

## Annual Drinking 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 the Pleasant Prairie Public Works Department 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 or offer any input on decisions affecting your water quality, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. They are held on the first and third Mondays of every month. Additional information is available at [PleasantPrairieOnline.com](http://PleasantPrairieOnline.com).



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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	35	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](http://www.pleasantprairieonline.com/services/utilitydepartment/Source%20Water%20Assessment%20Kenosha.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	TERM	DEFINITION
AL	Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow	MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk
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	mrem/year	Millirem per Year: a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
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	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter	pCi/l	Picocuries per Liter: a measure of radioactivity
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water	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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## 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. Pleasant Prairie 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 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<b>Antimony Total</b> (ppb)	6	6	.18	.18	2011	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	10	n/a	ND	ND	2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	2	2	.021	.021	2011	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cadmium</b> (ppb)	5	5	ND	ND	2011	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries/paints
<b>Chromium</b> (ppb)	100	100	1.22	0.247 to 1.22	2013	NO	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Copper*</b> (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.395	0 to 0.395	2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	4	4	1.41	0.57 to 1.41	2013	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Lead*</b> (ppb)	AL=15	0	5	0 to 5	2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nickel</b> (ppb)	100	n/a	.9800	.9800	2011	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters, and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
<b>Nitrate (NO3-N)</b> (ppm)	10	10	.41	.41	2013	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	n/a	n/a	8.5	8.5	2013	NO	n/a

## MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS

CONTAMINANT GROUP	SAMPLE LOCATION	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGINNING	COMPLIANCE PERIOD ENDING
DBP* (Monitoring/Reporting)	Distribution System	2/13/2013	2/23/2013
DBP* (Monitoring/Reporting)	Distribution System	5/14/2013	5/24/2013
DBP* (Monitoring/Reporting)	Distribution System	8/12/2013	8/22/2013

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Samples were collected according to schedule and tested during the time periods listed above, however, we did not receive results from the testing lab within the required time frame. All sample results for the time periods listed above were returned as safe.

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DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
HAA5* (ppb)	60	60	12.5 (avg)	5 to 22	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM* (ppb)	80	0	30.8 (avg)	17.4 to 44.1	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Radium (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	.8	.8	2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

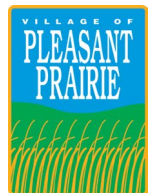
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	80	0	8.4 (avg)	5.1 to 11.0	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	80	0	.47	nd to .47	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	80	0	12.4 (avg)	3.9 to 20	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80	0	3.7 (avg)	2.2 to 6.1	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	27.00	27.00	2011	NO	n/a
Turbidity	Less than .30		.058	.024 to .058	2013	NO	Soil runoff

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of coliform bacteria in fewer than 5% of monthly samples	0			2013	NO	Naturally present in the environment

\* Those contaminants marked with an asterisk are tested for by the Pleasant Prairie Water Utility. Those that do not have an asterisk are tested for by the Kenosha Water Utility. A full list of test results for both utilities is available on the Department of Natural Resources website at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/DrinkingWater/QualityData.html>.

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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