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. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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.

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.

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. Chippewa Falls 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.

Cross Connection Program

DNR Regulation NR810.15 requires the City to develop and implement a comprehensive control program for the elimination of all existing cross –connections and prevention of all future cross-connections. DNR NR810.15 requires a visual inspection of every building in the City to ensure that contaminated or polluted water cannot backflow into clean drinking water.

The City of Chippewa Falls has partnered with HydroCorp (HC) to assist in managing the program. HC performed initial inspections of commercial, industrial and public buildings and will continue inspections based on the required inspection schedule. City Water personnel will perform residential inspections. HC and City personnel will make recommendations for the installation of backflow prevention devices or assemblies where necessary. Inspections will be required after the proper devices are installed.

HC will contact commercial, industrial and public building by letter to set up appointments for the inspection.

Public Service Commission requires each meter in the City to be exchanged and tested periodically based on size of the meter. The Water Department will contact residential customers to set up an appointment for the meter change with the cross connection inspection done at that time. The Water Department will identify any non compliant connections within the home and direct the owner to correct the connection and notify the utility for a return visit. The utility will provide one outside and one inside hose bib for those in non-compliance, hose bibs will be available for purchase from the utility if needed.

Questions or Comments

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Connie Freagon, Utility Office Manager at 715-726-2741, Matt Boos, Water Supervisor at 715-720-6981 or Rick Rubenzer, Utility Manager at 715-726-2736 or email us at utility@chippewafalls-wi.gov.

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CHIPPEWA FALLS WATER DEPARTMENT **MAY 2018**

We're pleased to present you with the 2017 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. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. This report reflects results only those contaminants that were detected in your water, we test for many more contaminants that were not detected.

Join us at the Board of Public Works meeting at 5:30PM on the 1st Monday after the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Council Chambers in City Hall for the opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality. Agendas are posted on the city website.

The City of Chippewa Falls has been recognized since 1996 as a Groundwater Guardian Community. The Groundwater Guardian's activities address the community's groundwater protection by education and awareness, pollution prevention, public policy, conservation and best management practice. Contact the Utility Office if you would like to join our Groundwater Team or to participate in any activities.

View your rates at www.chippewafalls-wi.gov/rates

Did you know?
There are 495,272 feet of main serving 856 hydrants and 5,860 meters in the City. In 2017, we pumped 904,005,000 gallons of water to our four water towers. The East water tower capacity is one million gallons, the West tower, 750,000 and 500,000 at the South and Southeast tower.

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 555 and 575 Tilton Road and 1821 Nelson Road. The East Well Field has six wells and is located at 1350 Pumphouse Road. To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, contact Matt Boos at 715-726-2741.

Education 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.

Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We monitor some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables 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 tables below along with the sample date. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Substances Detected in Chippewa Falls Water

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Coliform (TCR)	Presence of coliform bacteria in >=5% of monthly samples	0	1	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date if prior to 2017	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-2-10	60	60	4	4		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-2-10	80	0	8.6	8.6		NO	By-product of drinking water
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-2-20	60	60	3	3		NO	By-product of drinking water chlo-rination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-2-20	80	0	5.6	5.6		NO	By-product of drinking water chlo-rination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date if prior to 2017	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.020	0.013 - 0.020		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100		0.5700	0.5500 - 0.5700		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface water and is often used in electroplating, stain-
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate(N03-N0 (ppm)	10	10	6.25	.47 - 7.10		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	26.00	17.00 - 26.00		NO	n/a
Copper (ppm)	Action Level 1.3	1.3	90th Percen-tile level found 0.1600	0 of 30 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	Action Level 15	0	90th Percen-tile level found 3.90	0 of 30 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date if Prior to 2017	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.5	1.4 - 1.5	3/4/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring. DSMRT - Distribution System, EP800 - East Well Field EP900 - West Well Field

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date if Prior to 2017
Sulfate (ppm)	6.50	5.90 - 6.50	
Chlorate (ppb)	DSMRT 112.761 EP800 110.134	39.559 - 112.761 52.503 - 110.134	8/11/2014
Chromium (ppb)	DSMRT .200 EP800 .232	.200 - .200 .204 - .232	8/11/2014 5/11/2014
Chromium 6 (ppb)	DSMRT .184 EP800 .198	.080 - .184 .154 - .198	8/11/2014
Strontium (ppb)	DSMRT 80.736 EP800 84.395	66.925 - 80.736 81.678 - 84.395	8/11/2014
Vanadium (ppb)	EP800 .445 EP900 .271	.431 - .445 .259 - .271	2/10/2015 8/14/2014

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.
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
TCR	Total Coliform Rule

Visit our website at www.chippewafalls-wi.gov