

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Platteville Water & Sewer Utility

We're pleased to present to you the 2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality 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 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 source is supplied by groundwater pumped from 3 wells out of the Sandstone Aquifer. All wells are between 900 and 1000 feet below ground. A source water assessment will be required for all public water systems by May 6, 2003. The assessment by DNR will identify land areas that contribute to each system, significant potential contaminant sources within those areas, and the susceptibility of the drinking water systems to contamination. This report will be available on the DNR web site as the assessments are completed.

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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 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, 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.

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

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mike Willis at 348-9741**. 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 Water & Sewer Commission meetings. They are held on the second Monday of every month at 4:00 PM in the Common Council Chambers of City Hall.

The Platteville Water and Sewer Utility routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. In the past five years we have sampled for 16 Inorganic Contaminants, 1 Microbiological Contaminant, 1 Radioactive Contaminant, 28 Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides, 33 Unregulated Contaminants and 20 Volatile Organic Contaminants. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2002.

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:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The “Goal”(MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant (units)	Violation Y/N	Level Found	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants - None						
Radioactive Contaminants						
1. Gross Alpha emitters, excluding Radon & Uranium (pCi/l)	No	5.7 (average)	2.0 – 8.0	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
2. Gross Beta particle activity (pCi/l)	No	4.5 (average)	2.1 – 5.7	N/A	N/A	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
3. Radium (226 & 228) (pCi/l)	No	3.4 (average)	3.2 – 3.5	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
4. Antimony (ppb)	No	0.2	ND – 0.6	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
5. Barium (ppm)	No	0.059 (average)	0.037 – 0.084	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
6. Copper (ppm)	No	0.076	0.076	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
7. Fluoride (ppm)	No	1.2 (average)	0.2 – 1.9	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8. Lead (ppb)	No	7.11	7.11	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
9. Nitrate (N03 - N) (ppm)	No	0.02	ND - 0.03	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
10. Selenium (ppb)	No	0 (average)	ND – 1	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
11. Sodium (ppm)	No	7.04 (average)	2.93 – 10.30	N/A	N/A	N/A
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides – None Detected						
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
12. Xylenes, Total (ppm)	No	0.0002	ND – 0.0006	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

What does this mean?

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. 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 contaminants have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or on the Internet at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or on the Internet at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

We at the Platteville Water & Sewer Utility work diligently 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. Please call our office if you have questions, 348-9741, or e-mail at mwillis@centurytel.net.