



## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**W**e'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. While the data contained in this report relates to the year ending December 31, 2011, the insert relates to a water sampling issue that occurred during the week of June 5 and 7, 2012. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact 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. Additional information is available at [PleasantPrairieOnline.com](http://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	35	Active

A summary of the source water assessment for PLEASANT PRAIRIE WATER UTILITY is available at:  
<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/swap/surface/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	TERM	DEFINITION
<b>AL</b>	Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow	<b>mrem/year</b>	Millirems per Year: a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
<b>MCL</b>	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	<b>NTU</b>	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>MCLG</b>	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	<b>pCi/l</b>	Picocuries per Liter: a measure of radioactivity
<b>MFL</b>	Million Fibers per Liter	<b>ppm</b>	Parts per Million: or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
		<b>ppb</b>	Parts per Billion: or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
		<b>ppt</b>	Parts per Trillion: or nanograms per liter
		<b>ppq</b>	Parts per Quadrillion: or picograms per liter
		<b>TCR</b>	Total Coliform Rule
		<b>TT</b>	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 2011)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<b>Antimony Total</b> (ppb)	6	6	.18	.18		NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
<b>Arsenic</b> (ppb)	10	n/a	ND	ND		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	2	2	.021	.021		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Cadmium</b> (ppb)	5	5	ND	ND		NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries/paints
<b>Chromium</b> (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND		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		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	4	4	.97	.97		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		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nickel</b> (ppb)	100		.9800	.9800		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	.29	.29		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.5	7.5		NO	n/a

## MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2011)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b>	Presence of coliform bacteria in no more than one monthly sample	0				NO	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Fecal Coliform and E. coli</b>	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E. coli positive	0				NO	Human and animal fecal waste

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DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2011)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	15.1 (avg)	8.3-27		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	33.1 (avg)	22.2-42.1		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2011)	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 2011)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	10.75 (avg)	8.0-12.0		NO	n/a
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.15 (avg)	nd-.60		NO	n/a
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	17.75 (avg)	10.00-26.00		NO	n/a
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.9 (avg)	4.1-6.5		NO	n/a
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	27.00	27.00		NO	n/a
Turbidity	Less than .30		.049	.022 to .049		NO	Soil runoff

MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS			
CONTAMINANT GROUP	SAMPLE LOCATION	COMPLIANCE PERIOD BEGINNING	COMPLIANCE PERIOD ENDING
Lead and Copper	Distribution System	6/1/2011	9/30/2011

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.

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.



*“We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.”*



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## PRESS RELEASE

**Contact:** Mike Pollocoff  
Village Administrator  
Village of Pleasant Prairie  
262.925.6721

John Steinbrink Jr.  
Director of Public Works  
Village of Pleasant Prairie  
262.925.6768

### For Immediate

**Release to:** Kenosha News, WGTD, Next Media, KenoWI, Fox 6, WDJT, WISN, WTMJ

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### **Pleasant Prairie Water Utility Samples Indicated Need For Additional Testing Three Samples Indicated Potential For The Presence Of Bacteria Subsequent Water Samples Have All Tested SAFE**

**PLEASANT PRAIRIE, WI – June 15, 2012** — Samples taken as part of the routine testing of Pleasant Prairie’s drinking water showed levels of bacteria that exceeded state standards for total coliform and, in one case, the presence of E.Coli bacteria. These issues were reported to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on the same day that the Village received the results of the sampling. **Since that time, more than 40 repeat samples have been taken, and all have tested safe.** The water utility has concluded that the three samples showing the elevated levels of bacteria were due to a cross contamination of the samples from untreated wastewater resulting from the manner in which they were collected and are not indicative of a problem within the water system itself. The Department of Natural Resources advises there is no way to verify if errors occurred or an actual unsafe condition existed. The Department believes this incident posed an unacceptable risk requiring immediate public notification.

Typically, water samples are collected on one day and sanitary sewer samples are collected on a separate day. On Tuesday, June 5 and Thursday, June 7, both sanitary sewer samples and water samples were collected at the same time. Samples for the industrial sewer sampling program and sewer split samples for the City of Kenosha Water Utility were collected at the same time that water distribution samples were collected. The practice of collecting sewer and water samples simultaneously has been discontinued to ensure that cross contamination of the samples will not occur again.

Pleasant Prairie’s Water Utility typically draws eight water samples per month. Each sample is collected sequentially from eight separate locations throughout the Village water distribution system. Once water samples are collected, they are sent to an independent lab. Once received by the lab, a 24-hour test is performed to indicate whether or not contaminants are present in the sample. Once the lab has recorded the results, the Utility and the DNR are notified of the outcome of the testing. When the utility learned of the unsafe samples collected on June 7, they collected a series of 10 investigation samples on Monday, June 11 and Tuesday, June 12. All ten samples tested “safe”. An additional 30 samples tested safe on June 13th.

When a water system collects and tests fewer than 40 samples per month, as is the case with the Pleasant Prairie Water Utility, the presence of more than one coliform bacteria positive result is considered in violation of the state standards. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Additionally, under Wisconsin DNR regulations, where there is a repeat test showing the presence of E. Coli, the water is considered in violation of state standards. **No repeat tests showed the presence of E. Coli** with the Pleasant Prairie Water Utility's samples.

Most coliform bacteria do not cause disease, however, E. Coli is of concern. E. Coli is a species of coliform bacteria that can make you sick. Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicate that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems. The DNR regulations encourage you to share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly, for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or email.

**What precautions should now be taken?**

**The water is now safe for all uses.** The period of concern is between the time the first unsafe sample was collected on June 5th and when the last of the safe investigation samples were collected on June 12th. It cannot be confirmed with certainty whether the unsafe samples collected June 5-7 reflect actual unsafe water; or whether they were due to sampling or laboratory error. Individuals need to evaluate these facts and decide if they want to discard ice, beverages and food products from this period, or assume the risk of using products made with the water during the period of concern. The Department of Natural Resources believes that ice, beverages and food products from this period may not be safe and as a precaution advises individuals to discard them.

Mike Pollocoff, Village Administrator, explained, "Both the Pleasant Prairie Water Utility and the State Department of Natural Resources closely monitor the public drinking water supply." Residents seeking more information about the quality of the drinking water supply provided through the Pleasant Prairie Water Utility should receive their annual Water Quality Report at the end of the month of June.

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<p><b>Village of Pleasant Prairie</b> 9915 39th Avenue Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158-6504 Telephone: 262.694.1400 Fax: 262.64.4734</p>
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