

# 2009 Consumer Confidence Report for 61202504 PRAIRIE DU CHIEN WATERWORKS

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Larry J Gates at (608) 326-8213. The Prairie du Chien City Council generally meets the first and third Tuesday of every month in the City Hall at 7:00 p.m.

## 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 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 (800-426-4791).

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 systems 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 (800-426-4791).

## Source(s) of Water

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	138	Temp. Abandoned as of 12/08/08
2	Groundwater	110	Active
3	Groundwater	139	Active
4	Groundwater	130	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Larry J Gates at (608) 326-8213

## 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 shall provide the same protection for public health.

## 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.

<b>Contaminant Group</b>	<b># of Contaminants</b>
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	17
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	29
Unregulated Contaminants	4

## Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	3	2- 3	07/25/2007	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	1.9	1.7-1.9	07/25/2007	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.106	.106		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	2.0	2.0		NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.2520	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	11/12/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood

							preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.1	.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	7.44	0 of 20 results were above the action level.	11/12/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		9.1000	9.1000		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	1.93	nd-1.93		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	1	1		NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	20.30	20.30		NO	n/a

## Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.5	0.4-0.5	03/12/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	1.4	1.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l)	n/a	n/a	1.5	.1- 1.5	03/12/2008	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	2.0	2.0		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

## Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.27	.26-.27	07/25/2007	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.66	.31-	07/25/20	NO	n/a

				.66	07		
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.89	.47-.89	07/25/2007	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.44	.32-.44	07/25/2007	NO	n/a

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MC L	MCL G	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2009)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	5	0	.0	nd- .1		NO	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
TRICHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)	5	0	.2	.1- .4		NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

## Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
			Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a water 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.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	2	01/01/2009	03/31/2009

The reason for the violation was due to the sampling schedule was changed from annually to quarterly and the department missed the sampling date requirement of the first quarter sample but the sampling requirements for the remaining quarters were fulfilled in 2009 therefore placing the department in compliance. Volatile Organic Contaminants that were missed include: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloropropane; Benzene; Carbon Tetrachloride; Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; Ethylbenzene; Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobe.); O-Dichlorobenzene; P-Dichlorobenzene; Styrene; Tetrachloroethylene; Toluene; Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Trichloroethylene; Vinyl Chloride; Xylenes, Total

## Definition of Terms

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
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.

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 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).

As you can see in the table the lead level of 7.44 (ppb) was determined as a value represented by the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of all samples collected within the city's water distribution system. These levels maybe found because of either a lead gooseneck which connects the water main to the water service or from erosion of natural deposits and/or corrosion of household plumbing at this location. The Prairie du Chien Water Department is taking action to reduce the lead level found at these locations.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. Thank you for understanding.

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

Quality On Tap,  
Prairie du Chien Water Department