

May 18th, 2012

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITY OF AMERY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM**

We are pleased to provide the required 2011 Annual Drinking Water Report. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water, and are pleased to verify that our drinking water is safe and meets State and Federal requirements.

Our water source is derived from the Trempeleau and Franconian Sandstone Aquifers, and obtains water from two public wells, identified as Well #2 and Well #3.

Well #3 was constructed in 1974, is 395' deep and has a pumping operational capacity of 470 G.P.M.

Well #4 was constructed in 2004, is 400' deep and has a pumping operational capacity of 500 gallons per minute (G.P.M.).

Well #3 has a portable auxiliary power source and was Y2K compliant. The distribution system contains approximately 23 miles of water mains of various sizes ranging from ¾ inches to 12 inches. We also have two elevated storage tanks (water towers).

One tower provides 300,000 gallon capacity, while another provides 200,000 gallon capacity. Both towers maintain overflow elevations at 135'.

The City of Amery generally uses approximately 350,000 gallons of water per day or approximately 128 million gallons per year.

The City of Amery Water Utility currently treats raw water introduced into our system with hydrofluosilicic additive (fluoride), polyphosphate to sequester iron residuals, and chlorine to maintain disinfection within the system. We have three trained and Wisconsin certified system operators.

Please be reminded that our most valuable commodity is our drinking water. Please learn to conserve and protect the resources. Simple leaks such as running toilet tanks or dripping faucets can waste enormous amounts of water daily. Please review the following chart:

LEAKS

| <u>PIPE LEAK SIZE</u> | <u>GALS/MIN</u> | <u>GALS/DAY</u> | <u>GALS/YR</u> | <u>COST/YR</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 0.25 | 360 | 131,400 | \$ 65.70 |
| | 2.15 | 3100 | 1,130,040 | \$ 565.00 |
| | 5.85 | 8420 | 3,074,760 | \$1537.38 |
| | 10.38 | 14950 | 5,457,480 | \$2728.74 |

Based on 60 psi and \$0.50 per 1000 gallons production costs. **If leak is escaping into a sanitary sewer, these costs will more than triple.**

Should you have questions or concerns about this report, or concerning your water utility, please contact Darcy Long, City Administrator, at 714-268-7486 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Darcy will be happy to notify our staff to respond to questions or concerns.

Additional information may be obtained by your invited attendance to the City of Amery common council regular monthly meetings held on the first Wednesday of every month at 5:00 p.m. at the Amery City Hall Council Room, 118 Center Street, Amery WI.

The City of Amery routinely monitors for elements in your drinking water pursuant to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2011.

PWS ID 64903289 AMERY WATERWORKS FOR 2011

Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2011) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| TTHM (ppb) | 80 | 0 | .3 | .3 | 07/19/2010 | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2011) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------|--------|------|-------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| ARSENIC (ppb) | 10 | n/a | 3 | nd- 3 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .029 | .012- .029 | | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| CHROMIUM (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 4 | 3-4 | 7/14/08 | NO | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposit. |
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | .34 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level | | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .1 | .1 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| LEAD (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 1.20 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level | | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NICKEL (ppb) | 100 | | 1.5000 | 1.2000-1.5000 | | 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 | .76 | nd- .76 | | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|------------|---------|----|--|
| SELENIUM (ppb) | 50 | 50 | 7 | 7 – 7 | 7/14/08 | NO | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| SODIUM (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 3.80 | 3.60- 3.80 | | NO | n/a |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2011) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|-------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) | 15 | 0 | 3.4 | 3.4-3.4 | 3/13/09 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U | n/a | n/a | 3.4 | 3.4-3.4 | 3/13/09 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) | 5 | 0 | 2.9 | 1.8- 2.9 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |

Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2011) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| BROMODI-CHLOROMETHANE (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .85 | .85 | 09/11/07 | NO | n/a |
| BROMOFORM (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .25 | .25 | 08/25/99 | NO | n/a |
| CHLOROFORM (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .33 | .33 | 07/19/10 | NO | n/a |
| DIBROMO-CHLOROMETHANE (ppb) | n/a | n/a | .55 | .55 | 09/11/07 | NO | n/a |

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.

Number of Contaminants Required to Be Tested

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years’ worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

| Contaminant Group | # of Contaminants |
|--|--------------------------|
| Disinfection Byproducts | 2 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | 16 |
| Microbiological Contaminants | 1 |
| Radioactive Contaminants | 4 |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides | 25 |
| Unregulated Contaminants | 20 |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | 20 |

Definition of Terms

| Term | Definition |
|-------------|--|
| 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. |
| 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) |
| 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. |

The City of Amery and the Department of Natural Resources also test for numerous other contaminants. Information is available upon request.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease causing organisms. The organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

“All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by elements that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those elements can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive material.”

All drinking water, inclusive of 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 from the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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).

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide you and your families with clean, quality water this year.

In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make system improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are often reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for your understanding.

The City of Amery water utility personnel work diligently to provide top quality to everyone daily. We do ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of any community, our way of life, and our children’s future.