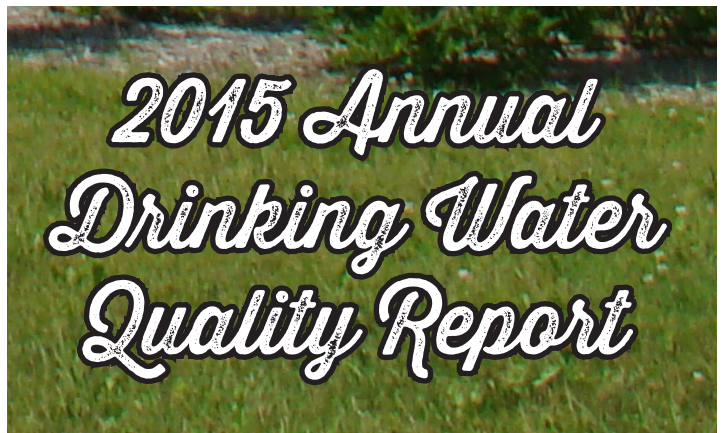


WESTON MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



It's Right Here.



The Village of Weston Municipal Utilities is pleased to present to you our 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to keep you informed about the utility's water quality and the services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to know that we are constantly making efforts to improve the process of delivering potable water to your home or business and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing top-notch customer service.

Your water is supplied from 6 groundwater wells ranging in depth from 70 to 111 feet and terminating in unconfined sand and gravel aquifers. These wells supplied an average of just under 2,100,000 gallons of potable water each day to over 5,000 households and businesses in the Weston, Rothschild, Schofield, and Rib Mountain areas. To obtain a summary of any source water assessments, please contact Keith Donner, P.E., Director of Public Works and Utilities at 715-359-2876.

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.

The water from all of the Village's wells is treated to assure that it is of good quality for our customers' use. Chlorine is added to provide a safeguard against disease-causing organisms. Fluoride is added for dental health benefits. Additionally, a blended phosphate is added to lessen the aesthetic effects of iron and manganese.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial Contaminants**—These are bacteria or viruses that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants**—These are salts and metals that can be either naturally occurring or from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**—These may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemicals (including Synthetic Organic Chemicals)**—These are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum refining, and can also

come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive Contaminants**—These can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Detected Contaminants. In 2015 the Village of Weston Municipal Utilities tested your water for many contaminants according to Federal and State laws. (We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year.) The table lists only those contaminants that were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected in 2015, it will appear in the table without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored in 2015, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the table with a footnote as to the sample date. Definitions have been provided at the bottom of the table to help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used.

Unregulated Contaminants. The utility also is required to test for some 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 requires us to participate in this monitoring.

Lead and Copper Monitoring. In 2014, the utility performed compliance sampling for lead and copper at 30 sites throughout the distribution system. The utility had no samples exceeding action levels, as shown in the accompanying table. The utility will be sampling for lead and copper again in 2017, as this regulation currently requires monitoring on a 3-year interval.

Health Information. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State health standards. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population is. 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791.

Nitrate & Lead Information. 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 healthcare 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. Weston Municipal Utilities 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 in your pipes 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or online at www.epa.gov/safe-water/lead.

Cryptosporidium and Radon Monitoring. Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon in 2015. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

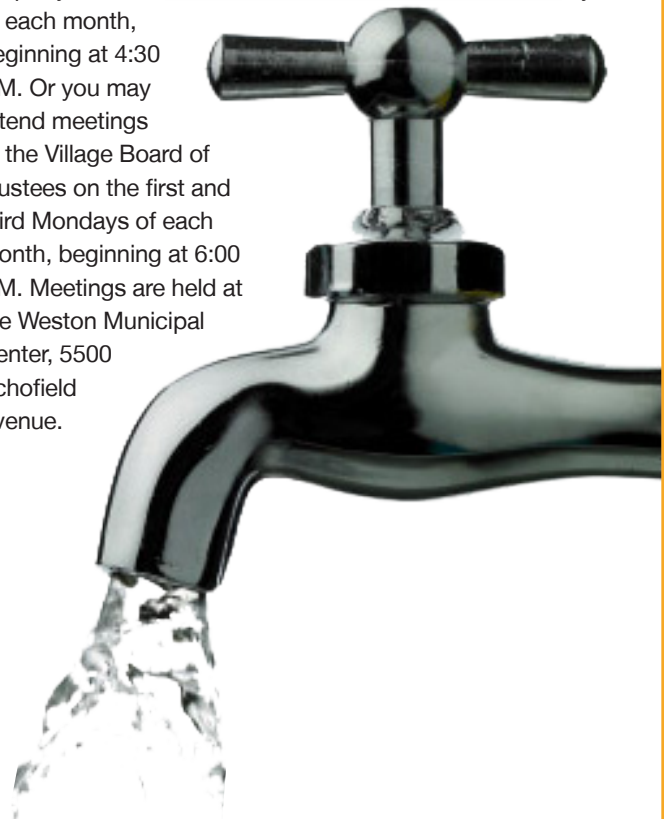
Other Information. The Village of Weston Municipal Utilities is responsible to provide top-quality water around the clock to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of the community, our way of life, and our children's future.

You may find additional information regarding the Village of Weston Municipal Utilities on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (DNR's) website: <http://dnr.wi.gov>. In the center of the homepage select "Drinking water quality"

under "**Popular links.**" This takes you to a screen titled "**The quality of Wisconsin's drinking water.**" Select the "Learn" button at the top left. In the next screen titled "**Look up drinking water data,**" select "drinking water sample results," in the text instructions or on the right side under "Related Links." This will take you to a screen asking for the name of the public water supply and county. Type in "**Weston Municipal Utilities**" and choose **Marathon County**. Selecting the "Find" button at the lower left will take you to a screen with access to historical data kept by the DNR about "**Weston Municipal Utilities,**" (the left link) or a basic template for the **CCR** (Consumer Confidence Report) (right link). *Please be aware the CCR accessible within the DNR website is not the final version of the CCR as distributed by Weston Municipal Utilities. Weston chooses to publish its own CCR rather than utilize the DNR template.* You will also note that you can access other general information about drinking water from "**The quality of Wisconsin's drinking water,**" screen on the DNR's website.

Contact Information. The Village of Weston Municipal Utilities operation is managed by **Keith Donner**, P.E., Director of Public Works. The utility's Lead Operator in Responsible Charge is **John Borth**. If you have any questions about this report or other concerns about your water utility, please contact us at 715-359-2876.

Meetings. You are also invited to attend meetings of the Property and Infrastructure Committee on the first Monday of each month, beginning at 4:30 P.M. Or you may attend meetings of the Village Board of Trustees on the first and third Mondays of each month, beginning at 6:00 P.M. Meetings are held at the Weston Municipal Center, 5500 Schofield Avenue.



2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Weston Water Utility								
Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found ²	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection By-products								
HAA5	ppb	60	60	8	7 – 8		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM	ppb	80	0	15.5	14.2 – 15.5		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants								
ARSENIC	ppb	10	n/a	1	0 – 1	3/25/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	0.15	0.036 – 0.150	3/25/2014	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	ppb	100	100	1.6	0.39 – 1.6	3/25/2014	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	ppm	4	4	0.6	0.0 – 0.6	3/25/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
COPPER	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.51	0 of 30 results were above the action level	8/5/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD	ppb	AL = 15	0	1.1	0 of 30 results were above the action level	8/5/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
NICKEL	ppb	100	n/a	1.50	0.7100 – 1.50	3/25/2014	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy production.
NITRATE (NO ₃ -N)	ppm	10	10	5.90	1.80 – 5.90		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM	ppm	n/a	n/a	120.00	30.00 – 120.00	3/25/2014	NO	Road salts.
Radioactive Contaminants								
RADIUM (226 + 228)	pCi/l	5	0	1.4	.9 – 1.4	3/25/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants¹								
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	ug/l	n/a	n/a	0.02	nd – 0.12		NO	Used in fire extinguishers after World War II until it was banned in 1969.
CHLORATE	ug/l	n/a	n/a	257	27 – 610		NO	Naturally occurring in arid regions. Used in herbicides, paper processing. Possible disinfection by-product.
CHROMIUM	ug/l	n/a	n/a	0.53	0.31 – 1		NO	Rock containing chromium, 22nd most abundant element in the earth's crust. Mining, metal plating, paints.
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	ug/l	n/a	n/a	0.42	0.12 – 0.96		NO	Pigments, anticorrosive coatings, metal plating.
STRONTIUM	ug/l	n/a	n/a	157	130 – 260		NO	Rock and deposits of eroded rock, 15th most abundant element in the earth's crust. Glass pigment, zinc refining.
VANADIUM	ug/l	n/a	n/a	0.21	0 – 0.48		NO	Occurs naturally in 65 different minerals, 22nd most abundant element in the earth's crust. Steel alloy.
SULFATE	ppm	n/a	n/a	16	10.00 – 16.00	3/25/2014	NO	By-product of fossil-fuel combustion, detergents, steel mills, pulp mills, textile mills.

1. **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 these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

2. **Level Found** is the maximum level found for all compounds except Unregulated Contaminants for which it is the average level of all samples.

Definition of Terms:

Non-Detects (nd) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm), or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb), or micrograms per liter (ug/l) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - A measure of radioactivity.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TCR - Total Coliform Rule

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 (MCLs). FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. The table shows only those compounds that were detected at any level within the past 5 years.