



2005 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CHIPPEWA FALLS WATER DEPARTMENT

JUNE 2006

Our Water Quality and What It Means

We're pleased to present you with the 2005 Water Quality Report. This annual report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve water quality and protect our water resources. In late 2005, certain areas in the City experienced occurrences of mineral particles or discolored water. The Water Utility increased flushing of mains in those areas affected. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and are working diligently to identify and decrease these occurrences.

Where Does our Water Come From?

Chippewa Falls relies exclusively on groundwater from drilled wells for its' municipal water supply. The wells are drilled to a depth between 53' and 97' into a sand and gravel drift formation. The West Well Field has three wells that are located at 100 Tilton road and 1821 Nelson Road. The East Well Field has six wells and is located at 1350 Pumphouse Road.

A source water assessment is required of all public water supplies. The assessment identifies land areas that contribute water to each system, significant potential contaminant sources within those areas, and the susceptibility of the drinking water system to contamination. This report is available on the Wisconsin DNR web site and can be accessed at: dnr.wi.gov/org/water/dwg/swap/index.htm. Click on "Find an Assessment", type "Chippewa Falls Waterworks" in the NAME box and click FIND.

The City of Chippewa Falls has developed a Wellhead Protection (WHP) Plan. The goal of WHP planning is to control activities within the Zone of Contribution to a municipal well to prevent contamination of groundwater. Copies of the City's ordinance or the WHP plan are available at the Water Utility Administration office located at 30 W. Central Street. The Chippewa Falls Water Department is also involved in the Groundwater Guardian program. If you would like information or join the Groundwater Guardian, please contact our office or online at municode.com.

Educational Information

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 human activity.

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, 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.
- 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.

Monitoring Results

The Chippewa Falls Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005 and any previous detects. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Substances Detected in Chippewa Falls Water

Test Results							
Substance (units)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Date of Sample (if prior to 2005)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	No	.015 (avg)	.011- .020		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	No	0 (avg)	nd-1		100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	No	.029 (avg)	nd - .0500		1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	No	.1	.1		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	*	3.1 (avg)	nd - 24.00		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	No	.2400 (avg)	nd - 1.2000			100	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	3.8 (avg)	.78 - 6.70		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	No	9.42 (avg)	7.5 - 12.00		n/a	n/a	n/a
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, Excl. R & U (pCi/l)	No	1.4	.0 - 1.4	7/9/2002	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	No	.56(avg)	nd-3.30		n/a	n/a	n/a
Bromoform (ppb)	No	.04(avg)	nd-.24		n/a	n/a	n/a
Chloroform (ppb)	No	1.25 (avg)	nd-6.10		n/a	n/a	n/a
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	No	.30(avg)	nd-1.40		n/a	n/a	n/a
Sulfate (ppm)	No	6.18 (avg)	4.2-8.00		n/a	n/a	n/a
Disinfection Byproducts							
HAA5 (ppb)	No	2(avg)	nd-5		60	60	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Toluene (ppm)	No	.0002 (avg)	nd - .0004		1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
TTHM (ppb)	No	2.2(avg)	nd - 10.8		80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Systems exceeding a lead and/or copper action level must take actions to reduce lead and/or copper in the drinking water. The lead and copper values represent the 90th percentile of all compliance samples collected. If you want information on the number of sites or the actions taken to reduce these levels, please contact this department.

Definition of Terms

The following definitions will help you understand terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with.

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 is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin of safety.

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity

Nd-Non-Detects: laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

ppm—parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb—parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Number of Contaminants Required to be Tested

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts	1
Inorganic Contaminants	17
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	1
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	24
Unregulated Contaminants	33
Volatile Organic Contaminants	21

Did you know?

You can now have your utility payment directly withdrawn from your checking or savings. Contact our office for application.

A continuous leak of 1/16" in diameter could waste 74,000 gallons in a three month period. This adds up to \$274.40 in water and wastewater charges.

The number one cause of leaks are toilet leaks. Check your flapper and washers and replace when hard or cracked or the seal is not working properly.

Water & Wastewater Rates

Water—Effective 6/1/98 (Fire Protection 1/1/03)

Meter Size	Qtrly Base	Qtrly Fire Protection
5/8 & 3/4"	\$16.88	\$11.73
1"	\$23.92	\$29.40
1 1/2"	\$39.39	\$58.50
2"	\$61.90	\$94.50
3"	\$126.62	\$177.00
4"	\$196.96	\$294.00
6"	\$393.92	\$588.00
8"	\$619.00	\$939.00
10"	\$844.10	\$1,407.00

Water Volume

Each Quarter	
First 30 CCF	\$1.09 per CCF
Next 970 CCF	\$.95 per CCF
Next 4,000 CCF	\$.81 per CCF
Over 5,000 CCF	\$.50 per CCF
7.48 Gallons = 1 Cubic Foot	
100 Cubic Feet = 1 CCF	

Wastewater—Effective 1/1/02

Base Charge	\$12.59
Usage Charge	\$1.71 per CCF
	\$2.2861 per Thousand Gallons
Wastewater usage charge breakdown	
Operation and Maintenance	\$1.41
Debt Service	.30
Total Charge	\$1.71

Bills become due and payable on the first of the month following the period for which service is rendered. A late payment charge of 1% per month will be added to bills not paid in 20 days of issuance. Failure to receive a bill in no way exempts the consumer from the provisions of these rules.

All bills owing and in arrears on October 15 and remaining unpaid November 1 will have a penalty of 10% added. If such arrears, with penalty, are not paid by November 15, the amount is levied as a tax against the premises in accordance with s.66.0809(3), Wis. Stats.



Chippewa Falls Water Dept.
30 W Central St., Room 209
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Health Information

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Getting Involved

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council or Board of Public Works Committee meetings. Please call for meeting times, locations and agendas.

Questions or Comments

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Connie Freagon, Utility Office Manager at 726-2741, Rory Olson, Water Supervisor at 720-6981 or Rick Rubenzer, Utility Manager at 726-2736 or email us at utility@ci.chippewa-falls.wi.us.

Our office is located in the City Hall Building, 30 W Central Street, Room 209. Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.