

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 the monitoring.

| Contaminant (units) | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2020) |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| METHYL-TERT-BUTYL-ETHER (ppb) | .46 | 0.21– 0.46 | |

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. |
| 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 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/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. |

Water Rates Schedule

Rates Effective December 1, 2003

Quarterly Service Charge:

(based on size of water meter)

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 5/8 inch meter | \$30.08 |
| 3/4 inch meter | \$30.08 |
| 1 inch meter | \$50.92 |
| 1 1/2 inch meter | \$79.57 |
| 2 inch meter | \$114.58 |
| 3 inch meter | \$136.86 |

Plus Volume Charge:

\$1.33 per 1,000 gallons

Sewer Rate Schedule

Rates Effective January 1, 2020

Quarterly Service Charge:

(based on size of the meter)

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 5/8 - 3/4 inch meter | \$30.55 |
| 1 inch meter | \$53.00 |
| 1 1/2 inch meter | \$90.50 |
| 2 inch meter | \$136.50 |
| 3 inch meter | \$327.35 |

Volume Charge: \$3.43 per 1,000 gallons

Quarterly Non-metered

Residential Charge * \$94.40 per qtr.

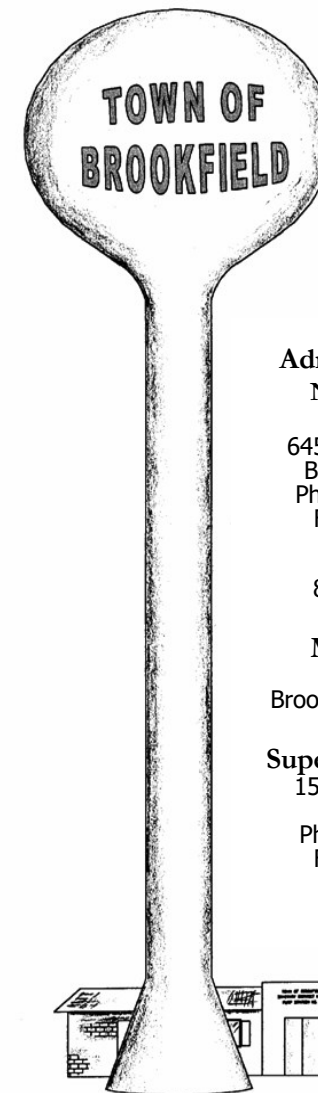
* Based upon average annual flow of 74,500 gals.

Payment must be received in SD#4 office (located in the Town Hall) by due date at the end of the regular business day. Office Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 4:30 pm. Date of mailing as indicated by postmark is NOT considered evidence of receipt. For the convenience of our customers, an after-hours drop box is located at the Town Hall and the front gate of the water tower.

A late-payment charge of 1% will be compounded monthly on the unpaid balance. A 10% surcharge will be added to any unpaid balance remaining on November 1st, and, if not paid by November 15th, will be placed on the property tax bill.



2020 Annual Water Quality Drinking Report SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 4 — TOWN OF BROOKFIELD



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

UTILITIES SUPERINTENDENT

Tony B. Skof

262.798.8629 (Direct Line)

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



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/>

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

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 No. 4 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.

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.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2020) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | DBP3 | 60 | 60 | 7 | 7 | | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | DBP3 | 80 | 0 | 22.5 | 22.5 | | NO | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2020) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-----|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| ARSENIC (ppb) | 10 | n/a | 1 | 0 - 1 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| BARIUM (ppm) | 2 | 2 | .270 | .190 - .270 | | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .3 | .2 - .3 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL (ppb) | 100 | | 2.4000 | 1.2000 - 2.4000 | | 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 | 150.00 | 100.00 - 150.00 | | NO | n/a |

| Contaminant (units) | Action Level | MCLG | 90th Percentile Level Found | # of Results | Sample Date (if prior to 2020) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | .1900 | 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 | 2.6 | 0 of 20 results were above the action level | | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) | 15 | 0 | 2.4 | 0.8– 2.4 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) | 5 | 0 | 3.1 | .2.3– 3.1 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a) | n/a | n/a | 2.7 | 1.1– 2.7 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l) | 30 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.0– 0.6 | | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |