

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report Data

## ST CROIX FALLS WATERWORKS, PWS

### ID: 64903432

### Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Matt Larson at (715) 483-1245.

### Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

the City of St Croix Falls' Common Council meets at 7 p.m. on the second and last Monday of the month, if the Monday falls on a federal holiday the meeting is moved to Tuesday.

### 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 (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 (800-426-4791).

### Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	220	Active
7	Groundwater	171	Active
9	Groundwater	275	Active
10	Groundwater		Active

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
11	Groundwater		Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Matt Larson at (715) 483-1245.

## 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 from 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.

## Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.

## **Detected Contaminants**

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for 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.

## **Disinfection Byproducts**

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	3 THHM HAA	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	3 THHM HAA	80	0	14.6	14.6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1	8/16/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.019	0.003 - 0.019	8/16/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	2	0 - 2	8/16/2017	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	8/16/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.8600	0.0000 - 0.8600	8/16/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	3.50	1.10 - 3.50		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	12.00	3.60 - 12.00	8/16/2017	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1700	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/16/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.70	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	8/16/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### 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. St Croix 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## Other Compliance

### Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
<p>Sig. Def- Past inspection deficiencies have not been corrected as required. Thus, a System Management significant deficiency for Unresolved Deficiencies from Previous Survey has been created related to the items below requiring correction: DEF-2015 Survey Item Not completed: 8. The water system is not designed properly so that there are no "flow through" situations within the distribution system (multiple connections to private property, mobile home parks, etc.). It was noted that the privately-owned water mains looping through the Wal-Mart property are connected to the public water system in 2 locations creating a "flow through" situation. In accordance with section NR 811.68(3), Wisconsin Administrative Code, water mains to be connected to the publicly owned distribution system at more than one point may be privately owned and maintained provided that a check valve is installed on the water main at each point of connection to the distribution system to prevent water from flowing back into the distribution system. Each check valve shall be in a manhole or vault and shall be immediately preceded and followed by a buried or exposed shut-off valve on the main. The water supplier shall have access to the manholes and valves for inspection purposes. Alternatively, one of these points of connection could be severed. This has been an ongoing unresolved issue with no progress. Please provide a detailed schedule including timelines to resolve this issue and include it with the required sanitary survey response to this letter. RESPONSE DUE 09/23/2018 and a timeline for correction. DEF-2015 Survey Item Not completed: 7. The City only has 1 portable engine generator to provide auxiliary power for the wastewater lift stations, the pumphouses, and the booster stations. It appears that in the event of a power outage the City may not have adequate auxiliary power.</p>	8/9/2018	12/1/2021

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
<p>The City shall evaluate auxiliary power needs and provide any additional equipment no later than May 1, 2016. Please provide an update and timeline along with the required response to this sanitary survey letter. The Portable generator is required to be exercised once a month and quarterly under load. Exercising quarterly under load should be occurring at enough wells to ensure a capacity evaluation is passed. This was originally DUE BY 10/23/2015 but CBS SQUARED is looking at another well project in the community that would provide auxiliary power. Please provide a RESPONSE DUE 09/23/2018 and a timeline for correction. DEF-2015 Survey Item Not completed: 4. System is not implementing a comprehensive Private Well Abandonment / Permitting Program. It was noted that the City needs to adopt an updated private well regulation ordinance – a model ordinance was provided. Please let me know if you need additional assistance. It was also noted that there are several known private wells in the water service area that need to be addressed. In accordance with section NR 810.16, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the City shall follow up with any private well owners in the service area and require that these wells be either abandoned or permitted for operation and kept up to date. Unused, unsafe, or noncomplying wells must be abandoned. The City shall adopt an updated ordinance and shall ensure that the known private wells are properly addressed no later than December 1, 2015. Please provide a RESPONSE DUE 09/23/2018 and a timeline for correction.</p>		

**Actions Taken**

the City has awarded a contract to conduct a test well that if successful would be a water source for zone 4, creating a looped system for the eastern area of the city, the new well would include an auxiliary power supply