concentration that can be quantitatively detected with a stated accuracy and precision.
ppb	Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter, ug/l
ppm	Parts Per Million, or milligrams per liter, mg/l
pCi/l	Picocuries Per Liter, a measure of radioactivity

Water Quality Information Table:

Monona's drinking water is safe and meets all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) standards. We routinely monitor our water for potential contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The table below notes that we have experienced no violations with the safe drinking water requirements of the EPA and DNR. Your water was tested for many contaminants in 2020. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following table lists only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following table 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 following table along with the sample date.

Monona's three water wells were tested for PFAS in 2019. Samples results for each well are considered non-detect (below LOQ). Monona's three water wells were tested for Chloride in 2020. Well 1 Chloride level is 123mg/l. Well 2 Chloride level is 134mg/l. Well 3 Chloride level is 6.64mg/l.

The 2020 Monona Water Quality Report will not be mailed; however, it is available upon request by calling (608) 222-2525. It is also posted on our website at www.MyMonona.com/WaterQualityReport.

Water Quality Information Table

Contaminants							
Contaminant – Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	11.0	11.0	9/5/19	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2	2	9/5/19	NO	
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	1.9	0.0 – 1.9		NO	Discharge from petroleum refinery, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.057	.012 – .057		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial operation
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0	0.0 – 0.0			Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	0 – 1		NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	0.1940	0 of 20 above AL		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.6 – 0.7		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from factories
Lead (ppb)	AL= 15	0	3.05	1 of 20 above AL		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	59.30	5.17 – 59.30		NO	n/a
Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	4.14	0 – 4.14		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	0 – 2		NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	0.4	0 – 0.4		NO	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from dry cleaners and factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	3.1	0.0 – 3.1		NO	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	7.3	0.0 – 7.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Incl. R&U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	7.3	0.0 – 7.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	5	0	1.9	0.1 – 1.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Presence of Other Contaminants							
Chloride (mg/l) 3 wells	n/a	n/a	134	6.64 - 134		NO	Erosion of natural deposits, road salt
PFAS; 3 wells	n/a	n/a	Non Detect	n/a	2019	NO	Human made for manufacturing process