

## 2021 Annual Water Quality Report

Monona Waterworks ~ PWSID 11302456

The City of Monona is pleased to provide you the 2021 Annual Water Quality Report. This report explains where our water comes from, the quality of our water, and what this information means. If you have any questions on the sample results, source water assessment information, or this report, please contact our Assistant Operations Supervisor, Mike Trotter, or Director of Public Works, Dan Stephany, at 608-222-2525.

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.*

*Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.*

### Source of Monona's Water

The Monona Water Utility pumps an average of 636,000 gallons a day from three water wells, ranging in depth from 305 feet to 775 feet. Once the water is pumped from the aquifer it travels through an underground water main grid of nearly 45 miles, from the reservoir at each well to the water tower and your faucet. Each of the City's three water wells serve all locations of the City.

As water is pumped from the aquifer to the reservoir at each well site it is treated with a Sodium Hypochlorite solution for disinfection purposes and Fluoride to assist with dental protection. Monona's certified water operators measure the chlorine and fluoride residual in the water system each day.

### How Can I Get Involved?

Water utility issues are discussed at meetings of the Public Works Committee, which meets on the first Wednesday of each month at City Hall, starting at 6:30 p.m.

### What Health Information Should I Be Aware Of?

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 microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).



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 EPA's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

### Monona Water Utility

#### Utility Offices:

Monona City Hall  
5211 Schluter Road  
Monona, WI 53716

#### Customer Service:

(608) 222-2525

- Meter readings
- Meter changes
- Payment plans
- Billing issues
- Questions

This report is available on our website at:

[www.MyMonona.com/  
WaterQualityReport](http://www.MyMonona.com/WaterQualityReport)



## Additional Health Information – Lead

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. Monona 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 two 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).

Additional information about Lead and Tap Water can be found on the City's website, [www.mymonona.com/lead](http://www.mymonona.com/lead).



## Contaminants That May Be Present in Our Water Source 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 byproducts 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.

## Definitions

AL	Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HAL	Health Advisory Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of 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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
LoQ	Limit of Quantitation, lowest analyte concentration that can be quantitatively detected with a stated accuracy and precision.
ppb	Parts Per Billion, or micrograms per liter, ug/l
ppm	Parts Per Million, or milligrams per liter, mg/l
pCi/l	Picocuries Per Liter, a measure of radioactivity

## Water Quality Information Table

Monona's drinking water is safe and meets all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) standards. We routinely monitor our water for potential contaminants according to Federal and State laws. The table below notes that we have experienced no violations with the safe drinking water requirements of the EPA and DNR. Your water was tested for many contaminants in 2021. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following table lists only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following table 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 following table along with the sample date.

The 2021 Monona Water Quality Report will not be mailed; however, it is available upon request by calling 608-222-2525. It is also posted on our website at [www.MyMonona.com/WaterQualityReport](http://www.MyMonona.com/WaterQualityReport).

## Water Quality Information Table

Detected Contaminants							
Contaminant – Units	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb) (sample site D-9)	80	0	11.0	11.0	9/5/19	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) (sample site D-9)	60	60	2	2	9/5/19	NO	
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	1.9	0.0–1.9	2/24/20	NO	Discharge from petroleum refinery, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.057	.012–.057	2/24/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industrial operation
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0	0.0–0.0	2/24/20	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1	0–1	2/24/20	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1940	0 of 20 above AL	8/25/20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.6–0.7	2/24/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.05	1 of 20 above AL	8/25/20	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	59.30	5.17–59.30	2/24/20	NO	n/a
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> -N) (ppm)	10	10	4.20	0–4.20		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	0–2	2/24/20	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	0.4	0–0.4		NO	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from dry cleaners and factories
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	3.1	0.0–3.1	2/24/20	NO	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Gross Alpha, Excl. R&U (pCi/l)	15	0	7.3	0.0–7.3	2/24/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Incl. R&U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	7.3	0.0–7.3	2/24/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	5	0	1.9	0.1–1.9	2/24/20	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Health Advisory Level (HAL) or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Ground Water Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Health Advisory Level or Secondary Contaminants							
Contaminant – Units		SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)		250	n/a	115.00	5.38–115.00	4/13/17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
Iron (ppm)		.3	n/a	.24	0–.24	4/13/17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)		.05	.03	.02	0–.02	4/13/17	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)		5	n/a	.02	0–.02	4/13/17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Presence of Other Contaminants							
Chloride (mg/l) 3 Wells		250	n/a	155	1.54F–155		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
PFAS; 3 Wells		n/a	n/a	Non Detect	0–.02	2019	Human made for manufacturing process

Monona’s three water wells were tested for **PFAS** in 2019. Samples results for each well are considered non-detect (below LOQ). Monona’s three water wells were tested for Chloride in 2021. Well 1 Chloride level is 155mg/l. Well 2 Chloride level is 127mg/l. Well 3 Chloride level is 1.54F mg/l.

Other Compliance				
Description	Contaminant Group	Location Sample	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Chem M/R – Reg No Regular Sample	Fluoride	Distribution System	2/1/2021	2/28/2021

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. In areas of Other Compliance, Monona received a Monitoring Violation in February, 2021 for not collecting the regular monthly compliance split sample for Fluoride residual in the distribution system. Because we missed the collection of the required split sample for testing, we cannot be sure of the quality for this characteristic in your drinking water during that time. However, daily monitoring and field testing by staff during the month of February, 2021 did show that Fluoride residuals in the distribution system were within the proper concentration limits as stated in NR 809.74 (1) (a). To ensure continued compliance with required sampling, staff reviews the required sampling list at the start of each week and collects all samples as required.