2022
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**AN ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROCESS
AND PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PROVIDE
QUALITY WATER TO CITY OF FRANKLIN CONSUMERS**

Ballpark Commons

In this report, you will find:

- Information about the source of your drinking water
- The treatment process that ensures you of the highest-quality water
- Results of water-quality testing and compliance with water-quality laws
- Additional educational information

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires drinking water utilities to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report to help consumers understand where their drinking water comes from so they can make informed decisions about their health and protection of the environment.

TREATED WATER QUALITY

Listed on the following pages are contaminants detected in Franklin's drinking water during 2022. All detects are less than what federal and state regulations allow. Not listed are the results of nearly 3,000 tests conducted for approximately 150 contaminants that were not found during water testing.

The State Department of Natural Resources allows the Franklin Water Utility to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data, though representative, is more than one year old.

The information enclosed is based on the testing conducted in the year 2022. Every year testing occurs; results for the year 2023 will be available in the next annual report. The Franklin Water Utility is committed to providing its 8,700 customers with the highest-quality drinking water that meets and exceeds standards more stringent than federal and state requirements. Please read this brochure for additional information.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain 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 system 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).

LEAD AND COPPER

The City has never failed any tests for lead or other heavy metals. Since the beginning, Franklin's Water Utility has been diligent in design standards for our facilities.

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 in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with older service lines and home plumbing. The Franklin Water Utility 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 at least 30 seconds (two minutes should be long enough) 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 Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Lead and copper results are from July 21, 2020.

WATER CONSERVATION

Factors such as drinking water treatment, facility improvements, wastewater treatment, and the energy used for treating, pumping, and heating water are factored into the price that we charge for water. Although tap water is a bargain at $5.04 per 1,000 gallons when compared to most other products we consume, the total cost of water usage can add up quickly.

We must also remember that water is a limited resource; we will never have any more water on earth than what we have right now. So while water use is necessary for us to survive and to produce and process most of the products we use on a daily basis, it also pays for us to protect it as a natural resource for use by future generations.

Most water is used in the bathroom. The largest water user in any household is the toilet with 2 to7 gallons per flush. Flushes account for approximately 27% of the water used in a typical home. Showers, with a flow rate of 2 gallons per minute, account for around 17% of the water used, while other bathroom uses such as baths and faucets account for around 10%. The second highest water user is the washing machine. At around 41 gallons per load, clothes washing accounts for about 22% of the water used in a typical household.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE	MCLG (Ideal Goals)	MCL (Highest Level Allowed)	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Atrazine Sample Date 7/22/2020	3 ppb	3 ppb	0 ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide.
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.020 ppm	NO	Natural deposits.
Coliform (TCR)	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in <=5% of monthly samples	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
Copper Sample Date 7/21/2020	1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.12 ppm (90^{th} percentile value) 0 of 30 results exceeded AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.6 ppm	NO	Natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
HAA5 (Site FWU-0009)	60 ppb	60 ppb	17 ppb average Range: 13 – 22 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Site FWU-0020)	60 ppb	60 ppb	13 ppb average Range: 11 – 15 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Site FWU-0063)	60 ppb	60 ppb	14 ppb average Range: 12 – 15 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Site FWU-0065)	60 ppb	60 ppb	17 ppb average Range: 14 – 19 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead Sample Date 7/21/2020	0 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	3.20 ppb (90^{th} percentile value) 0 of 30 results exceeded AL	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (NO_3-N)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.33 ppm	NO	Natural deposits, fertilizer, animal, waste, sewage.
Radium, (226 + 228) Sample Date 4/6/2020	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0.9 pCi/L	NO	Natural deposits.
Radium, combined Sample Date 4/6/2020	0 pCi/L	30 pCi/L	0.3 pCi/L	NO	Natural deposits.
Sodium	N/A	Unregulated	11.00 ppm	NO	Natural deposits.
Sulfate	250 ppm (SMCL)	Unregulated	22.00 ppm	NO	
Trihalomethanes, Total (Site FWU-0009)	0 ppb	80 ppb	51.5 ppb LRAA Range: 36.9 – 67.6 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes, Total (Site FWU-0020)	0 ppb	80 ppb	34.1 ppb LRAA Range: 20.6 – 46.4 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes, Total (Site FWU-0063)	0 ppb	80 ppb	37.8 ppb LRAA Range: 25.5 – 53.1 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes, Total (Site FWU-0065)	0 ppb	80 ppb	42.7 ppb LRAA Range: 29.6 – 55.9 ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Turbidity	N/A	TT = 1 NTU TT < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	0.042 NTU average Range: 0.02 – 0.07 NTU 100% of samples below MCL	NO	Natural sediment.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. The EPA requires us to participate in this monitoring. Below are test results from 2018 – 2020. We sample from the Utility's entry point and several locations throughout the distribution system. All results were within the sampling parameters.

SUBSTANCE	LEVEL DETECTED
HAA6Br (Bromochloroacetic Acid, Bromodichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dibromochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Tribromoacetic Acid)	14.21 ug/L average Range: 12.55 – 15.75 ug/L
HAA9 (Bromochloroacetic Acid, Bromodichloroacetic Acid, Chlorodibromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Monochloroacetic Acid, Tribromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid)	30.21 ug/L average Range: 22.50 – 40.87 ug/L
Manganese	1.30 ug/L average Range: 0.55 – 2.37 ug/L

DEFINITIONS

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

HA and HAL = HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. **HAL: Health Advisory Level** is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.

HI = Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded, a system may be required to post a public notice.

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 problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total 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/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

PHGS = Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

RPHGS = Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.

SMCL = Secondary drinking water standards or **Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels** for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.

TCR = Total Coliform Rule

TT = Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

CUSTOMER QUESTIONS WELCOME

Numerous opportunities exist to learn more about the Franklin Water Utility and water quality. If you have questions about drinking water quality, this report, or Water Commission meetings, please call the Engineering Department at **(414) 425-7510.** Water Commission meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 5:15 p.m. at the Franklin City Hall located at 9229 W. Loomis Road.

Information regarding drinking water production can be obtained by visiting the Oak Creek Water & Sewer website at www.oakcreekwi.gov/government/departments/water-sewer-utility or by visiting the City of Franklin website at www.franklinwi.gov.