Delafield-Hartland
Water Pollution Control Commission
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Delafield-Hartland Water Pollution Control 2007 Annual Chloride Report

Once again the staff at Delafield-Hartland distributed brochures to customers of the sewage commission. The customer distributes the brochure to their residents through property tax mailings, news letters or public pick up at city hall.

The official news paper for the commission published an article about chlorides and its effect on the environment on December 6th, 2007.

Four consecutive daily composite samples are being collected each month and analyzed for chlorides. Corresponding sampled were collected from each customer to see if each community contributes the same level of chloride.

2007			
EFFLUENT FLOW		CHLORIDES	POUNDS
JAN	1.730	498	7178
FEB	1.709	500	7127
MAR	1.892	505	7969
APR	1.973	415	6829
MAY	1.828	498	7585
JUNE	1.828	438	6670
JULY	1.818	445	6747
AUG	2.067	463	7973
SEPT	1.951	530	8624
OCT	1.860	458	7097
NOV	1.851	488	7533
DEC	1.802	528	7935
total	22.309	5764	89266
average	1.859083	576 480	7439

October 02, 2007 Summit 700 mg/l POTW Eff. 600 mg/l
September 27, 2007 Hartland 470 mg/l POTW Eff. 460 mg/l
September 28, 2007 Nashotah 360 mg/l POTW Eff. 470 mg/l

wrote in a Dec. 4 letter to Martorano.

The Town of Lisbon purchase order for the weapon, Martorano's letter to Streicher's rejecting the order, the purchase invoice for Alioto, and a letter from Susan Van Wyck of Streichers to Alioto were included with the letter.

Copies of the letter were sent to Town of Lisbon Chairman Michael Reed, Town Clerk-Administrator Jeff Musche, Town Attorney Kathy Gutenkunst, town labor lawyer Dan Vliet and to a Lake Country Publications reporter.

In the letter, Adent argued that the town had "condoned" defamatory remarks made by Martorano, which have resulted in injury to Alioto's reputation.

The letter demanded retractions by Martorano, Musche and the Town of Lisbon and the retraction be published in the Lake Country Reporter.

"I stand by my statement," responded Martorano, who said he was commenting during the interview about statements made about Alioto during a public Town Board meeting the previous week.

Martorano said there needs to be "additional investigation" to determine whether there is evidence that Alioto might have violated the law when he purchased the weapon.

During the interview last week, Martorano was critical of the Town Board for its failure to order attorney James Korom to turn over his findings to the Waukesha County District Attorney's office.

The Town Board had hired Korom to conduct an investigation of the Police Department.

Martorano said he believed the Korom's report might contain evidence that Alioto might have committed a felony when he purchased the handgun since he purchased the weapon after being charged by Langholz.

Lake Country Publications tried on several occasions after the interview to reach Alioto for comment, without success.

Martorano said Tuesday that he could not comment on documents that he has provided Korom that might substantiate any allegations against Alioto.

12/4/2007

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Dela-Hart: Hold the salt

By KRISTI HAUNFELDER
Staff Writer

City of Delafield – Since it is the season of good cheer and giving, a possible gift for all Lake Country residents, Wisconsin and especially Mother Earth could be the reduction of the chlorides that are escaping water softeners into the water table.

Chlorides in fresh water pose dangers to freshwater plants and animals, including impeding their reproduction – and drinking it isn't too good for humans, either.

Naturally occurring minerals such as calcium make water hard, restricting the action of shower soap and detergents, so they don't clean as well as they should.

But after salt in water softeners has done its job to remove those minerals, the excess salt becomes chloride compounds, flows through water treatment plants and into the local water table and waterways, from where it can travel far.

In Lake Country, that can mean into the Bark River to the Rock River to the Mississippi River and ultimately the ocean.

About 7,300 pounds of chlorides flow through the Delafield-Hartland (Dela-Hart) Water Polution Control Commission facility daily, said Bob Hyde, general manager for Dela-Hart. That's up from 2006 when 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of chlorides flowed through the facility each day.

"It cannot be removed economically," Hyde said.

Through a process called reverse osmosis, in small quantities, those chlorides can be removed from water.

"It's like putting water through a membrane," Hyde said. "You can do it for small quantities of water if you're trying to make drinking water out of dirty water, like sea water, for example, in desert countries that have a lot of ocean water. We couldn't afford to do that with sewage."

Dela-Hart treats an average of 1.8 million gallons of wastewater each day for the 17,000 to 20,000 people in the City of Delafield, Village of Hartland, Nashotah, Town of Summit, around the upper and lower Nemahbin lakes and a small section of the Town of Delafield.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) would like to see chloride levels at or below 350 milligrams per liter (mg/l) flowing through the facility, though Dela-Hart's permit allows up to 640 mg/l.

After a few years of getting closer to the lower levels, during the last three years, Dela-Hart has seen chloride levels on the rise.

For January through October 2007, Dela-Hart has seen an average chloride level of 475 mg/l per month with a high of 530 mg/l and a low of 415 mg/l.

From January to September 2006, the average came in at 461.67 mg/l per month with a high of 512.5 mg/l and a low of 417.5 mg/l.

For all of 2005, the average was 467 mg/l per month with a high of 513 mg/l and a low of 418 mg/l for the year.

"Too many chlorides is like eating too much salt," Hyde said of drinking softened water. It can affect high blood pressure and have other health effects.

That's why it's important for homes and businesses to have the water from the softener going only to the places where it's really needed, such as the shower, washing machine and dishwasher, where it will make cleaning agents more effective.

Drinking faucets and outside water faucets should be on hard water because chlorides aren't needed for watering the lawn or washing the car.

More efficient water softeners can also help lighten the salt load.

Some water softeners, especially older ones, regenerate on a timed cycle, meaning the water in the tank can be dumped and a new batch of water and softener salt mixed, whether it's needed or not.

Also, on a high-water-usage day, such as laundry day, the softened water can get used up, leaving only unsoftened water until the timer goes off and the water softener regenerates.

One alternative is a new water softener that regenerates on demand. It adds more salt when needed and won't regenerate when no water is being used.

Unfortunately, water softeners that regenerate on demand can be more expensive – perhaps $1,000 to $1,200 to buy the softener and have it installed.

"Or you can go to the Home Depots or the Menards and purchase one for $350 to $450 for the do-it-yourselfer," Hyde said.