theVillage
June 2013
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
8600 Green Bay Road • Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant 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 is surface water that is pumped from Lake Michigan. We purchase our water from the City of Kenosha and are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact John Steinbrink, Jr., Director of Public Works, at 262.925.6700 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Mondays of every month at 6:00 p.m. in the Village Hall Auditorium at 9915 39th Avenue. Additional information is available at ***PleasantPrairieOnline.com***.

"We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water."

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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 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 those: with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, individuals 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 can 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, the 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 provide the same protection for public health.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER

SOURCE ID	SOURCE	DEPTH (in feet)	STATUS
81	Purchased Surface Water		Active

A summary of the source water assessment for PLEASANT PRAIRIE WATER UTILITY is available at:
http://www.pleasantprairieonline.com/services/utilitydepartment/Source_Water_Assessment_Kenosha.pdf

DEFINITION OF TERMS

In this table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

TERM	DEFINITION
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
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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NUMBER OF CONTAMINANTS REQUIRED TO BE TESTED

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	NUMBER OF CONTAMINANTS
Inorganic Contaminants	18
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Disinfection By-products	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Unregulated Contaminants	34
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	28

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT *(units)*	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE *(if prior to 2012)*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Antimony Total (ppb)	6	6	.18	.18	06/20/2011	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	ND	ND		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.021	.021	06/20/2011	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	ND		NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries/paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND		NO	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.2860	0 of 20 results were above the action level	09/29/2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	1.0	06/20/2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.0	0 of 20 results were above the action level	10/10/2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100		.9800	.9800	06/20/2011	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters, and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.53	.53		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.6	9.6		NO	n/a

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT *(units)*	MCL	MCLG	COUNT OF POSITIVES	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE *(if prior to 2012)*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Coliform (TCR)	Presence of coliform bacteria in >=5% of monthly samples	0	3			YES ended 06/14/2012	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform (E. coli)	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E. coli positive	0	1			YES ended 06/14/2012	Human and animal fecal waste

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN

The Village of Pleasant Prairie had one distribution sample test positive for E. coli and three for Coliform during 2012. The Village determined that these samples had been cross contaminated during the collection process. Procedures to prevent this from occurring in the future were implemented immediately following receipt of the positive test results. Staff received training for the new procedures, and there have been no positive test results since that time.

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DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT *(units)*	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE *(if prior to 2012)*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	13	9-13		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	38.8	25-38.8		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT *(units)*	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE *(if prior to 2012)*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Radium (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	.8	.8	03/05/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT *(units)*	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE *(if prior to 2012)*	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	12	8.0-12.0		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.60	.43-.60		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	20.00	11.00-20.00		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	6.20	5.1-6.2		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	27.00	27.00	06/20/2011	NO	n/a

MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS

CONTAMINANT GROUP	SAMPLE LOCATION	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGINNING	COMPLIANCE PERIOD ENDING
			Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. SAMPLE LOCATION refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken.
Microbiological Contaminants	**Distribution System**	**05/01/2012**	**05/31/2012**

Microbiological Contaminants that were missed include: Chlorine Free (available); Chlorine Total Residual; Coliform (TCR)

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN

The Village has updated its sampling procedures. The Village hired a consultant to verify that these new procedures met the necessary guidelines and to provide staff training related to the new procedures.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

"We, at Pleasant Prairie Water Utility, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap," said Mike Pollocoff. "We ask that all of our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future." Please call us at 262.925.6700 if you have any questions.

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