

City of Monona Utilities

Department of Public Works

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2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Introduction

The City of Monona Water Utility is pleased to present to you the 2013 Annual Water Quality Report. This report explains where our water comes from, the quality of our water, and what it means. If you have any questions regarding this report or other concerns regarding your water please contact Bob Jacobs at 608-222-2525.

What Is The Source Of My Water?

The source of the City's water supply comes from our three groundwater wells. Well 1, constructed in 1960, has a depth of 305'; Well 2, constructed in 1958, has a depth of 500'; and Well 3, constructed in 1967 and reconstructed in 1997, has a depth of 775'. All three wells pump from the Sandstone Aquifer. The total water pumped from our wells in 2013 was 261,292,000 gallons, for a combined average daily flow of 715,868 gallons. The month of August was our peak month with an average daily flow of 858,000 gallons per day.

Before the drinking water reaches your tap it is treated with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution for disinfection purposes, and Fluoride to assist with dental protection.

Does My Drinking Water Meet EPA Standards?

Yes, our water is safe, and meets all EPA and DNR standards. We routinely monitor our water for potential contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. The table also notes that we have experienced no violations with the EPA and DNR safe drinking water requirements.

How Can I Get Involved?

The Monona Public Works Committee meets the first Wednesday of each month at City Hall, with meetings beginning at 6:30 p.m. Monona City Council meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at the Monona Library, with meetings beginning at 7:30 p.m., unless otherwise posted. Please visit the City of Monona website at www.mymonona.com for more information.

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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, 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.



Monona – A Bronze Water Star Community

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, 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 your tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definition of Terms

The terms listed below are provided to help you better understand this report.

AL	Action Level , or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level , or 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 , or the level of a contaminant if drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Ppm	parts per million , or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Ppb	parts per billion , or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
pCi/l	picocuries per liter , measure of radioactivity

The Monona Water Utility Is Regulated By:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources –
NR Administrative Code 809,810, and 811
<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/DrinkingWater/>

Wisconsin Public Service Commission –
PSC Administrative Code 185
<http://psc.wi.gov/water/index.htm>

Monona Water Utility Information:

Please contact the Utility Billing Clerk at 608-222-2525 to schedule a water meter reading, to discuss your utility bill, or to arrange a payment plan.

To report a water emergency (such as a water main break) during regular business hours (M-F, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.), please call 608-222-2525. After hours and on weekends, call the Monona Police Dispatch at 608-222-0463.

Water leaks within the home or business add up, and, if unnoticed, can significantly increase your quarterly utility bill. To learn more about water leaks and how to look for them, please visit the following website:
<http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/pubs/fixleak.html>

Water use outside the home for watering lawns and gardens can also significantly increase the charges on your quarterly utility bill. To learn about Smart Outdoor Practices, please visit the following website:
<http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/outdoor/index.html>

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Water Quality Information Table

The water quality information table that follows displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The water quality report may contain up to five years of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the water quality report. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the water quality report are from the past five years.

Water Quality Information Table

Contaminants							
Contaminant-Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2013)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	20.2	8.1–20.2	8/4/2010	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1	8/4/2010	NO	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2	nd–2	4/13/2011	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.055	.011–.055	4/13/2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial operation
Copper (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	.2160	0	9/7/2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1–.1	4/13/2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from factories
Lead (ppb)	AL= 15	0	4.7	1 of 20 above AL	8/23/2011	NO *	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	45.00	3.7–45.00	4/11/2011	NO	N/A
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N) (ppm)	10	10	4.16	nd–4.16		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100		5	nd–5.0	4/11/2011	NO	Occurs naturally in water; used in industrial operation
Radium (226+228)(pCi/l)	5	0	1.2	1.2	4/13/2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	.2	.2		NO	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from dry cleaners and factories

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contamination Health Effects

* **LEAD:** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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. Monona Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control a 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.

State or Federal regulations did not require Monona to monitor for cryptosporidium or radon in 2013.

The 2013 Monona Water Quality Report will not be mailed; however, it is available upon request by calling 608-222-2525 or by visiting our website at www.mymonona.com.