June 22, 2015

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

We are pleased to provide the required 2014 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 Aquifiers, 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

PIPE LEAK SIZE	GALS/MIN	GALS/DAY	GALS/YR	COST/YR
	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, 2014.

PWS ID 64903289 AMERY WATERWORKS FOR 2014

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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives		Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Coliform (TCR)	Presence of coliform bacteria in >=5% of monthly samples	0	1		2012	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	0.4	0.4		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	0	0		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	2	0 – 2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.030	.014 - .030		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	90^{th} Percentile Level Found 0.2500	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	0.1	0.1-0.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	90^{th} Percentile Level Found 1.10	0 of 10 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		0.7900	0.0000 - 0.7900		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.75	.00 - .75		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	3.70	3.60- 3.70		NO	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	7.2	5.3 – 7.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	7.2	5.3 – 7.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	2.5	2.0 – 2.5		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	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

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. “Sample location” refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken.

Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending	Microbiological Contaminants that were missed include:
Microbiological Contaminants	Distribution System	11/01/2012	11/30/2012	Chlorine Free (Available); Chlorine Total Residual; Coliform (Tcr)

Educational Information

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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	3
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
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
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2014. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

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.

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.”

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 the 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 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.