

2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

CITY OF ST. CROIX FALLS WATER DEPARTMENT

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is a combination of glacial drift, overlying Cambrian sedimentary rocks (sandstone) and Precambrian basalt (trap rock). The water system at the City of St. Croix Falls consists of 21 1/2 miles of distribution water mains, 5 wells pumping from 50 gallons per minute to 200 gallons per minute with well depths from 136' to 275'. The City of St. Croix Falls, with the terrain consisting of hills and river valley, has 4 different zones with 5 water towers with a total capacity of 615,000 gallons. The system also consists of 3 elevation valves/check valves and two booster pumps to pump water to different zones. The elevation check valves also help for fire protection with the downtown area having 565,000 gallons of water available for fire protection.

In 2008, the City of St. Croix Falls' five municipal wells pumped a total of 111,182,000 gallons of water to City customers. All samples complied with the DNR limits and time.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Bonita Leggitt at 715-483-3929 extension 11 between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. She will notify a member of the staff to contact you. If you would like to learn more, please feel free to attend any of the City Council meetings, which are held the Second and Last Monday of every month at City Hall, 710 Highway 35 South, St. Croix Falls, at 7:00 p.m.

The City of St. Croix Falls routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water, according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period 1/1/2004 to 12/31/2008. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

“All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man make. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.”

All 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 the 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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. With the low capacity wells and aquifer that depends on runoff water to maintain sufficient levels, we ask our customers to be especially careful in personal water usage and also of possible contaminants on the ground surface.

We at the City of St. Croix Falls Water Department work diligently to provide you with safe dependable water. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you,

ST. CROIX FALLS WATER DEPARTMENT

TABLES:

Source(s) of Water

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	220	Active
7	Groundwater	171	Active
8	Groundwater	171	Perm. Abandoned as of 12/01/06
9	Groundwater	275	Active
10	Groundwater		Active
11	Groundwater		Active

A summary of the source water assessment for ST CROIX FALLS WATERWORKS is available at:
http://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pk_swap_web.p_swap_summary?i_ro_seq_no=146407

Number of Contaminants Required to be Tested

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

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Unregulated Contaminants	23
Volatile Organic Contaminants	4
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	20

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	2	0 - 2	8/20/2007	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	12.6	3.9 – 12.6	8/20/2007	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
(ppb)	10	n/a	1	nd-1		NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Runoff from Orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.015	.003- .015		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	.1	nd – 1		NO	Corrosion of glavaized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	3	2-3		NO	Discharge from stell and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.4100	0 of 10 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.2	.10- .2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	6.60	0 of 10 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		.8800	nd - .8800			Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless stell and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	2.04 (average)	.69- 3.50		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.32	3.37- 7.32	08/17/2005	NO	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	330	0	0.1	nd-0.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM (226-228) (pCi/l)	5	0	.2	nd-.9		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.10	1.10-3.10	8/20/2007	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.74	.46- .74	8/20/2007	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	7.20	.35- 7.20	8/20/2007	NO	n/a
CHLOROMETHANE (METHYLCHLORIDE)(ppb)	n/a	n/a	.46			NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.80	1.40-1.80	8/20/2007	NO	n/a

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
DICHLOROMETHANE (PPB)	5	0	1.7	nd-1.7		NO	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
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
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.