

WESTON MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

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2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



The Village of Weston Municipal Utilities is pleased to present to you our 2021 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 Michael Wodalski, P.E., Director of Public Works and Utilities or Josh Swenson, Utility Superintendent 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 2021 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 at the end of this report lists only those contaminants that were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected in 2021, it will appear in the table without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored in 2021, 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.

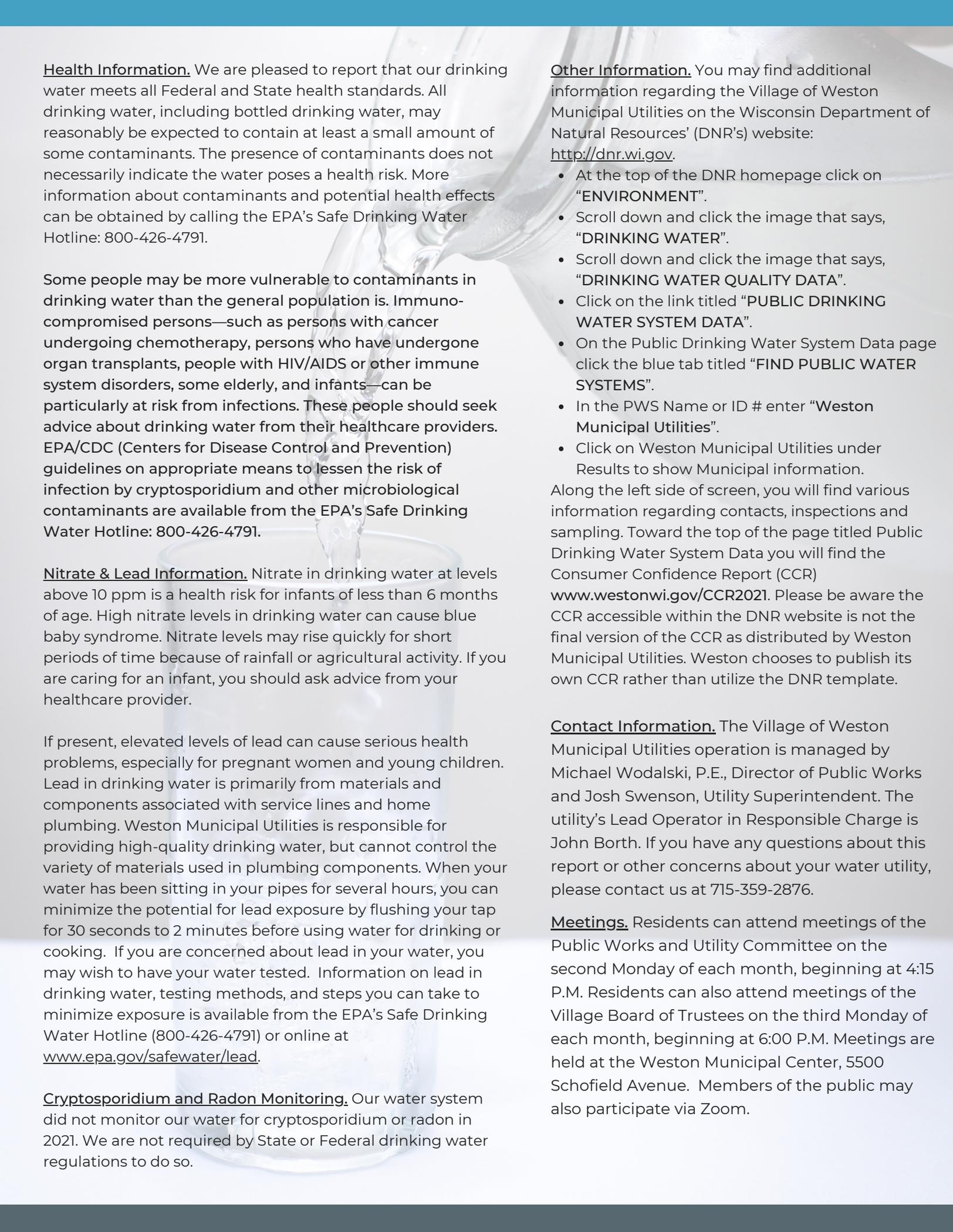
Unregulated Contaminants. The utility also is required to test for some unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA requires us to participate in this monitoring.

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are unregulated contaminants that presented themselves in our neighboring communities water supplies in late 2021 and through voluntary sampling were found in the Village of Weston water supply in early 2022.

Water supplied to Weston Water Utility customers continues to meet existing drinking water standards and is below the Department of Health Services (DHS) PFAS health advisory level. Weston Utility customers can confidently and safely continue to use and consume water from the Weston water supply as normal.

Additional PFAS information can be found at www.westonwi.gov/pfas

Lead and Copper Monitoring. The utility conducted compliance sampling for lead and copper in 2020. This regulation currently requires monitoring on a 3-year interval. The next sampling event will take place the summer of 2023. The utility arranges for samples at 30 sites throughout the distribution system. The utility had no samples exceeding action levels in 2020, as shown in the accompanying table.



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/safewater/lead.

Cryptosporidium and Radon Monitoring. Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon in 2021. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Other Information. 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>.

- At the top of the DNR homepage click on "ENVIRONMENT".
- Scroll down and click the image that says, "DRINKING WATER".
- Scroll down and click the image that says, "DRINKING WATER QUALITY DATA".
- Click on the link titled "PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM DATA".
- On the Public Drinking Water System Data page click the blue tab titled "FIND PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS".
- In the PWS Name or ID # enter "Weston Municipal Utilities".
- Click on Weston Municipal Utilities under Results to show Municipal information.

Along the left side of screen, you will find various information regarding contacts, inspections and sampling. Toward the top of the page titled Public Drinking Water System Data you will find the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) www.westonwi.gov/CCR2021. 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.

Contact Information. The Village of Weston Municipal Utilities operation is managed by Michael Wodalski, P.E., Director of Public Works and Josh Swenson, Utility Superintendent. 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. Residents can attend meetings of the Public Works and Utility Committee on the second Monday of each month, beginning at 4:15 P.M. Residents can also attend meetings of the Village Board of Trustees on the third Monday of each month, beginning at 6:00 P.M. Meetings are held at the Weston Municipal Center, 5500 Schofield Avenue. Members of the public may also participate via Zoom.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Weston Water Utility

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants					
E. COLI	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli	0	1	NO	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Level Found ²	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection By-products								
HAA5	ppb	60	60	7	7		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM	ppb	80	0	19.7	16.8 - 19.7		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants								
ARSENIC	ppb	10	n/a	0	0.0 – 0.0	2/18/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	ppm	2	2	0.1	0.059 - 0.100	2/18/2020	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	ppm	4	4	0.8	0.0 – 0.8	2/18/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NICKEL	ppb	100		7.70	0.66 – 7.70	2/18/2020	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	4.03	2.00 - 4.30		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM	ppm	n/a	n/a	160.00	41.00 – 160.00	2/18/2020	NO	Road salts.
COPPER	ppm	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.31	0 of 30 results were above the action level	8/4/2020	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	8/4/2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants								
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U	pCi/l	15	0	4.2	0.0 – 4.2	2/18/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM (226 + 228)	pCi/l	5	0	0.7	0.0 – 0.7	2/18/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2	0.0 – 4.2	2/18/2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants ¹								
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	ug/l	n/a	n/a	0.02	nd – 0.1	2/19/2015	NO	Used in fire extinguishers after World War II until it was banned in 1969.
CHLORATE	ug/l	n/a	n/a	257	27 – 710	2/19/2015	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	2/19/2015	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	2/19/2015	NO	Pigments, anticorrosive coatings, metal plating.
STRONTIUM	ug/l	n/a	n/a	157	130 – 260	2/19/2015	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	2/19/2015	NO	Occurs naturally in 65 different minerals, 22nd most abundant element in the earth's crust. Steel alloy.
SULFATE	ppm	n/a	n/a	17	11.00 – 17.00	4/18/2017	NO	By-product of fossil-fuel combustion, detergents, steel mills, pulp mills, textile mills.
MANGANESE (ENTRY POINT)	ug/l	n/a	n/a	104.9	7.5 – 250	7/16/2019	NO	2019 Weston UCMR 4
BROMIDE	ug/l	n/a	n/a	36.2	20 – 48	7/16/2019	NO	2019 Weston UCMR 4
HAA5	ppb	n/a	n/a	4.4	1.40 – 7.39	7/16/2019	NO	2019 Weston UCMR 4
HAA6	ppb	n/a	n/a	3.18	0.41 – 5.95	7/16/2019	NO	2019 Weston UCMR 4
HAA9	ppb	n/a	n/a	6.83	1.81 – 11.85	7/16/2019	NO	2019 Weston UCMR 4
MANGANESE (ENTRY POINT)	ug/l	n/a	n/a	105.4	6.8 – 270	1/14/2020	NO	2020 Weston UCMR 4
BROMIDE	ug/l	n/a	n/a	46.4	20 – 49	1/14/2020	NO	2020 Weston UCMR 4

Contaminant	Unit	SMCL (ppm)	HAL (ppm)	Level Found ²	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2021)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Contaminants with Health Advisory Level or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level								
CHLORIDE	ppm	250		240	61.00 – 240.00	4/18/2017	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, road salt, water softeners
IRON	ppm	0.3		0.5	0.00 - 0.50	4/18/2017	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
MANGANESE	ppm	0.005	0.3	0.23	0.01 – 0.23	4/18/2017	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
SULFATE	ppm	250		16.00	9.80 – 16.00	2/18/2020	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
ZINC	ppm	5		0.10	0.01 - 0.10	4/18/2017	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

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.

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

Health Advisory Level (HAL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

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.

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.

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.

MFL - million fibers per liter

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG) - 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

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.

TCR - Total Coliform Rule

TT - Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.