

CITY OF MONONA

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

2014



The City of Monona is pleased to provide you the 2014 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, Bob Jacobs at 608-222-2525.

Source of Monona's Water

Monona's water supply comes from three groundwater wells which pump from the Sandstone Aquifer. Well 1, was constructed in 1960, and is 305' deep. Well 2, was constructed in 1958, and is 500' deep and Well 3, constructed in 1967 is 775' deep.

Before the 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 Health Standards?

Monona's drinking 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 for this report shows sample results for the monitoring period of January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. The table also notes that we have experienced no violations with the EPA and DNR safe drinking water requirements.

How Can I Get Involved?

Water utility issues are discussed at the Public Works Committee. Meetings are held the 1st Wednesday of each month at City Hall, starting at 6:30pm.

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).



Monona – A Bronze Water Star Community

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 amounts 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, The 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 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

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 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.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon:

The water utility did not monitor for cryptosporidium or radon in 2014. We are not required by State of Federal standards to do so.



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 by-products 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
ppb	Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter, ugl
ppm	Parts Per Million, or milligrams per liter, mg/l
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter, measure of radioactivity,
mrem/year	Millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

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 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	1.6	1.6		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1		NO	
Arsenic (ppb)	10	N/A	2	0-2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	0-1		NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.061	.012-.061		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial operation
Copper (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	.2110	0 of 20 above AL		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1-.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from factories
Lead (ppb)	AL= 15	0	3.06	0 of 20 above AL		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	56.60	3.83-56.60		NO	N/A
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N) (ppm)	10	10	4.49	0-4.49		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100		122	0-122		NO	Occurs naturally in water; used in industrial operation
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1	0-1		NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	N/A	N/A	2.8	0-2.8		NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits, MCL units are millirem/year. Calculation of compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	7.2	0-7.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (226+228)(pCi/l)	5	0	1.7	.1-1.7		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. R&U (N/A)	N/A	N/A	7.2	0-7.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	.3	0-.6		NO	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from dry cleaners and factories

The 2014 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.