

results for the calendar year

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The Annual Drinking Water Quality Report informs area residents about the quality of water and services the Village delivers to the community. The Village of Pleasant Prairie's goal is to produce a constant, safe, and dependable drinking water supply. Village Staff efforts focus on continuing to improve the water treatment process and protecting water resources.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie is committed to ensuring quality drinking water is provided to the community. Water in Pleasant Prairie is surface water that is pumped from Lake Michigan. The Village purchases water from the City of Kenosha and is pleased to report the water is safe and meets federal

and state requirements. If community members would like to know more about the information in this report, please contact the Pleasant Prairie Public Works Department at 262.925.6700 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The Village wants customers to be informed about the water utility and welcomes community comments. Residents that would like to learn more or offer input on decisions that affect the Village's water quality should attend one of the regularly scheduled Village Board meetings held on the second and fourth Mondays of every month. More information is available at ***PleasantPrairieWi.gov***.



"We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water."



***Invested in
Community!***

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 of 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		Active

A summary of the source water assessment for Pleasant Prairie Water Utility is available at:

PleasantPrairieWi.gov > Departments > Sewer and Water Utilities > Source Water Assessment PDF

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water.

If a contaminant was detected last year, 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 five years, it will appear in the following tables along with the sample date.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

In this table, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

TERM DEFINITION

Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violations has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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.

TERM DEFINITION

MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem/year	Millirems per Year: a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
n/a	Not Applicable.
ND	Not Detected.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
pCi/l	Picocuries per Liter: a measure of radioactivity.
ppb	Parts per Billion: or micrograms per liter.
ppm	Parts per Million: or milligrams per liter.
ppq	Parts per Quadrillion: or picograms per liter.
ppt	Parts per Trillion: or nanograms per liter.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule.
TT	Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	COUNT OF POSITIVES	VIOLATION		TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	
Coliform* (TCR)	Presence of coliform bacteria in fewer than 5% of monthly samples	0	0	NO		Naturally present in the environment	
Cryptosporidium*	TT	0	0	NO		Microbial parasite found in surface water	
E. coli*	See page 4	0	0	NO		Human and animal fecal waste	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2021)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
HAA5* (ppb)	60	60	16.5 (avg)	12 to 19		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM* (ppb)	80	0	34.55 (avg)	20.9 to 39.8		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE/ COMMENTS	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2021)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Antimony Total (ppb)	6	6	ND	ND	2020	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	0.52	0.52	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	0.021	2020	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	ND	2020	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries/paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND	2020	NO	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper* (ppm)	1.3 (AL)	1.3	0.1660	0 of 31 results were above the action level	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.75 (avg)	0.62 to 0.83		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Lead* (ppb)	15 (AL)	0	.64	0 of 31 results were above the action level	2020	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	n/a	0.8	0.8	2020	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters, and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	0.48	0.48		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	15	15		NO	n/a

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2021)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Radium (226+228) (pCi/l)	5	0	ND	ND	2020	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Pleasant Prairie's water system, constructed after the use of lead piping was discontinued, does not contain any lead piping. Pleasant Prairie's Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the materials used in a home's private plumbing components. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

If you live in a home constructed prior to the 1940s, lead piping may have been used in your private water lateral or plumbing system, and 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 (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov. 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.

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.

The Pleasant Prairie Water Utility makes it a priority to provide high quality water to the residents through daily operations and through quality assurance efforts. Protecting our natural water resources is something we can all take steps to do. These community efforts ensure we have clean drinking water and help maintain a quality way of life for now and for generations to come. Please call us at 262.925.6700 if you have any questions.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2021)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	80	0	7.5	3.9 to 10		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	80	0	0.64	ND to 0.72		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	80	0	11	3.9 to 20		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80	0	3.6	3.1 to 4.8		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	n/a	n/a	13.8	9 to 18.7	2019	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6BR (ppb)	n/a	n/a	10.4	7 to 13.2	2019	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9 (ppb)	n/a	n/a	23	15.6 to 29.2	2019	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.67	ND to 0.67	2019	n/a	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical.
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	26	25 to 26	2020	n/a	n/a
Turbidity	Less than 0.30	n/a	0.037 (avg)	0.023 to 0.153		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

E. coli MCL: Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

* Our water system purchases water from the Kenosha Water Utility. 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>.

** Confirmed sampling error.

"We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water."



Invested in Community!

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ADDENDUM

Per the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the following contaminants have received updated results as of July 12, 2022.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (units)	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE (if prior to 2021)	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
HAA5 (ppb)	n/a	n/a	16.6	11.8 to 24	2019	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6BR (ppb)	n/a	n/a	11.8	8.3 to 13.2	2019	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9 (ppb)	n/a	n/a	27	20.4 to 34.8	2019	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.62	0 to 2	2019	NO	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical.