STEVENS POINT WATER DEPARTMENT

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Hours: Monday - Friday: 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

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The Staff and Management of the City of Stevens Point Water Department are proud to provide safe, dependable water to you 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. The bottom line is: **Our water meets or exceeds all federal and state standards for quality and safety**. This report describes Stevens Point's drinking water quality, which conforms to federal regulations. We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. The federal government also wants you to be informed about what substances are in your water. They have required all water utilities in the U.S. to provide this information to their customers on an annual basis since October 1999.

CONSERVATION TIPS

DO YOUR PART TO SAVE WATER PLEASE:

- Fix leaky toilets or faucets. A leak as small as a 1/16" diameter stream can waste 296,000 gallons of water per year.
- Wash only full loads of clothes and dishes.
- Take short showers or half-full baths.
- Install low-flow fixtures.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth or doing dishes.
- Install water saving plants in your landscape and water your lawn wisely. Early mornings or later evenings are recommended times for watering. Avoid the hottest part of the day as the water evaporates instead of reaching your lawn. Don't over water. Use rain barrels for watering needs, a stormwater credit is available if you do.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- For cold drinks keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap. This way, every drop goes down you and not the drain.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway and sidewalk and save water every time.
- Upgrade older toilets and fixtures with water efficient models.
- Adjust your lawn mower to a higher setting. A taller lawn shades roots and holds soil moisture better than if it is closely clipped.

CITY OF WONDERFUL WATER

WATER DEPARTMENT CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS

This year's major re-construction project for the Water Department is the reconstruction of Isadore Street from Portage Street to Maria Drive. Additionally, the Utility is constructing a new utility garage adjacent to the Utility offices. Future projects of note include the planning for Business 51 reconstruction in years to come and continual reconstruction of older mains and other infrastructure.

We continue our annual leak detection efforts and cross connection control efforts. We also have taken over responsibility for stormwater and the private well program in recent years. If you have questions on any of these programs, please contact the Department of Public Utilities.

With the topic of lead hitting the main-stream media often in the past couple years, it is important that our customers know that while our distribution system has been constructed with very few lead components, we prioritize the replacement of infrastructure that may contain lead. This report serves as a reminder that we have followed the established guidelines for the monitoring of lead and are well within regulatory guidelines that have been set. We are always available as a resource if more information is needed.

- 2017 Test Results -

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 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Director Joel Lemke at 715-345-5260.

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
4	Groundwater	56	Active
5	Groundwater	73	Inactive as of 10/14/15
6	Groundwater	90	Active
7	Groundwater	80	Active
8	Groundwater	85	Active
9	Groundwater	80	Active
10	Groundwater	87	Active
11	Groundwater	106	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Joel Lemke at: 715-345-5260, 300 Bliss Avenue, Stevens Point, WI, 54481.

Detected Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. COLI	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	0	1	No	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	76	60	60	6	6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	76	80	0	9.1	9.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	77	60	60	5	5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	77	80	0	20.0	20.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	0 - 1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.023	0.013 - 0.023		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	1.1	0.3 - 1.1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		53.0000	0.0000 - 53.0000		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	5.23	1.70 - 7.10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	51.00	6.30 - 51.00		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.5000	0 of 32 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.70	1 of 32 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	7.4	7.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.5	0.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	7.4	7.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	1.0	1.0	9/23/2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)
SULFATE (ppm)	21.00	9.10 - 21.00	

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant	Health Effects
LEAD	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Stevens Point Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water, 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

- Definition of Terms -

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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
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 risk to health. 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)
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.

-Important 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).

- 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.