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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.

March 12, 2025

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

We are pleased to provide the required 2024 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 Trempealeau and Franconian Sandstone Aquifers, and obtains water from two public wells, identified as Well #3 and Well #4.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 polyphosphate to sequester iron residuals and chlorine to maintain disinfection within the system. We have four 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	3,100	1,130,040	\$ 565.00
	5.85	8,420	3,074,760	\$1,537.38
	10.38	14,950	5,457,480	\$2,728.74

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 Jeff Mahoney, Director of Public Works, at 715-268-5911 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Additional information may be obtained by your invited attendance to the City of Amery common council regular monthly meetings held on the first and third Wednesday of every month at 5:00 p.m. at the Amery City Hall Council Room located at 104 Maple St W, Ste A, Amery, Wisconsin.

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, 2024.

Health Information

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 Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (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).

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.

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.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required 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.
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
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.

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
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
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.

PWS ID 64903289 AMERY WATERWORKS FOR 2024

Detected Contaminants

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

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	BAC-B	60	60	0	0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	BAC-B	80	0	6.1	6.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.029	0.013 - 0.029	6/12/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	6/12/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.95	0.06 - 0.95		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	3.60	3.40 - 3.60	6/12/2023	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3000	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	9/13/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.00	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	9/13/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	3.5	3.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	3.8	3.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	4.0	4.0		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	0.7	0.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

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. Amery 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. 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.

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.