



WAUSAU WATERWORKS

FOR YOU!

important water quality information enclosed

Dlaim ntawv tshaabxv nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv hws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas it tub paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Water Quality Report

Lead in Drinking Water Continues to Be a Hot Topic

Lead has been a topic of conversation around the country since the incident in Flint, Michigan. While some of the issues that affected Flint were related to a change in water supply, along with some political concerns, it triggered a nationwide response to the issue of lead exposure which as a result has become a top priority for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which sets the standards for lead in our drinking water.

Wausau regularly samples select homes throughout the City of Wausau that contain lead service lines or homes built within a certain timeframe that contain copper service lines and lead solder. In 2015, we sampled 61 homes on two separate occasions. Our overall compliance results were 5.8 parts per billion (ppb) which is well below the action level of 15 ppb. 2016 sampling has begun but the results are not yet available. These results will be available in a future newsletter.

Infants, young children and pregnant women are at the greatest risk of lead exposure as scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children, and lead can cause damage to the kidneys as well as interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected more than healthy adults at lower levels of lead. Lead is stored in the bones, and can be released later in life. It should be noted however that lead in the drinking water is only one source of lead exposure.

When the City does road reconstruction projects, it is the practice to replace the utility's portion of the lead water service lateral (the portion from the water main to the shut off valve in the boulevard area). Homeowners are encouraged to also replace their portion of the lateral at that same time as this is the most economical time to do that replacement. One concern about not replacing the homeowner's portion is that it will likely increase your lead exposure for about 3-5 years as the pipe is being disturbed, and there will be a mixing of different types of metals.

Wausau Water Works further recommends replacing your sewer lateral at the same time. Since both the water and sewer laterals are typically in the same trench, this is the most economical time to do this replacement as well.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recently announced a grant program that could be available to communities for the replacement of private lead service laterals. It appears that Wausau may be eligible for \$300,000 in grant funds, and staff is working to file the required paperwork to try to obtain some of the 2017 funds. Details of this program are still somewhat unclear, but we're following the progress carefully. At this point, City staff has not made any determination on how these funds would be distributed. Wausau being an old community has a considerable number of private

continue on page 7



Water Works distribution maintainer, Floyd Smith, assesses a lead water service lateral prior to replacement

Did You Know?

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 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential users.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring, or be the result of oil and gas production and mining operations.

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.

Fond Farewell

As I sit at my desk writing this issue of the Wausau Water Works Newsletter, it is a bitter-sweet moment for me as it will mark my last issue of working on the newsletter that was first published 19 years ago as a tool to help inform of important issues facing not only the water and sewer utilities, but also our customers. You see, I will be retiring in mid-July after 27 years with Wausau Water Works.



So much has occurred in those past 27 years. I started right as we were putting in a major upgrade to our Wastewater Treatment Plant in 1989, and have since seen numerous enhancements to the facility and the processes which have improved operations and made the facility more efficient. The Water Treatment Plant also saw a major upgrade in 2001 with the addition of a second clarifier that would allow the staff to perform maintenance on the facility without impact to our residents. Dirty water calls were quite common when I first started at the utility, but today are very rare. Automation at both plants lessened the amount of staff required from manning the plants 24/7/365 to one shift, five days a week. As staff retired, many positions were not refilled.

Meter reading and billing enhancements have changed tremendously over the years. We had gone to an automated meter reading system just prior to my starting which meant staff no longer had to enter homes and go into basements to pickup readings. Instead, they plugged a probe into a collector mounted to the outside of the home. This technology was used until 2005 when we started installing radio frequency boxes to eventually move to a drive-by reading system. The savings in time required for reading meters was tremendous as we previously had 1-2 people walking 2-3 weeks per month picking up reads, where with the drive-by system, the reading time was reduced to a single day. In 2014 we further enhanced our meter reading by installing six fixed network collectors along our river corridor. The enhancement proved to be amazing as the majority of our monthly meter reading was further reduced to a matter of minutes. Outlying areas are still currently being read using the drive-by technology. Typically we read about 5500 monthly reads, but then also have approximately 200+ final reads and check reads each month. The majority of these are now captured right from our billing office, freeing up staff to perform other duties.

In 2010 we celebrated our 125th anniversary of providing service to the citizens of Wausau. We offered tours of both our facilities along with a program featuring a variety of speakers, refreshments and contests. A special newsletter commemorated the event and highlighted the utility from the time it was created in 1885 to provide water for fighting fires to the current day operations. That was my favorite newsletter as I enjoyed the research and sharing of the history of our utility.

Over the years we've seen many changes in regulations that we must adhere to. As a public utility, we are very heavily regulated. Day to day water operations are regulated by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, who has rules on how we operate, and they even set our water rates; the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates many of the types of testing we are required to do, including lead and copper; and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), our state regulatory agency, makes sure we do what we're supposed to do. The DNR also regulates the wastewater operations and how that water is cleaned and returned into the environment. Many changes have occurred over the years, and I anticipate there will be many more changes that will be required to be implemented in the future. Unfortunately these changes often come as unfunded mandates for which the costs have to be picked up through our rates.

Probably one of the best parts of my job was the opportunity to get out in the public and meet with our residents and talk to them about water or wastewater issues. For a number of years we cooperatively had booths with other water utilities in our metro area at the Builder's Association Home Show and at the

continue on page 3

Routine Water Quality Testing...

The Water Quality Test Results shown on pages 4-5 only lists substances which were detected. **We run numerous tests for substances which are not detected.** We also run routine tests to help us evaluate water characteristics such as pH, alkalinity, hardness, etc. A summary of those results is shown below.

pH - Typical result: 8.5. Ideal range: 7 to 8.5. Measure of acidity—low values may indicate corrosive water.

Alkalinity - Typical result: 70 to 80 mg/l. Measure of water's ability to neutralize acids—is related to pH and hardness.

Hardness - Typical results: 80 to 100 mg/l or 4-1/2 to 6 grains/gallon. Wausau's water is moderately soft. Hard water is beneficial to health, but high levels can decrease soap's cleaning ability and cause scaling inside of pipes.

Iron - Typical result: less than 0.05 mg/l. Natural levels in our well water can be high, but it is removed by our treatment plant - not a health concern, but it can cause taste and odor problems as well as staining of laundry when bleach is used.

Manganese - Typical result: less than 0.04 mg/l. Like iron, a naturally occurring mineral that is removed at the treatment plant.

What these tests indicate is that we have high quality, good tasting water available right at our taps!

Do Not to Flush!

With today's hectic schedules we all enjoy the modern conveniences such as anti-bacterial wipes, diaper wipes, disposable diapers, etc. Unfortunately, our Wastewater Treatment Plant has seen an increase in these types of products. These items are notorious for plugging up pumps and can get caught on roots or other debris in laterals and sewer mains causing back-ups to occur. Maintenance costs to remove these products and repair equipment is also increasing. These items do not break down like toilet paper does.

Our sewer collection crew also has seen an increase in rags and wipes in our sewer mains. When backups occur as a result of these types of items, it is often at the expense of the property owner. Grease is another issue that causes homeowners problems. Grease should be wiped from pans and disposed of in the garbage prior to washing dishes. Using soaps that claim to eliminate grease, only breaks it down for a short period of time where it again congeals further down the line, clinging to other debris such as rags or roots.

Remember, use your toilet only for its' intended purpose.

Never flush diapers, wipes of any type, feminine hygiene products, rags, paper towels, or anything that is not intended for the toilet. Dispose of these products in your garbage can.

Definitions of Terms

The terms listed below relate to the tables as shown on pages 4-5

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

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

PPB - Parts Per Billion 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.

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter - measure of radioactivity.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 "goal" (MCLG) is a 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.

TCR - Total Coliform Rule.

ND - None Detected.

MCLs are set at a very stringent level. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Fond Farewell (continued from page 2)

Cedar Creek Lawn and Garden Shows. Recently, I also had the opportunity to attend all of the meetings of the local neighborhood groups educating on lead and other issues. I have also appreciated the opportunities to be involved with state-wide committees through the American Water Works Association - Wisconsin Section, WisWARN and the Municipal Environmental Group, to keep abreast of issues relating to water and wastewater utilities and develop a network with other water and wastewater professionals.

I'm sure the days ahead will result in a few melancholy moments as I prepare to move on to the next stage of my life; but I want to say that it has been a privilege to be a water professional in this community. So now I pass the reins of my position to a younger generation of water and wastewater professionals who are also dedicated to provide the best service to you, our residents. - Deb Geier

**WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS**

Substance	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation Y/N	Likely Source Of Substance
-----------	------------------	------	-----	----------------	---------------	----------------------------

Disinfection Byproducts

HAA5 Site D11 Site D16	ppb	60	60	19 19	NO 	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM Site D11 Site D16	ppb	0	80	16.9 18 (Range 16.9-18)	NO 	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (Last sample date 9/11/2014)	ppm	2	2	0.006	NO 	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (Last sample date 09/09/2011)	ppb	200	200	12	NO 	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (Last sample date 9/11/2014)	ppm	4	4	0.7	NO 	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nickel (Last sample date 9/11/2014)	ppb		100	0.5600 (Range 0.5400-0.5600)	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	0.49 (Range 0.40-0.49)	NO 	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (N02-N)	ppm	1	1	0.021 (Range 0.015-0.021)	NO 	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (Last sample date 9/11/2014)	ppm	N/A	N/A	14.00	NO 	Naturally occurring, contained in corrosion control additive

*Data presented in these tables represent the most current test results. Some tests are performed on a 3 year cycle
If no sample date is shown, the results are from tests performed in 2015*

Substance	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation Y/N	Likely Source Of Substance
-----------	------------------	------	-----	----------------	---------------	----------------------------

Inorganic Contaminants (continued)

Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0380 (0 of 61 results were above the action level)	NO 	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	5.80 (3 of 61 results were above the action level)	NO 	Corrosion of service lines and household plumbing systems

Radioactive Contaminants

Radium (226 + 228) (Last sample date 9/11/2014)	pCi/l	0	5	0.8 (Range 0.5-0.8)	NO 	Erosion of natural deposits
---	-------	---	---	------------------------	---	-----------------------------

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 required us to participate in this monitoring.

Sulfate (Last sample date 9/11/2014)	ppm			9.20 (Range 8.90-9.20)	NO 	
Hexavalent Chromium (Last sample date 8/13/2015)	ppm			Average 0.115 (Range 0.10-0.13)	NO 	
Chlorate (Last sample date 8/13/2015)	ppm			Average 310 (Range 300-320)	NO 	
Strontium (Last sample date 8/13/2015)	ppm			Average 67.50 (Range 66-69)	NO 	
Vanadium (Last sample date 8/13/2015)	ppm			Average 1.75 (Range 1.70-1.80)	NO 	

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 tables on these two pages list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in these 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 table along with the sample date.

LEAD INFORMATION—Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. 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. Wausau Water Works 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.

How to Avoid a Water System Cross Connection

What is a Cross Connection? A cross-connection is an actual or potential connection between the safe drinking water (potable) supply and a source of contamination or pollution. State plumbing codes require approved backflow prevention methods to be installed at every point of potable water connection and use. Cross-connections must be properly protected or eliminated.

How does contamination occur? When you turn on your faucet, you expect the water to be as safe as when it left the treatment plant. However, certain hydraulic conditions left unprotected within your plumbing system may allow hazardous substances to contaminate your own drinking water or even the public water supply.

Water normally flows in one direction. However, under certain conditions, water can actually flow backwards; this is known as Backflow. There are two situations that can cause water to flow backwards: backsiphonage and backpressure.

Backsiphonage may occur due to loss of pressure in the municipal water system during a fire fighting emergency, a watermain break or system repair. This creates a siphon in your plumbing system which can draw water out of a sink or bucket and back into your water or the public water system.

Backpressure may be created when a source of pressure (such as a boiler) creates a pressure greater than the pressure supplied from the public water system. This may cause contaminated water to be pushed into your plumbing system through an unprotected cross-connection,

In the Bathroom Hand Held Shower Fixture

The hand held shower fixture is Compliant if:

- When shower head is hanging freely, it is at least 1" above top of the flood level rim of the receptor (tub)



- Complies with ASSE #1014

Has the ASME code 112.18.1 stamped on the handle

1" minimum AIR GAP above Tub from fixture outlet



In the Bathroom—Toilet Tanks

There are many unapproved toilet tank fill valve products sold at common retailers which do not meet the requirements for backflow prevention.

- Look for ASSE #1002 Standard symbol on the device and packaging.
- Replace any unapproved devices with an ASSE #1002 approved anti-siphon ball-cock assembly. Average cost is typically between \$12 to \$22 at home improvement stores.
- Verify overflow tube is one inch below critical level (CL) marking on device.



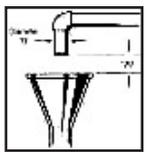
Insights to Protect Your Drinking Water

DO...

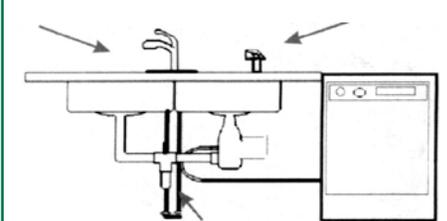
- Keep the ends of hoses clear of all possible contaminants
- Make sure dishwashers are installed with a proper air-gap device
- Verify and install a simple hose bibb vacuum breaker on all threaded faucets around your home

DON'T...

- Submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, sinks or ponds
- Use spray attachments without a backflow prevention device
- Connect waste pipes from water softeners or other treatment systems directly to the sewer or submerged drain pipe. Always be sure there is an one inch "air gap" separation



In the Kitchen



Hoses and water treatment devices may create a potential backflow hazard if not properly isolated with backflow prevention methods.

Source—Wisconsin Municipal Environment Group—Water Division

HydroCorp LLC Continues Cross Connection Inspections

Wausau Water Works has contracted with HydroCorp LLC to perform cross connection inspections on multi-family, commercial and industrial properties in the City of Wausau. HydroCorp contacts customers directly to schedule inspections to ensure that nothing exists that could cause a contamination of the City's water supply. Cooperation with the program is appreciated however failure to comply with inspection requests or needed repairs could result in disconnection of the water supply to the property in order to ensure a safe water supply to all the customers of Wausau Water Works.

Let's Raise Our Glasses to Toast Water Quality Excellence!



Wausau Water Works is proud to present this year's Water Quality Report, and even more proud to announce that our test results for 2015 met all the requirements for safe, excellent water quality. A complete list of the results of these tests are shown on pages 4-5 of this report.

We are often asked "why do you prepare this report?" Because we want you, our valued customers, to be informed about your drinking water, and know that the product you are drinking is safe and of the highest quality. The federal government also wants you to be informed about your drinking water, and requires all water utilities in the United States to provide this information to their customers on an annual basis. So let's raise our glasses (of water, of course) and toast to another year of water quality excellence!

Wausau Water Works Highlighted for their Meter Reading Program

Neptune Technology Group recently highlighted Wausau Water Works in articles in Neptune Now and Water World magazines for its' meter reading program. In 2005, Wausau started installing radio frequency boxes on homes to move from a walk by meter reading system to a drive-by system to improve reading efficiency. In 2014, Wausau further enhanced their reading and customer service capabilities by installing six Gateway collectors along Wausau's river corridor, where the majority of our rental properties are located in the City. Currently, we're able to read approximately 75% of the City with these collectors from our billing office with the balance being read using drive-by technology. The biggest savings we've found has been from not having to send staff out to do manual final readings and check readings. Most of these reads are now being performed by our Billing Coordinator right from her desk which has freed up operations staff to perform other duties, such as meter exchanges. These Gateways also provide us the ability to assist customers more readily with billing concerns as the system picks up readings on a daily basis. An additional six collectors are anticipated to be installed in the near future to further enhance the meter reading and customer service programs. The savings found in the past year using the collectors has more than paid for the initial investment while using the same radio read technology that has been in place for the past 11 years.

Deb Geier, Utility Resources Manager, participated in an American Water Works Association webinar in March telling the "Wausau Story" on how we moved our meter reading system to a fixed network system in a cost efficient manner while still being able to read meters using drive-by or walk-by technology in outlying areas. She also presented at the American Water Works Annual Conference held in Chicago in June on the same topic.

Private Well Permits

Property owners in the City of Wausau are required to have a permit for wells on their property. Wells that do not meet code requirements or that are not operational must be properly abandoned.

The procedure for obtaining a permit has changed in response to changes in the Wisconsin Administrative Code. To obtain or renew a well permit the property owner must submit an application form, an inspection report from a licensed well driller or pump installer certifying that the well is in compliance, a passing bacteria test, and a \$100 fee plus the cost of water samples.

Wells that are not in use must be properly abandoned by a licensed well driller or pump installer. DO NOT attempt to fill a well yourself as it is very expensive to remove unapproved materials from the well casing.

Please contact Wausau Water Works at 715-261-7262 if you need an application for a well permit or information on well abandonment.

Lead in Drinking Water Continues to Be a Hot Topic (continued from page 1)

lead water service lines, and while \$300,000 is a significant amount of money, it will not go very far in addressing all the private lead services that exist in the City. Wausau Water Works however does have a program that is currently available which is a zero interest loan program. Homeowners are required to enter into a contract with Wausau Water Works whereby the utility would upfront the cost of the replacement by paying the plumber directly for the work, then the homeowner has approximately one year to pay off the charges or it would be applied to the property taxes as a special charge. More information on this program is available by contacting Wausau Water Works at 715-261-6530.

Of course the best recommendation to minimize lead exposure is still to run the cold water prior to using water for drinking or cooking anytime the water has sat for six hours or more, and never use hot tap water for cooking or drinking (always start with cold water and heat it on the stove or in the microwave). When replacing faucets, always look at the box to make sure the faucet is made from lead free brass. And, of course, watch this newsletter for any future changes to the lead rules that could affect you, our customer.

Utility Commission Meets Monthly

The Wausau Water Works Commission typically meets the first Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m. in City Hall. (some exceptions do apply).

If you'd like to learn more about Wausau Water Works, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled Commission meetings. If you wish to have an item placed on the agenda for Commission consideration, please contact Lori Wunsch at 715-261-6742 two weeks prior to the next scheduled meeting.

Meeting agendas and minutes of prior meetings are available on the City of Wausau website at www.ci.wausau.wi.us.

Congratulations!

Congratulations are extended to Floyd Smith Jr. who recently received his DNR Water Certifications in Groundwater and Distribution, and to Rick Dorn who also received his certification in Groundwater. On the wastewater side, Mark Hilgendorf received his certification in Basic General Wastewater while Pat VanOuse received certification in Nutrient Removal, completing all five of the subclass exams required for our wastewater plant.

Wausau Water Works acknowledges the efforts of our employees who take it upon themselves to obtain these certifications, making them better educated employees for the utility and the customers we serve.

Questions About This Water Report?

If you have questions regarding this water quality report, or concerns about your water, please contact Eric Lindman, Director of Public Works and Utilities at 715-261-6745 or Scott Boers, Drinking Water Superintendent at 715-261-7286.

If you'd like to learn more about Wausau Water Works visit our website at www.ci.wausau.wi.us/Departments/WausauWaterWorks.aspx.



Thousands of Water Quality Tests Conducted Annually

The substances shown on the tables on pages 4 and 5 indicate contaminants that are detected in our drinking water. Other items that are tested, but are indicated as non-detects (meaning their amounts are so low, if at all present, that they are not detected during testing) include: Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Selenium, Thallium, Aldicarb, Atrazine, Pentachlorophenol, Toxaphine, Benzene, Styrene, Vinyl Chloride, and Xylene, just to name a few.

Thousands of water quality tests are performed annually to ensure that you are receiving the best possible quality of drinking water. Additional tests, including inorganic substances, disinfection byproducts, radioactive substances, unregulated contaminants, microbiological, volatile organic and synthetic organic substances which include pesticides and herbicides, are conducted on a three to five year cycle.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Wausau's drinking water comes from six municipal wells, all of which are located near the Wisconsin River. These wells range in depth from 95 feet to 160 feet and pump anywhere from 900 to 3000 gallons per minute.

From the wells, the water travels to our Water Treatment Plant where it undergoes treatment to remove iron and manganese prior to distribution to your home or business. Approximately 250 miles of mains deliver the water from the Treatment Plant to approximately 16,000 homes and businesses served by Wausau Water Works.

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Scott Boers at 715-261-7286.

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).

