

2009 Consumer Confidence Report PLOVER WATERWORKS

PWS ID 75007262

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 be aware of 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. The Village of Plover obtains its water supply from 3 wells located in the southeastern portion of the Village. The wells are constructed in unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifers. Well 1 is located at 301 Black Oak Drive to a depth of 110 feet and produces about 1500 gallons per minute. Well 2 is located at 300 Water Way to a depth of 118 feet and produces about 1900 gallons per minute. Well 3 is located at 1500 Pleasant Drive to a depth of 100 feet and produces about 1500 gallons per minute. Two nitrate removal systems reduce the level of nitrates in the water before the water enters the distribution system. The water system includes over 92 miles of water main, over 900 fire hydrants, a 500,000 and a 1,000,000 gallon tower. Through intergovernmental agreements, emergency connections to the City of Stevens Point and the Village of Whiting have been constructed which can be used to supply water to the village residents in the event of an extreme emergency.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Fritsch, Water System Manager at 345-5254. 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 normally held on the Monday preceding the second Village Board of every month at 5:00 pm at the Municipal Center.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.

All 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 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The Plover Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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	# of Contaminants
Disinfection Contaminants	2
Inorganic Byproducts	16
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	34
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Disinfection Byproducts							
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	1	1		NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	5.3	3.5-5.3		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	1	nd - 1	9/16/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2	2	.041	.016-.041	9/16/2008	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	.225	0 of 30 results were above the action level	10/14/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.9-1.2	09/16/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL= 15	0	5.47	0 of 30 results were above the action level	10/14/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	7.47	5.55-7.70		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppb)	n/a	n/a	8.67	2.82-8.67	9/16/2008	NO	n/a
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, Excl. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.5	0.9-2.5		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, Incl. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	2.5	0.9-2.5		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.3	1.0-1.3		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.35	nd-1.35		NO	n/a
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.39	1.20-1.39		NO	n/a
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.52	.45-.52		NO	n/a
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.18	1.87-2.18		NO	n/a
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	10.20	9.11-10.20	9/16/2008	NO	n/a

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Both the DNR and EPA have references for customer questions. Some good ones include:

- ◆ **DNR Publications** – visit DNR's *Drinking Water and Groundwater* web site to get more information or publications on Wisconsin's drinking water at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/>

- ◆ **Drinking Water and Health: What You Need to Know** – references for more information:
<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth.html>

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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter.
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 pictograms per liter.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it will be necessary to make improvements in your water system. Improvements completed in the last 6 years include a new 1,000,000 gallon water tower, a new well site to provide additional capacity and emergency connections with the City of Stevens Point and the Village of Whiting. A new well site is currently being researched to further add to the Villages water capacity. Security is of utmost importance and is continuously being evaluated.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the Plover Water System work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.