

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Prairie du Sac Water Utility

Water System ID# 15701004

Water System Information

We're pleased to present to you this 2007 Annual Quality Water 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.

The Prairie du Sac Water Utility serves approximately 3,656 residents through over 1,721 connections or services. Our water source is two (2) municipally owned wells. Well #2 (Marion Park) is a 50' deep well capable of pumping 500 gallons/minute. Well #3 (900 VFW Drive) is a 350' deep well capable of pumping 1500 gallons/minute. Both wells are equipped with security systems to protect against unauthorized access. The Village has a wellhead protection program in place that is designed to eliminate sources of potential contaminations around both wells. In 2006, the Village participated in an EPA sponsored study on the effectiveness of ultra violet treatment to the drinking water. The final report of the EPA study is still pending. Prairie du Sac's Water Utility is operated by personnel who are certified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and receive annual continuing education to insure they provide continuous high quality water for residents.

We are pleased 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 Alan Wildman (643-2421) or Patrick Drone (643-4769). 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 Village Board meetings. They are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, 7:00 PM, at the Village Hall, 335 Galena Street, Prairie du Sac, WI. The Prairie du Sac Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2007.

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
2	Groundwater	130	Active
3	Groundwater	554	Active

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

http://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pk_swap_web.p_swap_summary?i_ro_seq_no=136626

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 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.

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	# of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants	16
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2007)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.032	.030-.032	03/21/2005	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	1	0- 1	03/21/2005	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.141	.0240-.1860	06/28/2005	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.0 (average)	.3- 1.1		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	5.2	.00-60.10	06/28/2005	*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	6.72 (average)	nd- 8.64		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from

							septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.70	1.90- 9.70	03/21/2005	NO	n/a

* Systems exceeding a lead and/or copper action level must take actions to reduce lead and/or copper in the drinking water. The lead and copper values represent the 90th percentile of all compliance samples collected. If you want information on the NUMBER of sites or the actions taken to reduce these levels, please contact your water supply operator.

Additional Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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.