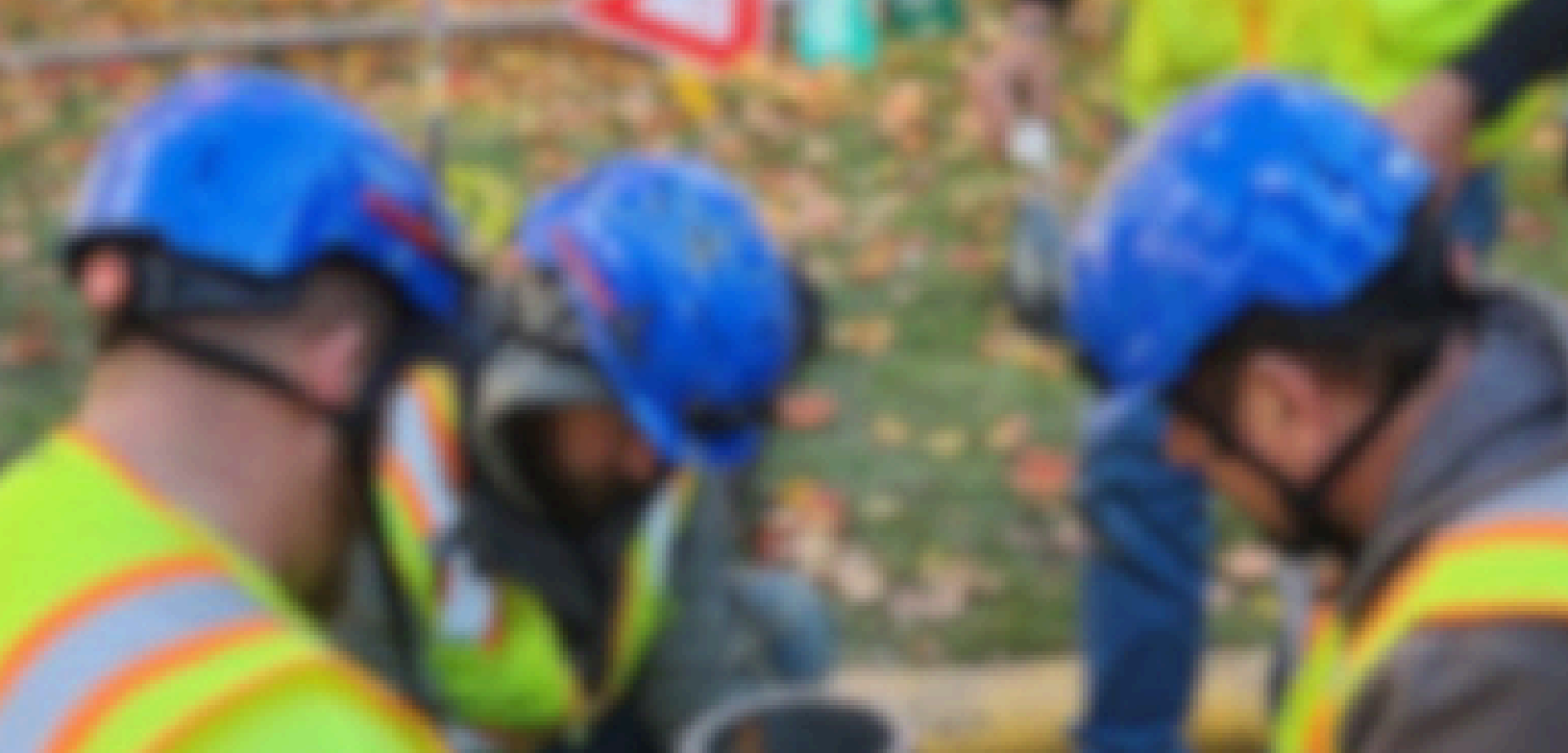




WATER QUALITY REPORT

SPU WATER DEPARTMENT

A photograph of a utility worker wearing a high-visibility yellow vest and orange pants, working on a large pipe. The worker is wearing a red hard hat. The background is a blurred outdoor setting.

2025



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| <u>3.</u> Where Your Water Comes From | <u>8.</u> What's Coming Next |
| <u>5.</u> Water Supply Treatment | <u>9.</u> Frequently Asked Questions |
| <u>5.</u> How SPU Tests Water | <u>10.</u> General and Definitions |
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INTRO

Sun Prairie Utilities is pleased to present the 2025 Water Quality Report to the residents of Sun Prairie.

Supplying high-quality drinking water to all of our customers is a responsibility that is not taken lightly. Sun Prairie Utilities' (SPU) water operators monitor and test the distribution system daily for harmful elements in the drinking water supply.

SPU water operators test the water daily.



In compliance with regulations from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State of Wisconsin, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), SPU delivers an annual water quality report, called a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), that details the quality of our drinking water. We do this to help our customers understand what makes up the water they use and how important it is to protect it.

This report shows the results of our sampling and maintenance operations for January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025.

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact:
Andrew Hirvela at (608) 837 - 5500.

Opportunities are available for input on decisions affecting your water quality. Sun Prairie Utilities Commission Meetings are generally held the third Monday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at the Sun Prairie Utilities Office, 510 Linnerud Drive, Sun Prairie.

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

Sun Prairie Utilities is classified as a Public Water System (PWS) operating under the **ID #11302588**.

We served 12,397 water customers in 2025 via 168.4 miles of interconnected water pipe.

Although it can be easily joined together, our water distribution system is divided into two separate pressure zones where SPU owns and operates seven wells, three elevated towers, and three ground reservoirs.

The wells pump groundwater from the aquifers below Sun Prairie, treat it with chlorine and fluoride, and distribute the potable water into our system for consumption and fire protection.



CUSTOMERS
12k



PIPE LENGTH
168.4 miles



WATER SOURCE
Ground-Sourced



WELLS
7



TOWERS
3



RESERVOIRS
3



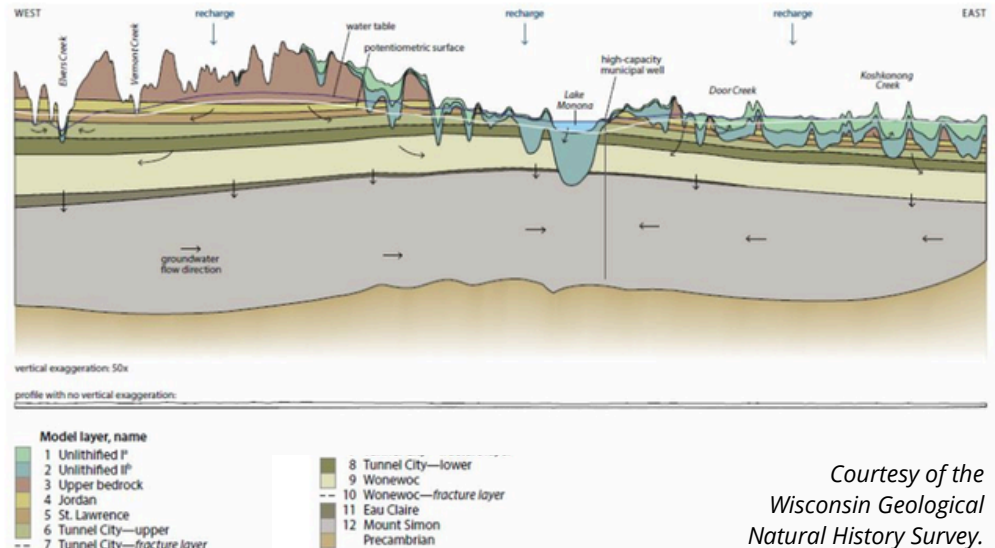
Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	860	Active
4	Groundwater	890	Active
5	Groundwater	885	Active
6	Groundwater	866	Active

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
7	Groundwater	870	Active
8	Groundwater	889	Active
9	Groundwater	905	Active

According to the Wisconsin DNR, 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.

Sun Prairie draws most of its water regionally from a deep aquifer called Mount Simon, but can draw from a shallower aquifer called Eau Claire during the same pumping operation. Recharging these aquifers happens through natural ground filtration of precipitation, but land cover, slope, and soil type can influence how fast that happens.



Courtesy of the
Wisconsin Geological
Natural History Survey.

Sun Prairie Utilities pumped over 1.1 billion gallons of water in 2025 to serve our customers and maintain fire protection.

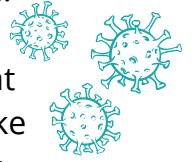
*That's around 55,000 swimming pools!
(If the average swimming pool holds 20,000 gallons of water.)*



To obtain a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Andrew Hirvela at (608) 837 - 5500.

WATER SUPPLY TREATMENT

Drawing water from the Mount Simon Aquifer, a deep sandstone aquifer located hundreds of feet below Sun Prairie, means that our water is filtered naturally through several layers of soil and bedrock, such as limestone, before we bring it up for use.



SPU disinfects this raw water with chlorine to eliminate any bacteria or viruses that might be present. We utilize a paced control system for proper dosing, and to make sure that a residual presence of chlorine travels with the water to your home. This concentration, ranging from 0.2 to 0.5 mg/L is there to kill any microscopic organisms that the water might encounter on its way to your service entrance.



Sun Prairie Utilities also adds fluoride to our drinking water to improve dental health and reduce tooth decay. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommend maintaining a target fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L. SPU utilizes a paced control system for proper fluoride dosing as well, with an average fluoride level of 0.70 mg/L in 2025.

HOW DOES SPU TEST THE WATER?

Sun Prairie Utilities conducted 909 tests on system water in 2025. The sample operations consisted of daily, monthly, and quarterly testing of both the raw and treated water. Samples were collected throughout our system, including all of our well sites, towers, and reservoirs.



TESTS
909



TIMEFRAME
Daily, monthly, and quarterly



WATER SAMPLES
Raw and Treated



LOCATION
Well sites, towers, and reservoirs

SPU monitors fluoride and chlorine residuals levels daily to ensure proper calibration of the treatment equipment based on these results. In addition, weekly water samples are taken by our operators from across the distribution system and submitted to the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene for analysis.

SPU samples per DNR Requirements and testing source water both often and consistently ensures that SPU is delivering the highest quality water to its customers.

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).



HYDRANT FLUSHING

Every year, Sun Prairie Utilities flushes hydrants throughout the distribution system. The goal of flushing operations is to ensure water clarity, appearance, and quality by clearing settled iron and other minerals from the water mains. It is also during this time that each hydrant is inspected and serviced according to American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards.

In 2025, SPU water field crews flushed and serviced over 1,042 hydrants in the City of Sun Prairie, including 239 dead-end hydrant water mains.

Over 1,042 hydrants were flushed in 2025! Including 239 dead-end fire hydrants.





Sun Prairie Utilities has participated in the EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) for several iterations and we expect this trend to continue. SPU was one of approximately 10,300 small and large water systems that participated in the fifth iteration of the rule (UCMR5).

Each well site in the system was sampled for the EPA List of Unregulated Contaminants. The list changes for each iteration, so for UCMR5, the list specified monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. SPU's water samples were **non-detectable** in two separate operations in 2023. These results will assist the EPA in development of further drinking water regulations. A detailed list of UCMR5 substances can be found at the EPA's website: www.epa.gov.

CROSS CONNECTIONS

A cross connection is a direct or a potential arrangement of drinking water piping that is or can be connected to a questionable source of contamination or pollution.

An example is the common garden hose attached to an outside tap, also known as a sillcock (without a backflow preventer), with the end of the garden hose submerged into a bucket of soapy water.

SPU performs residential inspections during any customer visit, and HydroCorp assisted with over 722 commercial and industrial site visits in 2025.



Other examples may be your home's underground lawn sprinkling system or water treatment unit. Examples of commercial cross connections may be found on carbonated beverage equipment, boilers, and process equipment.

State plumbing codes require backflow devices that prevent the flow of a customer's water back into our water distribution system, especially if the potential cross connection cannot be eliminated. Without these protective devices, a contamination could occur through sudden changes to the water system pressure, like a water main break. It is the responsibility of us all to protect the water we use from contamination sources.

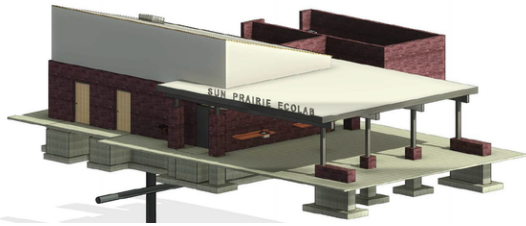
Sun Prairie Utilities (SPU) partnered with HydroCorp for cross connection inspection services in 2025. SPU performs residential inspections during any customer visit, and HydroCorp assisted with over 722 commercial and industrial site visits. Identifying and correcting cross connection hazards is an important step in regulatory compliance and delivering high-quality drinking water.



WHAT'S COMING NEXT

Sun Prairie Utilities is undertaking several water-related initiatives to continue our goal of Operational Excellence into 2026. These projects are:

- **New Well Site Facility** – A new well on the low pressure side of the water system is currently in development. This will add an additional water source for the City, improving fire protection and ensuring that SPU can meet customer and system demand into the future.



- **Pump Maintenance** – SPU will be undergoing scheduled maintenance at our Well 9 location in 2026. This will include rehabilitation of the pumping systems, inspection of the drilled well, and other system improvements. Maintaining the sources of Sun Prairie's drinking water through an asset management program assures that SPU can provide a high level of service reliability.



- **AMI Meter Replacement** – SPU completed its Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) water project in 2025. These AMI water meters provide customers with direct online access to their water usage data through SPU's online portal, MyAccount, which enables them to analyze their consumption and take advantage of efficiency programs. Users can also set up threshold text or email alerts to help catch high usage. In MyAccount, click Alerts, scroll to Usage, and fill out the required information. With the completion of the project, SPU has migrated from three billing cycles to one. This helps by eliminating the fossil fuel emissions from meter reading vehicles and allows staff to better utilize their time by providing other high-value services for our community.





What is Hard Water?

Because SPU draws its water from a naturally-filtered aquifer hundreds of feet underground, hard water is something that we deal with. Calcium and magnesium are the two non-toxic minerals that contribute to our water being considered “Hard.” The effects of the hardness can be seen with white scaling on faucets, showerheads, and inside coffee pots. Hardness is measured in grains-per-gallon (gpg), with measurements over 10 gpg considered “Very Hard.” SPU’s water supply measured 22.4 gpg of hardness in 2025.



What is Residence Time?

Residence time, or water age, is the amount of time water spends in our distribution system between when we pump it out of the ground and when you use it. SPU uses control systems and water sampling to reduce water age in our distribution system. Lower water age means that disinfection residuals are still present and contamination is less likely. While SPU can control water age out in the system, it cannot control the age of water in your home. Long residence times in residential plumbing can lead to lower disinfection residuals and a chance for the water to get “stale.” Depending on factors such as temperature, distance to the water main, and flow rates, the water age could vary in places like apartments and hotels.



How do you set up Water Alerts?

Did you know you can set up threshold or leak detection alerts in MyAccount? These alerts can help you monitor your water usage and send a notification if your property has used a higher-than-normal level of water. Signing up is simple! Log in to your MyAccount and click Alerts. You’ll find threshold alerts under Usage and leak detection under Service.

What are LCRR requirements?

The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation first promoted in 1991 that requires actions by public water systems to reduce levels of lead and copper in drinking water. On January 15, 2021, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the LCRR.

LCRR stands for Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. SPU follows these rules within the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI), which establish achievable, common-sense practices set by the EPA.

In October 2024, the EPA published the final LCRI to significantly reduce exposure to lead through drinking water. The final LCRI builds on the 2021 LCRR and the original LCR and supersedes the 2021 LCRR.

GENERAL INFO

According to the EPA, 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

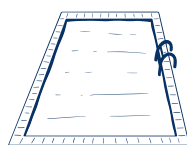
DEFINITIONS



Milligrams Per Liter : mg/L

Parts per million (ppm)

One drop in a 10-gallon aquarium



Micrograms Per Liter : µg/L

Parts per billion (ppb)

One drop in a residential swimming pool



Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by the US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index. A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or WI Dept of Health Services. If a Hazard Index is exceeded, a system may be required to post a public notice.



Term	Definition
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 pictograms per liter
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the WI Dept. of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.



Term	Definition
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

DATA TABLES

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 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	TH2	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	TH2	80	0	5.1	5.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	TH4	60	60	1	1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	TH4	80	0	0.7	0.7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.039	0.013 - 0.039	8/1/2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.4	0.0000 - 1.4000	8/1/2023	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO ₃ -N) (ppm)		10	10	5.6	0.16 - 5.90		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	32	3.50 - 32.00	8/1/2023	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.17	0.0093 - 0.2400	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	9/12/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.8	0.00 - 3.80	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	9/12/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following tables list contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Public Health Groundwater Standard (PHGS), Health Advisory Level (HAL), or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Public Health Groundwater Standards, or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Public Health Groundwater Standards and Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)		250		24	5.50 - 24.00	8/1/2023	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (ppb)		5	0	0.8	0.4 - 1.2		No	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

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. Females who are or may become pregnant should not consume water with nitrate concentrations that exceed 10 ppm. There is some evidence of an association between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water during the first weeks of pregnancy and certain birth defects. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services recommends people of all ages avoid long-term consumption of water that has nitrate level greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

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. Sun Prairie Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Sun Prairie Utilities (Gianderson Retcheski at (608) 444-4219). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We developed an inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system. You can access the inventory by following these instructions: www.sunprairieutilities.com

2025 Images



Left: Section of pipe replacement in October.

Top Middle: The City of Sun Prairie organized a Movie at the Pool in August.

Top Right: Our Water Dept. themed drink through Sunny Nutrition in August.

Bottom: Our water operators visited Central Heights Middle School for College and Career Month in May.





Left: The utility partnered with Sun Prairie High School students in the ACCEL Business Leadership Course to create educational water softener awareness materials.



STICKER CONTEST

Sun Prairie Utilities hosted a sticker design contest for K through 12th-grade children that revolved around the theme 'What Water Means To You.'

Staff promoted the event through social media, email, the Sun Prairie Media Center, the Sun Prairie Public Library, the local newspaper, digital articles, City of Sun Prairie events, and the city's Big 5 newsletter.

Customers were asked to email up to two of their children's designs along with written statements explaining the reasoning behind them. Judging criteria included a design that met the theme with an explanation per design, no AI was involved in the creation, and the colors were solid, with no shading, blending, or half tones.

The judge's panel narrowed down the entries and chose Ishanvi's Stay Hydrated Stay Well! design. The 7th grader wrote in their explanation that "water is crucial for a human body to function effectively" and that the sticker was a "gentle reminder to drink water throughout the day."

Sun Prairie Utilities edited the design and added its logo and tag line before printing it as a 2-inch circle through Western States, which has a location in the City of Sun Prairie.

All entries were worthy of the theme, and staff appreciated everyone who participated. Ishanvi's special sticker is/was shared with their family and the community during several events in 2026-27.



The 2025 Water Quality Report was created by Sun Prairie Utilities.