



PRSR STD  
ECRWSS  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 228  
MONROE, WI 53566

POSTAL CUSTOMER  
MONROE  
WISCONSIN, 53566

2019

## Consumer Confidence Report

Monroe Water Utility  
1224 10<sup>th</sup> Ave W  
329-2480

Water Utility Hours  
Normal Operating Hours  
City Hall Billing Office  
Monday-Friday  
7:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
Water Utility Billing  
Office  
Monday -Thursday  
7:00 a.m. – 4:00 pm  
Friday  
7:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.  
Water Utility is closed:  
New Year's Day  
Good Friday  
Memorial Day  
Independence Day  
Labor Day  
Thanksgiving Day  
Day after Thanksgiving  
Christmas Eve  
Christmas Day

### WATER UTILITY INFORMATION

Attention Homeowners

#### SELLING or PURCHASING a HOME?

If property is sold or purchased the Water Utility must be notified for a final meter readout and to establish new account information. Contact the Utility at least 2 days prior to your closing so this work can be completed.

The City of Monroe Utilities will be performing ongoing maintenance on its Sanitary Sewer and Water Distribution system starting in May through October 31. Some sanitary sewers may experience main and / or lateral backups. Precautions will be taken to minimize backups, however one way to help prevent a backup is for the resident to install a sewer backflow preventer. The installation of these valves are at the expense of the property owner. The City is not responsible for any sewer backups and will not pay for any damages to a customer's property that might be caused by any backup or routine maintenance.

While flushing water mains customers are reminded that some discoloration may occur in their water. The discoloration is caused by encrusted minerals being flushed from the walls of the mains. The best way to deal with this is to turn on the cold tap and let the water run until it comes clear. Discolored water caused by flushing poses no danger to public health.

# The Monroe Water Utility

## 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### Quality on Tap Report

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 Groundwater: ***Our wells draw from Sandstone and Limestone Aquifers. The Monroe Water Utility*** routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2019**. 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.

#### Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	680	Active
4	Groundwater	1688	Active
5	Groundwater	1529	Active
6	Groundwater	1766	Active
7	Groundwater	1800	Active

#### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-14	60	60	0	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-14	80	0	3.2	3.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-4	60	60	0	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-4	80	0	3.1	3.1		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
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.069	0.012 - 0.069	6/21/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.8	0.6 - 0.8	6/21/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		3.1000	1.2000 - 3.1000	6/21/2017	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.25	0.03 - 0.25		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	3.20	2.70 - 3.20	7/11/2017	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	0.1500	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	8/11/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	12.00	3 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/27/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

\* 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 your water supply operator

#### Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	6.1	3.4 - 6.1	4/19/2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	3.8	1.9 - 3.8	4/19/2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	6.9	3.8 - 6.9	4/19/2017	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	1.2	0.5 - 1.2	4/19/2017	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.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)
SULFATE (ppm)	10.00	5.50 - 10.00	6/21/2017
<b>Distribution samples</b> 129 W. 6 <sup>th</sup> Street 6/26/2019 HAA5 and HAA9 (DCAA) 0.24 ug/L			
<b>Well # 3</b> Manganese 6/26/2019 2.4 ug/L 12/10/2019 1.8 ug/L Strontium 3/23/2015 47 ug/L 9/15/2015 44 ug/L Range 44-47 ug/L Average 45.5 ug/L Chlorate 3/23/2015 29 ug/L 9/15/2015 36 ug/L Range 29-36 ug/L Average 32.5 ug/L			
<b>Well # 4</b> Manganese 6/25/2019 1.2 ug/L 12/10/2019 3.7 ug/L Hexavalent Chromium 3/23/2015 0.043 ug/L 9/15/2015 0.045 ug/L Range 0.043-0.045 ug/L Average 0.044 ug/L Strontium 3/23/2015 45 ug/L 9/15/2015 43 ug/L Range 43-45 ug/L Average 44 ug/L Chlorate 3/23/2015 20 ug/L 9/15/2015 27 ug/L Range 20-27 ug/L Average 23.5 ug/L			
<b>Well # 5</b> Hexavalent Chromium 3/23/2015 0.14 ug/L 9/15/2015 0.086 ug/L Range 0.086-0.14 Average 0.113 ug/L Chromium 3/23/2015 0.25 9/15/2015 0.20 ug/L Range 0.20-0.25 ug/L Average 0.225 ug/L Strontium 3/23/2015 43 ug/L 9/15/2015 47 ug/L Range 43-47 ug/L Average 45 ug/L Chlorate 3/23/2015 20 ug/L 9/15/2015 50 ug/L Range 20-50 ug/L Average 35 ug/L			
<b>Well # 6</b> Manganese 6/25/2019 2.6 ug/L 12/10/2019 2.4 ug/L Hexavalent Chromium 3/23/2015 0.03 ug/L 9/15/2015 0.055 ug/L Range 0.03-0.055 ug/L Average 0.0425 ug/L Vanadium 3/23/2015 0.22 ug/L 9/15/2015 0.20 ug/L Range 0.20-0.22 ug/L Average 0.21 ug/L Strontium 3/23/2015 79 ug/L 9/15/2015 55 ug/L Range 55-79 ug/L Average 67 ug/L Chlorate 3/23/2015 28 ug/L 9/15/2015 43 ug/L Range 28-43 ug/L Average 35.5 ug/L			
<b>Well # 7</b> Manganese 6/25/2019 3.1 ug/L Hexavalent Chromium 3/23/2015 0.12 ug/L 9/15/2015 0.15 ug/L Range 0.12-0.15 ug/L Average 0.135 ug/L Cobalt 3/23/2015 1.7 ug/L 9/15/2015 1.3 ug/L Range 1.3-1.7 ug/L Average 1.5 ug/L Strontium 3/23/2015 42 ug/L 9/15/2015 40 ug/L Range 40-42 ug/L Average 41 ug/L Chlorate 3/23/2015 20 ug/L 9/15/2015 160 ug/L Range 20-160 ug/L Average 90 ug/L Low Zone Strontium 3/23/2015 50 ug/L 9/15/2015 46 ug/L Range 46-50 ug/L Average 48 ug/L Chlorate 3/23/2015 25 ug/L 9/15/2015 32 ug/L Range 25-32 ug/L Average 27.5 ug/L High Zone Hexavalent Chromium 3/23/2015 0.12 ug/L 9/15/2015 0.16 ug/L Range 0.12-0.16 Average 0.14			

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. These 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.

### Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations

Definitions	Health Effects
Coliform (TCR)	Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
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.
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 occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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)
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.
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.

### Water System Information

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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a- million chance of having the described health effect.

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 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.

**Total Coliform:** The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

**Nitrates:** As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

**Lead:** Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. 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. Monroe 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. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. 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).

### Health Information

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 (800-426-4791).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Michael L. Kennison at (608) 329-2485 or write to 1224 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue W.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the Second and Forth Monday night 4:45 pm at City Hall located at 1110 – 18th Ave.** We at The Monroe Water Utility work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



Thanks Again,  
The Monroe Water Utility Staff