2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

RIVER FALLS MUNICIPAL UTILITIES WATER/WASTEWATER DEPARTMENT

Wastewater Operator Bill, Lead Water/Wastewater Operator Tim, Water/Wastewater Operator Luke, Water/Wastewater Operator David, Water/Wastewater Superintendent Dean, Water/Wastewater Operator Joe, Water/Wastewater Operator Pete, Water/Wastewater Operator Josh and Water/Wastewater Operator Brent.

We are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets or exceeds state and federal standards. Our municipal water supply monitoring schedule is based in part on a source water vulnerability assessment prepared by the utility.

A copy of this study is available at City Hall. The municipal well water is vulnerable to contaminant sources in close proximity to the well. One potential contaminant source is unused, unsafe, and non-complying private wells located within the city. As of June 30, 2003, no private wells are permitted within the city limits, except in cases where municipal services are not available. The utility has completed a survey identifying the water supply sources and wellhead protection area for River Falls Municipal water system. From this, a wellhead protection ordinance was developed and formally adopted in 2001.

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Water / Wastewater Superintendent Dean Seemuth at 715-426-3428. Drinking water is a complex business. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Utility Advisory Board meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at 6:30 pm (in the City Hall Council Chambers or virtually).

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Quality & Reliability Since 1894

Keeping your water safe and refreshing 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

City of River Falls

River Falls Municipal Utilities

Address:
222 Lewis Street
River Falls, WI 54022
www.rfmu.org

Phone:
715-425-0906
After Hours Emergency & Outages:
715-852-1715

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. Chlorine is added to maintain a residual for disinfecting. Fluoride is added at levels around 0.7 mg/l to help prevent tooth decay.

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provides the same protection for public health.

LEAD 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. River Falls Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water hasn't been used for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 (800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

YOUR WATER SOURCE & MONITORING

River Falls has a ground water supply with five production wells in two different aquifers. All are located within the city limits. The Prairie du Chien/Jordan (Trempealeau) Aquifer is the major municipal groundwater source in the region.

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	401	Active
3	Groundwater	379	Active
4	Groundwater	415	Active
5	Groundwater	440	Active
6	Groundwater	568	Active

Two wells are cased into the Jordan Aquifer. Three wells are cased into the Prairie du Chien Aquifer, but not through it. Therefore, we get some water from both formations. To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Water / Wastewater Superintendent Dean Seemuth at 715-426-3428.

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 with a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last five years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Please see the contaminant charts below and on the following page:

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	Result	LOD	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D23	60	0	.13		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D23	80	.2	.14		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D107	60	0	.13		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D107	80	.9	.14		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	Result	LOD	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppb)		2000	0.012	.20		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	.70	.030		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NICKEL (ppb)		100	1.7000	1.0		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and ally products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	0.17	.073		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	2.5	.12		No	n/a

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	Result	LOD	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	8.6			No	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	2.3	.525		No	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	9.7	2.71		No	Erosion of natural deposits.
TOTAL URANIUM (ug/l)		30	1.7	.323		No	Erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	Result	LOD	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)		ND	17	.61		No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes.

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 requred us to participated in this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Result	LOD	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)
PFOS (ppt)	ND	.31	
PFOA (ppt)	ND	.49	
PFDA (ppt)	ND	.33	
PFBS (ppt)	ND	.30	

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppb)	AL = 1300	1300	150	0 of 30 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	.88	0 of 30 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

DEFINITIONS

ACTION LEVEL (AL):
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

LOD (UG/L):
Level of detection.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):
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.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG):
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.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL):
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG):
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.

MG/L:
Milligrams per liter.

MREM/YEAR:
Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ND:
No detect.

NG/L:
Nanograms per liter.

NTU:
Nephelometric turbidity units.

PCI/L:
Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

PFBS:
Perfluorobutane sulfonate acid.

PFDA:
Perfluorodecanoic acid.

PFOA:
Perfluorooctanoic acid.

PFOS:
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid.

PPB:
Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

PPM:
Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

PPT:
Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.

SDWA:
Safe Drinking Water Act.

TCR:
Total Coliform Rule.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT):
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

UCMR:
Unregulated contaminant monitoring rule.

UG/L:
Micrograms per liter.