

2013 Consumer Confidence Report Data

Superior Water Light & Power Company, PWS ID: 81601476

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Donald Vollmer at (715) 398-4421.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

Superior Water, Light & Power is a private utility. Public meetings to voice concerns regarding water quality and/or usage is not offered. However, should you have a question or concern regarding the quality or usage of your drinking water, please feel free to contact SWL&P's Lead Water Plant Operator-In-Charge, Donald Vollmer.

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

Lake Superior; surface water

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.

Definitions

- 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 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 Disinfection 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.

SWQ J-62451

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

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2013)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	SM-4	60	60	2	9		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM-4	80	0	6.3	25.1		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM-5	60	60	3	10		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM-5	80	0	7.8	31.3		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM-6	60	60	0	1		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM-6	80	0	11.3	45.1		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM-7	60	60	2	6		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM-7	80	0	5.6	22.5		NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2013)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)		2	2	0.011	0.011		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)		200	200	30	30	5/25/2011	NO	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)		4	4	0.5	0.5		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)		2	2	0.4	0.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.38	0.38		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)		n/a	n/a	7.70	7.70		NO	n/a
Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2013)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0650	0 of 30 results were above the action level	9/28/2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	8.20	1 of 30 results were above the action level	9/28/2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 2013)			
Sulfate (ppm)	5.70			5.70				
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2013)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
a) Total Coliform Bacteria	Presence of Coliform in 5% of monthly samples	0	0	n/a		NO	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform/E.coli	A routine sample and repeat sample are total positive, and one is also fecal or E.coli positive	0	0	n/a		NO	Human and animal fecal waste	
b) Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1NTU max TT<=0.3NTU in at least 95% of all samples	0	<0.3NTU 100% of the time	n/a		NO	Soil runoff	

Table Footnotes

- a) We test 35 samples per month from our distribution system and one sample every day of water entering the distribution system, and all have tested negative for coliform bacteria.
- b) In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administration Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 % of the measurements taken each month and never exceeds 1 NTU. In 2013 the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was .13 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%

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

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. Superior Water Light & Power Company 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.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2013. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.