

# 2016 Consumer Confidence Report PLOVER WATERWORKS

*The Village of Plover Water Utility* is pleased to present to you the 2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe, reliable drinking water supply. If you want to learn more about the water utility, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held on the Monday preceding the second Village Board meeting of every month at 5:00 pm at the Municipal Center. This and other information can be found on the Village of Plover website at <http://www.ploverwi.gov/>.

## WATER SOURCE

All water supplied to Village of Plover customers is drawn from 3 wells located in the southeastern portion of the Village. The wells are constructed in unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifers. The wells range in depth between 100 to 118 feet and produce 1500 to 2100 gallons per minute. The water system includes over 92 miles of water main, over 900 fire hydrants, a 500,000 gallon water tower, and a 1,000,000 gallon water tower. Also, through intergovernmental agreements, emergency connection points exist to supply or receive water with the City of Stevens Point and the Village of Whiting in the event of a water emergency.

## WATER TREATMENT

- **NITRATE REMOVAL:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age and can cause blue baby syndrome. The water utility uses two nitrate removal systems to reduce the level of nitrates in the water before the water enters the distribution system.
- **DISINFECTION:** A small amount of chlorine is added to reduce the risk of microbial contamination. Our goal is to maintain a minimum chlorine residual above 0.1 milligrams per liter (mg/L) at all points in the distribution system. Typical concentrations are 0.3 to 0.6 mg/L.
- **HEALTHY TEETH:** Fluoride is added to improve dental health and reduce tooth decay. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommend maintaining an average fluoride concentration level of 0.7 mg/L at all points in the distribution system.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

MINIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

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## Number of Contaminants required to be tested

The Plover Water System routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected in 2016, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables along with the sample date.

| Contaminant (units)                           | MCL     | MCLG | Level Found | Range                                       | Sample Date (if prior to 2016) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|---|---------|------|-------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>                |         |      |             |   |                                |           |   |
| HAA5 (ppb) site D-80                          | 60      | 60   | 3           | 3   |                                | NO        | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| TTHM (ppb) site D-80                          | 80      | 0    | 6.9         | 6.9   |                                | NO        | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| HAA5 (ppb) site D-81                          | 60      | 60   | 2           | 2   |                                | NO        | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| TTHM (ppb) site D-81                          | 80      | 0    | 3.8         | 3.8   |                                | NO        | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                 |         |      |             |   |                                |           |   |
| Barium (ppb)                                  | 2       | 2    | .041        | .018 - .041                                 | 3/17/2014                      | NO        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chromium (ppb)                                | 100     | 100  | 1           | 0 - 2                                       | 3/17/2014                      | NO        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Copper (ppm)                                  | AL= 1.3 | 1.3  | 0.1600      | 0 of 30 results were above the action level | 8/26/2014                      | NO        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives                                    |
| Fluoride (ppm)                                | 4       | 4    | 0.6         | 0.1 – 0.6                                   | 3/17/2014                      | NO        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                 |
| Lead (ppb)                                    | AL= 15  | 0    | 3.90        | 0 of 30 results were above the action level | 8/26/2014                      | NO        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Nickel (ppb)                                  | 100     |      | .7900       | .62 – .79                                   | 3/17/2014                      | NO        | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products |
| Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)                         | 10      | 10   | 8.08        | 5.0 – 9.0                                   |                                | NO        | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Sodium (ppb)                                  | n/a     | n/a  | 7.70        | 2.60 – 7.70                                 | 3/17/2014                      | NO        | n/a   |
| <b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>               |         |      |             |   |                                |           |   |
| Sulfate (ppm)                                 | n/a     | n/a  | 9.80        | 7.60 – 9.80                                 | 3/17/2014                      | NO        | n/a   |
| <b>UCMR3</b>                                  |         |      |             |   |                                |           |   |
| Hexavalent Chromium by EPA Method 218.7 (ppb) |         |      | 0.86        | .46 - 1.30                                  | 08/14/2014                     | NO        |   |
| Chlorate by EPA Method 300.1 (ppb)            |         |      | 29.67       | 21.0 - 36.0                                 | 08/14/2014                     | NO        |   |
| Chromium by EPA Method 200.8 (ppm)            |         |      | .88         | .46 - 1.30                                  | 08/14/2014                     | NO        |   |
| Strontium by EPA Method 200.8 (ppm)           |         |      | 51.50       | 49.0 - 52.0                                 | 08/14/2014                     | NO        |   |
| Vanadium by EPA Method 200.8 (ppb)            |         |      | .43         | .33 - .56                                   | 08/14/2014                     | NO        |   |

**Note:** 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.

### What does is the above table mean?

The Village of Plover water system had no violations and can proudly report that your drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements!

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## Additional Health Information

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).

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://dnr.wi.gov/topic/DrinkingWater/>
- ◆ **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.   |

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Matt Saloun, Water System Manager at 345-5254. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Plover Water System staff work around the clock to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resource. Quality water is the heart of the community, our way of life and our children's future.