

2014 Annual Water Quality Drinking Report

SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 4 — TOWN OF BROOKFIELD

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCL	Site	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15		0	3.5	0.0 - 3.5		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5		0	4.2	1.3 - 4.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a		n/a	3.5	0.0 - 3.5		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

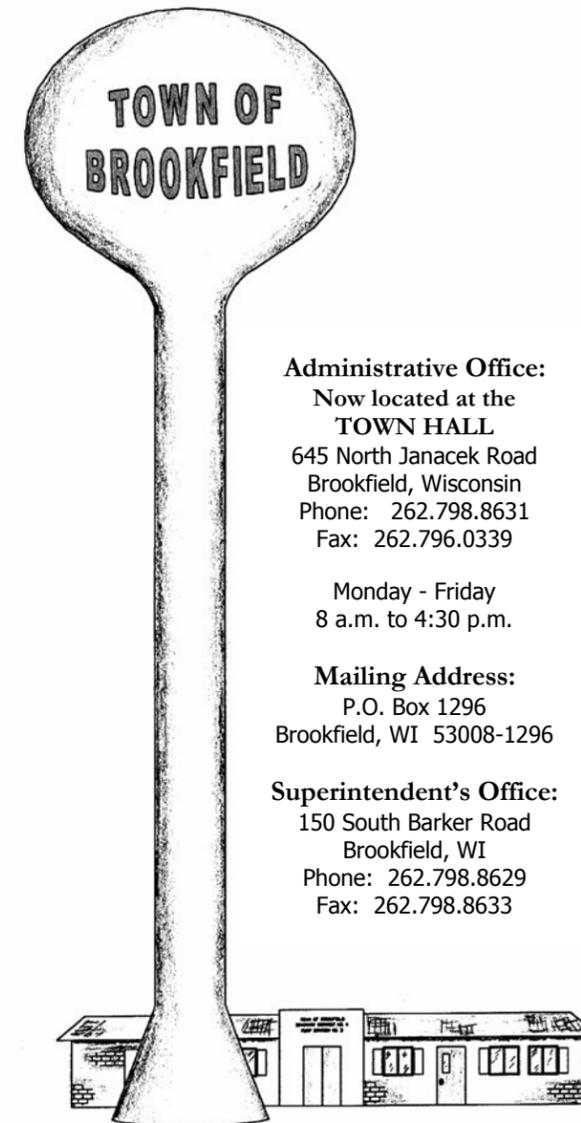
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)
METHYLTERTBUTYLETHER (ppb)	.71	.71	

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 the monitoring.

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/yr	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.



Administrative Office:
 Now located at the
TOWN HALL
 645 North Janacek Road
 Brookfield, Wisconsin
 Phone: 262.798.8631
 Fax: 262.796.0339

Monday - Friday
 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Mailing Address:
 P.O. Box 1296
 Brookfield, WI 53008-1296

Superintendent's Office:
 150 South Barker Road
 Brookfield, WI
 Phone: 262.798.8629
 Fax: 262.798.8633

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the service 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 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 your water. Our water comes from the shallow dolomite aquifer. We have six wells and they all flow through filters to remove the iron that is predominant in the shallow aquifer. Because of the water quality, we are only required to add a little chlorine for disinfection and the water is ready for the distribution system. The Sanitary District's licensed operators are here to ensure the excellent water quality 24 hours a day, every day of the year. On an average day, the Sanitary District provides the Town of Brookfield with 700,000 gallons of water.

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).

Sanitary District No. 4 is pleased that the drinking water provided to you is **safe** and **meets all** federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water utility, please contact our Utilities Superintendent, Tony Skof, at 262-798-8629. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about their water utility. We encourage you to attend Town meetings for Sanitary District business, which are generally held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, beginning at 7:00 pm at the Town Hall, 645 North Janacek Road. Information, which includes our billing rates, is also available on the Town of Brookfield's website at <http://www.townofbrookfield.com/SD4.html>.

UTILITIES SUPERINTENDENT

Tony B. Skof

262.798.8629 (Direct Line)

*Available for phone calls from
 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.*

SOURCES OF WATER

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	350	Active
2	Groundwater	314	Active
3	Groundwater	450	Active

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
4	Groundwater	370	Active
5	Groundwater	220	Active
6	Groundwater	202	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment for Sanitary District No. 4 - Town of Brookfield, please contact Tony Skof at 262-798-8629



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.

HEALTH EFFECTS FOR ANY CONTAMINANTS WITH MCL VIOLATIONS/ ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCES

CONTAMINANT HEALTH EFFECTS – LEAD

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.

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. Town of Brookfield Sanitary District is responsible for 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.

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.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Your water was tested for 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 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP3	60	60	6	6		NO	
TTHM (ppb)	DBP3	80	0	32.1	32.1		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	2	1 - 2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	.240	.180 - .240		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	.2	.1 - .2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		2.9000	2.6000 - 2.9000		NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	120.00	70.00 - 120.00		NO	n/a
COPPER (ppm)		AL=1.3	1.3	.2500	0 of 20 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)		AL=15	0	12	1 of 20 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits