

**CITY OF PRESCOTT  
MEETING NOTICE  
PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE  
MONDAY, JULY 25, 2016  
AT 5:30 P.M.  
PRESCOTT MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
800 BORNER ST.  
PRESCOTT, WI 54021  
Website: prescottwi.org**

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Approve minutes for June 27, 2016
4. Stormwater fallout at Point St. Croix Marina in need of repair
5. Sanitary Survey report and Notice of Noncompliance for drinking water as identified by Department of Natural Resources
6. Emerald Ash Borer found in Hastings Minnesota
7. Other Business
8. Adjourn

**NOTICE**  
**ACCESS TO THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING FOR THE DISABLED IS  
AVAILABLE THROUGH THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING PARKING LOT  
ENTRANCE. ALL THOSE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS SHOULD CALL CITY  
HALL OFFICES (715-262-5544) IF ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED.**

CITY OF PRESCOTT, WISCONSIN

JUNE 27, 2016 PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Pursuant to due call and notice thereof, a meeting of the Public Works Committee was held Monday, June 27, 2016, 800 Borner St., Prescott, WI 54021.

Call to order/Roll Call: Chairman Robert Daugherty called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m. Members present were Robert Daugherty and Joshua Gergen. Public Works Director Hank Zwart and City Administration Jayne Brand represented staff. Also present Sarah Palodichik, Jerry Kosin and Deb McClure from Oak Grove Township.

**Gergen/Daugherty motion to approve the minutes for May 17, 2016 passed without a negative voice vote.**

The committee discussed the use of the compost site by residents of Town of Oak Grove and Town of Clifton. It is understood the City of Prescott pays for the compost site expenses and in order for Oak Grove and Clifton to participate they will need to share the expenses. There were discussions if the costs could be shared by the other municipalities. It was discussed for 2016 to go with a permit system. After some discussion it was decided residents of Oak Grove and Clifton would be able to purchase a permit for the cost of \$15 of the remainder of 2016 to use the compost site. The permits will only be sold at city hall. The governing bodies will get together and discuss further how to share financial responsibilities moving forward. **Gergen/Daugherty motion to recommend selling permits to Town of Oak Grove and Town of Clifton residents at the cost of \$15 per permit for the balance of 2016 passed without a negative voice vote.**

The alley between Dakota & Locust Street/ Cherry and Oak was discussed. The city continues to have to put gravel in the alley because with the large rains it runs out onto Oak Street. The alley has a quite a drop from one end to the other. The property stakes for the alley would need to be found in order to repair the alley. **Gergen/Daugherty motion to check to see if the alley cost can be special assessed and get an estimate on the cost to blacktop passed without a negative voice vote.**

Public Works Director Hank Zwart presented a letter which was written to Tim Sebion of SOS Machine regarding grading on the SOS Machine property. Sebion had concerns about StageCoach grading and the water draining on the SOS property. The grading plan for StageCoach was reviewed and found not to be draining on the SOS property but it was found the grading plan SOS provided to the city as part of their project was not followed and SOS was draining water onto property in the St. Croix Bluffs subdivision. The letter sent by Zwart had a deadline of June 1, 2016 for the grading to be completed. At this time nothing has been done and Sebion has not responded back to the city. It is suggested a letter be sent to Sebion that they need to start working with the city on the grading plan and if it is determined that grading needs to be done it be completed within 90 day. If Sebion does not contact the city then the city will need to do the grading and all costs associated with the grading will be charged back to the real estate taxes for Sebion.

Other Business: Broad Street sidewalk – City Engineer Greg Adams wanted to pass on to the committee that the sidewalk for Broad Street may not be completed by Prescott Daze. He is asking if the contract could allow for work to resume after Prescott Daze. The committee gave their consensus to allow for work to continue after Prescott Daze.

**Gergen/Daugherty motion to adjourn passed without a negative voice vote.**

Respectfully Submitted,

Jayne M. Brand

State of Wisconsin  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
1300 W Clairemont Avenue  
Eau Claire WI 54701

Scott Walker, Governor  
Cathy Stepp, Secretary  
Telephone 608-266-2621  
Toll Free 1-888-936-7463  
TTY Access via relay - 711



July 15, 2016

Jayne Brand- City Of Prescott  
800 N Borner St  
Prescott, WI 54021-2011

FILE REF:  
PWS ID#: 64802430  
Prescott Waterworks-MC  
Prescott, WI  
Pierce County

Subject: Sanitary Survey Report and Notice of Noncompliance

Dear Jayne Brand, City Of Prescott

The purpose of a sanitary survey is to evaluate the system's source, facilities, equipment, operation, maintenance, and management as they relate to providing safe drinking water. The sanitary survey is also an opportunity to update the Department's records, provide technical assistance, and identify potential risks that may adversely affect drinking water quality. This report includes an overview of the system, key findings as related to specific requirements, and a brief summary that includes response criteria for correcting deficiencies. **This Sanitary Survey Report also serves as a notice of noncompliance for any deficiencies noted below.** Failure to correct deficiencies will result in a notice of violation/enforcement conference.

On June 16th, 2016 Corey Larson, conducted a sanitary survey of your water system, Prescott Waterworks. During the survey, Hank Zwart, Tom Early, and Jayne Brand were present from the utility. This report outlines the final findings, discusses problems that need to be addressed, and timelines for corrective action where appropriate. To meet federal requirements, the Department completes surveys on a 3-year schedule.

#### Required Action

Please respond by [REDACTED] with notification that all deficiencies have been corrected, or that you agree to correct the deficiencies identified in this letter by the due dates listed, or are providing reasonable alternative dates. The recommendations should also be discussed and implemented as time and funding allow.

### Significant Deficiencies

During the course of the sanitary survey, 0 significant deficiencies were identified. Significant deficiencies indicate noncompliance with one or more Wisconsin Administrative Codes and/or represent an immediate health risk to consumers. As such, the deficiencies listed below should be corrected as soon as possible.

### Deficiencies

During the course of the sanitary survey, 27 deficiencies were identified. Deficiencies are problems in the drinking water system that has the potential to cause serious health risks or represent long-term health risks to consumers. These deficiencies may indicate noncompliance with one or more Wisconsin Administrative Codes. Corrective action should be completed for these deficiencies as soon as possible. If there were any significant deficiencies identified above, those should undergo corrective action first.

### Discussion and Schedule for Correction of Deficiencies:

- The Deficiency is listed in bold below; with the comments/description of how the deficiency may be corrected in regular text below. The compliance due date along with the code citation is also listed.

DESCRIPTION	Compliance Due Date	Code Citation
<b>The utility needs to provide the department with copies of the Cross Connection Program Ordinance (11-26-12), and Private Well Abonnement Ordinance.</b> The versions in the file is out of date and is from 2007 and reference old code NR 112. These should be signed updated versions, referencing NR 811 code, the utility had these onsite, but copies are needed for department file.	09/01/2016	810.16
<b>The utility needs to provide the department with copies of the Well Head Protection Ordinance.</b> The versions in the file are out of date and are from 06/14/1999. This ordinance was amended in 10-17-12. The department needs signed updated versions of this for the file.	09/01/2016	810.16

<p>The city of Prescott BACTI sites are lacking good distribution of sites in the distribution system to obtain representative sampling that represents the distribution system as a whole; along with this the system should be rotating sites to get a good distribution.</p> <p>Prescott is required to sample 4 BACTI sites each month, and is currently sampling about 7 sites and does not have a set rotation plan; you are not required to sample the same sites every month. The city of Prescott should review their BACTI sites in their site monitoring plan and set up a rotation of 8-12 sites every 2-3 months. To add any new sites to your monitoring plan or to remove any; you can email Corey Larson. An example of how you can rotate the sites is seen below. Areas of the map lacking were discussed onsite.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="500 825 678 1654"> <tr> <td colspan="2">12 BACTI sites (1-12)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>January</td> <td>Sites 1,2,3,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>February</td> <td>Sites 5,6,7,8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March</td> <td>Sites 9,10,11,12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April</td> <td>(rotation starts over)</td> </tr> </table>	12 BACTI sites (1-12)		January	Sites 1,2,3,4	February	Sites 5,6,7,8	March	Sites 9,10,11,12	April	(rotation starts over)	<p>09/01/2016</p>	<p>809.31 (1)(a)</p>
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March	Sites 9,10,11,12											
April	(rotation starts over)											
<p><b>Well 3 sanitary seal on door needs fixing</b>, daylight is coming through and several vectors are entering the well house, this is a sanitary defect, and needs to be corrected immediately, daylight coming through the other well house door should be evaluated additionally.</p>	<p>09/01/2016</p>	<p>810.24 811.24 811.25</p>										
<p><b>Well 3 roof hatch is not locked.</b> At the time of inspection it was not locked, this is a security issue and thus your water system is vulnerable. Please send department pictures upon completion so this can be removed from your deficiency list.</p>	<p>09/01/2016</p>	<p>810.24, 811.24</p>										
<p><b>Well 3 Requires a Smooth bore sample tap at raw water sample tap location. This would apply to all wells for both raw and entry point if it was the case here; however it was only noted fore Well 3 raw sample tap at the time of the inspection.</b> All sampling faucets shall be installed to terminate a minimum of 12 inches above the floor, have a down-turned smooth end spout, be constructed of metal, have a minimum spout diameter of 0.25 inches, be installed directly on the piping conveying the water whenever possible, and be located in an area accessible for sampling.</p>	<p>09/01/2016</p>	<p>811.37 (4)</p>										

<p><b>The city needs to update the emergency response plan on file at the facility or with the department. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS.</b> Water suppliers for each community water system shall develop a plan to prepare for, respond to, mitigate and recover from all types of emergency situations, including terrorism, sabotage, natural disasters such as floods and tornadoes, loss of system-wide pressure, and overfeed of chemicals.</p> <p>(a) Municipal water systems shall have an emergency operation plan including, at a minimum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A list of local and state emergency contacts.</li> <li>2. A system for establishing emergency communications. (backup communication methods)</li> <li>3. Any mutual aid agreements the water utility has with other communities for sharing personnel, equipment and other resources during an emergency. (any that the utility has)</li> <li>4. Standard procedures for emergency water production. (generator hookup procedures) (alternate sources of water)</li> <li>5. A means for sharing information with customers. (public notice/boil water language)</li> </ol> <p>The plan should also include a copy of the facility's emergency chlorination plan/procedures as well. Corey will provide example copies from another utility.</p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>810.26 (1) 5. &amp; 810.23 (2)</p>
<p><b>The department requires an updated copy of the Emergency Chlorination Plan.</b> Emergency chlorination is a part of any EOP. Emergency disinfection is required whenever a water system loses pressure in more than 25% of the system or in the event of a documented unsafe incident. It will need to be possible for the community to achieve a free chlorine residual of 0.5 ppm throughout the entire system within 4 hours; as they are continuously chlorinated; this process needs to be documented as how this will be achieved. The utility's response to an unsafe incident should be laid out in a step by step procedure, with emergency chlorination notices prepared in advance. If the utility has never performed an emergency disinfection event, then the utility will need to run a test of these procedures to insure that a free chlorine residual of at least 0.5 ppm can be achieved throughout the entire system within the 4 hour window. The alternative is to initiate a boil water order as the initial response to an emergency disinfection event. Currently the plan on file with the department is from 2006 and lists <b>Bleach can be purchased at Ptraceks IGA in Prescott, this is not the process Prescott would be going through to obtain bleach based on what was seen onsite. Chlorine used for drinking water disinfection is required to be an NSF approved product, the bleach to be purchased from Ptraceks IGA likely does not meet this requirement.</b></p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>810.26 (8)</p>
<p><b>Well 3 is believed to have a French drain, and the discharge location is unknown.</b> French drains are prohibited per code. This will be a non-conforming feature if present; it will be a Deficiency until discharge is located. The utility will need to locate the discharge of this well (find it onsite, or view construction records) to find location/process for well house discharge.</p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>810.24 811.24 811.25</p>

<p><b>Well 2 is believed to have a French drain, and the discharge location is unknown.</b> French drains are prohibited per code. This will be a non-conforming feature if present; it will be a Deficiency until discharge is located. The utility will need to locate the discharge of this well (find it onsite, or view construction records) to find location/process for well house discharge.</p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>810.24 811.24 811.25</p>
<p><b>The TOWER 1 Elevated Tower over flow screen is busted; this requires a Screen 4" mesh corrosion resistant screen req.</b> Elevated tanks and standpipes. 1. When an internal overflow pipe is used on elevated tanks, it shall be located in the access tube. The overflow pipe shall be provided with a 4-mesh corrosion resistant screen installed within the pipe at a location least susceptible to damage by vandalism. Please provide photo upon completion.</p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>811.64</p>
<p><b>Well 4, Well 2, &amp; Well 3-Well Vent and Air Relief require 24 inch mesh screen (corrosion resistant).</b> Window Screen was believed to be present at the time of the inspection, this is not acceptable, this requires fixing and a photo of each can be provided to department indicating correction. The Air Vacuum relief vents and Well Vents need a 24 mesh corrosion resistant screen to be installed, and the vent needs to terminate 24" above the floor. The Air Vacuum relief and Well Vent did not have appropriate screens. This needs to be fixed. The well vent pipe diameter shall be a minimum of 2 inches for well casings 10 inches in diameter and large</p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>811.36 (5) (a)</p>
<p><b>Well 2 outlets need to be labeled for each appropriate chemical feed pump. This applies to other wells but was not noted at the time of the inspection.</b> The operation of the chemical feed pumps shall be interlocked with the operation of the appropriate well or service pump. Any controlled electrical outlet used for any chemical feed pump shall be clearly marked</p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>811.39</p>
<p><b>MW2, and MW 3 Well house interior and exterior air intake ventilation above the door is not provided with an appropriate screen. Currently there is a metal grate to prevent large rodent entry. At a minimum window screen or another equivalent method should be installed on these exterior and interior vents as they are not susceptible to corrosion. This may apply to MW4 but was not noted at the time of the inspection.</b> All water system related buildings shall be designed to maintain the sanitary quality of the water supply.</p>	<p>10/15/2016</p>	<p>810.13, 811.24, 811.25</p>

<p>Well 4 and Well 2 attempt to provide for secondary containment, although the setup is not correct in providing for secondary containment. Well 3 may have a similar set up although it was not noted at the time of the inspection. For each containment structure, there is a 10 gallon chemical tank sitting in a 5 gallon container to provide for secondary containment. This does not meet secondary containment each secondary containment basin storage volume should be equal to or greater than tank it contains. This is not the case. This can simply be corrected by swapping out the 5 gallon bin, with a 10 gallon bin, or by placing the smaller 10 gallon chemical tank in/above the larger 110 gallons storage basin as this basin would suffice as it can contain the largest tank that could fail. In addition to this all chemical feed pumps should be located within the containment basins, thus they should be moved to be located above the tank.</p> <p>SECONDARY CONTAINMENT-811.39 (3) (d) Be located within a containment basin capable of receiving accidental spills, drainage, or overflows without an uncontrolled discharge outside of the containment basin. A common containment basin may be provided for each group of compatible chemicals. At minimum, the containment basin shall be sized to contain the volume of the largest tank that could fail. Chemical containment basins shall not be provided with floor drains. Trapped and vented floor drains discharging to sanitary sewers, holding tanks or the ground surface in accordance with s. NR 811.25 (1) (h) may be installed for chemical rooms outside of containment basins. Chemical feed pumps shall be located within the containment basin. Piping shall be designed to minimize or contain chemicals spills in the event of pipe ruptures.</p>	10/15/2016	811.39
<p><b>PBCU Site Plan requires updating</b> prior to 2017 sampling. The utility will need to review this information and work with the department to update the plan as necessary. The will send an email from Corey Larson explain what is required to update the plan.</p>	12/31/2016	809.31

<p><b>The department requires a current updated map of the public water supply system and its distribution network.</b></p> <p>The current map on file with the department requires updating. During the onsite inspection the current map on file with the department was reviewed in detail with the operator. During this review it was noted that the current map did not meet all code requirements. Private mains should be removed from the map, or labeled as private on the map. The code states: Each municipal and OTM subdivision water supplier shall supply a current map of the public water system which shows the <b>size and location</b> of all facilities and appurtenances, such as water mains, valves, hydrants, <b>wells or sources</b>, pumping stations, treatment plants, and storage facilities. <b>Overflow elevations of the water system storage units</b> shall be shown. Any pressure zones shall be delineated. Two current copies of this map shall be kept on file with the department at all times. One copy shall be provided to the department's central office and one copy shall be provided to the appropriate department regional office.</p> <p><b>The map onsite was missing overflow elevation (MSL), and size characteristics and labeling of the wells (GPD/Gallons design capacity).</b> The utility can update this map and provide an electronic version of the map to the Department. Corey will mark up the un-updated map sent to the department following the inspection to avoid additional mailing and printing.</p>	12/31/2016	810.26 (2)
<p><b>The utility is not performing emergency power exercising and keeping adequate records as required by rule.</b></p> <p>Emergency generators and auxiliary engines shall be exercised a minimum of once per month and quarterly under full load. A log shall be kept that documents when the unit was operated and maintenance that was performed on the unit. Water suppliers for those public water systems who rent, lease or borrow their generators shall have a contract with the owner of the unit, perform full-load exercising at least annually, and keep records showing when exercising was performed. Water suppliers for those public water systems with right angle units requiring mobile tractors shall perform full load exercising at least annually and keep records showing when exercising was performed. Operational and fueling procedures shall be included in the log.</p> <p>Well 3 has a stand by right angle drive onsite, this requires exercising minimum once per month and quarterly under full load.</p> <p>Well 4 has a pigtail, where if auxiliary power is needed they can call to rent or lease one. In order for the utility to get credit for having auxiliary power at this source, they would need to have a lease agreement/mutual aid agreement and bring a generator in and test it once annually under full load and maintain adequate records. Receiving credit for auxiliary power is important related to a system capacity evaluation.</p> <p>Well 3 and towers have no auxiliary power.</p>	06/01/2017	810.13 (d)

<p><b>All Chemical feed Pump need anti-siphon devices present.</b>  This was not reviewed for each chemical pump onsite. Not all pumps have these devices present. Please install these on the pumps that do not have them, and then also provide photos to the department of all pumps upon completion of this. <i>Anti-siphon devices.</i> Chemical feed pumps shall be provided with anti-siphon devices meeting the following requirements: 1. All electronic positive displacement diaphragm metering pumps shall be provided with a spring-opposed diaphragm type anti-siphon device or a spring opposed diaphragm type anti-siphon and back pressure valve device installed in the discharge piping of the chemical feed pump. The anti-siphon and back pressure functions may be part of a common device or separate devices. Any back pressure valve shall be set to open at a pressure greater than the maximum pressure in the piping or facilities into which the chemical feed pump will discharge. When a back pressure valve is installed on the discharge piping of a chemical feed pump, it shall be preceded by a pressure relief valve and a pressure gauge or other department approved means to verify that the back pressure valve is operating satisfactory. 2. Digitally controlled diaphragm metering pumps shall be provided with a spring opposed diaphragm type anti-siphon and back pressure valve device installed in the discharge piping of the chemical feed pump in accordance with the requirements of subd. 1. 3. Peristaltic chemical feed pumps shall be provided with a back pressure valve device installed in the discharge piping of the chemical feed pump in accordance with the requirements of subd. 1.</p>	<p>12/31/2017</p>	<p>811.39 (e)</p>
<p><b>Cross Connection Program was previously deficient; this will stay as a deficiency and will continue to be reviewed at annual report form submittal process.</b> The utility hired Hydro Corp and they began their work in 2016. The utility must perform 10% of residential cross connection per year (about 170), and half of all their commercial, industrial, and public authority on 2 year schedule every year. The 2015 annual report form submitted to the department indicated no cross connection work was performed.</p>	<p>03/31/2018</p>	<p>810.16 812.26.42</p>
<p><b>Well 2 entry point is prior to chemical injection. You must be collecting your safe drinking water act chemical samples downstream of your chemical injector before the distribution system.</b>  The Sample is currently taken at sink near eyewash station which is before chemical treatment. Both the sink and eyewash station are currently NON-POTABLE and should be labeled as such if the connection line or chemical injector is not moved.</p>	<p>07/15/2018</p>	<p>809.04 (29)</p>

<p><b>High Street and Vine St heading North East has a 300 ft. dead end without a flushing device at the dead end.</b></p> <p>Dead ends shall be minimized by looping mains whenever possible. Where dead end mains occur, they shall terminate with a fire hydrant, if flow and pressure are sufficient or with an approved flushing hydrant or blow-off for flushing purposes. Flushing devices shall be installed on the dead end of all water main stubs 20 feet or more in length unless a shut-off valve is installed near the point of connection and closed until the stub is placed in service in the future.</p>	12/31/2018	811.70 (8)
<p><b>Tower 2 has a Tower small tower leak with continuous dripping down from tower near a bowl weld joint. There are rust stains near this hole or leak which indicates this is related to hole/leak and is likely not just contributed to sweating. During the next tank inspection, the small tower leak will need to be evaluated by the inspection agency and repaired as necessary.</b></p> <p>Small Pinhole tower leak are a tower issue, as in Wisconsin freeze thaw conditions, promote expansion and contraction allowing for the small leak to increase over time. As this leak increases overtime a structure damage, failure, or high water loss can occur at the tower.</p>	12/31/2019	810.14
<p><b>Tower 2. The vented side of the roof access manway and roof vent does not meet the requirement of WI NR 811.64, and allows for potential contamination. Both of these should be fixed per the KLM inspection report recommendations during the next tank inspection which is a complete drain down.</b></p>	12/31/2019	811.64
<p><b>Tower 2 NR 810.14 Chemical cleaning of the tank is recommended at next periodic inspection.</b> This was listed in KLM inspection report recommendations and should be fixed during the next tank inspection which is a complete drain down.</p>	12/31/2019	810.14
<p><b>Tower 1 does not have a safety climb device mechanism or harness present.</b></p> <p>This is a safety concern and should be updated the next time a tower upgrade or work is performed.</p>	12/31/2019	811.64 (11) and OSHA
<p><b>Over the next 5 years the utility needs to update valve exercising records, Hydrant exercising records, hydrant Flushing records using their newly purchased IMAP system. This should include maintenance and adequate location records.</b></p> <p>The utility stated they did not have adequate maintenance and location records, as well as exercising of valves and hydrants previously. The utility stated they recently purchased IMAP, an electronic program for tracking these records and have begun adding these records as flushing/exercising/maintenance takes place. The utility did have an old water book down at the shop that was used prior, although record keeping was not a priority and records were not complete.</p>	12/31/2021	810.13

### Recommendations

During the course of the sanitary survey, 10 recommendations were identified. Recommendations are problems in the water system that hinder your public water system from consistently providing safe drinking water to consumers.

### **Discussion of Recommendations:**

The Recommendation is listed in bold text below; with the comments/description of how the recommendation may be addressed in regular text below.

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>Code Citation If applicable</b>
<p><b>Tower 1 Elevated Tower splash-pad, does not provide adequate drainage away from tank.</b> The current drainage set up will provide ponding at one corner pillar of the tower. This is a cause for concern as a potential overnight water overflow is likely to create significant ponding, with potential for erosion. The significant ponding here has potential for footing sump, messing with the structural integrity of the tower. The utility should evaluate this drainage to see how it could be changed to better protect their investment.</p>	811.64
<p><b>Recommend fixing fence on Tower 1,</b> there is no point in having a fence if it does not provide a barrier to entry. The post near the AT&amp;T shelter can be walked through. This may have been created when AT&amp;T constructed their building.</p>	
<p><b>The department recommends, the utility contact AT&amp;T to have them lock their electrical power box, anyone can go up and flip the power switch, this could be issues for AT&amp;T.</b></p>	
<p><b>The Water Utility does not maintain a Complaint log or tracking system related to water complaints.</b> The utility can set up a bench sheet compliant log notebook for tracking water complaints over time. This should be discussed with administrative staff as to how the complaints are dealt with. The best tracking systems by utility is when there is one assigned person to receive complaints, and then these complaints are tracked by that person in a complaint file or compliant bench sheet. Also a system map, with pins is often used to tracked location of complaints to show if you are receiving similar complaints in a similar area over a 1-2 years span indicating there may be an underlying issue that hasn't been fixed.</p>	809.71

	<p>Prescott's last rate increase was 09/01/2015. Prescott's quarterly billing rate is about \$45.57 per 2,500 CF, this is about 81% lower than the county average rate of \$82.49. They are the second lowest water cost in the county. Prescott states they are currently in the process of performing a full rate case review with PSC. This is expected based on the comparison to the county average. Prescott is commended for performing the 3% rate increase almost on an annual basis to stay up to date with the necessary water rate increases to keep infrastructure up to date and to put money away for future infrastructure replacement, the department recommends the community perform the 3% simplified rate increase every couple of years with a full rate case every 5 years. The Simplified Rate Case (SRC) is a simple and convenient means for municipal utilities to increase water and sewer rates. This is an inflationary type increase that helps utilities maintain rates continually so that customers benefit from smaller, more frequent rate increases. This also requires less public notice requirements.</p>
	<p><b>Following the update of the emergency response plan (ERP), the city should perform a practice of the plan. The department recommends this be performed every 2 years.</b></p> <p>All communities are required to maintain an EOP to prepare for, respond to, mitigate and recover from all types of emergency situations, both natural and manmade. It is important to keep the EOP updated and staff trained in all aspects of the plan. The entire EOP should be practiced as a table top or situational exercise to insure all aspects of the plan are tested. Many local fire and police departments are experienced in running practice scenarios, which could be easily adapted to involve the water utility and other municipal staff and decision makers. This should be done at least once every 2 years to insure everyone is familiar with the workings of the Emergency Operations Plan. All the various parties involved should then get together to discuss what worked well, what did not work, and how the overall plan could be improved to handle the next emergency encountered. What measures can be taken ahead of time to save valuable time during the crisis period? How can communications be improved? What additional training would benefit various staff members? An emergency response plan needs to be a dynamic model constantly improving over time.</p>
	<p><b>Jefferson street is isolated Service Area. Should a main break occur several residences (30+) will be without water. The utility should consider looping this water source to reduce this potential water loss and loss of service.</b></p> <p>Looping dead end mains or isolated service areas will help the system in a number of ways. A dead end line often results in stagnant water and the water quality complaints that are associated with stagnant water. The City would use a lot less water if they could eliminate as many dead ends as possible, since the City is likely flushing this area more frequently to alleviate water quality complaints it should be considered. In addition, looping improves fire flows and the overall conveyance efficiency of the system.</p>

<p><b>The department recommends the utility perform unidirectional flushing. Current the city is flushing valves for several minutes and working through the system. This is more of a hydrant exercising procedure than a flushing procedure.</b> A flushing method referred to as Unidirectional Flushing is being promoted in the water industry to improve the overall process of removing debris from a water system through flushing. The concept involves maintaining a flow velocity of at least 5 feet per second through the section of water main being flushed. Experiments have shown that a velocity of 5 feet per second is capable of cleaning most debris and deposits from a water main system. To maintain an adequate velocity through the pipe network, sections of the main must be valved off to insure flow is moving through a single section of pipe. If a hydrant is being fed from two directions, even though the velocity may be 5 feet per second at the hydrant, the flow in the mains from each direction will only be 2.5 feet per second. When performed correctly, a unidirectional flushing program will provide a much better pipe scour using less water than a traditional flushing program. There are a number of training sessions being offered throughout the state on setting up and running a unidirectional flushing program. The utility should look into utilizing a unidirectional flushing program.</p>	
<p><b>Well 2, Well 3, and Well 4 Chemical usage is determined by gravity using graduated feed drums. When using this method, 5% of average daily chemical usage should be used within a day. So that the chemical usage and dosage on the EMOR reports is reported accurately. Based on this scales should be installed, or smaller chemical feed tanks should be used when the tanks are oversized. The current set up for Prescott is good, but could be improved, the department recommends scales be used as they are a more accurate dosage and usage calculation method.</b></p>	
<p><b>Tower 1 and Tower 2 does not have cathodic protection. The department recommends cathodic protection be installed to lengthen the longevity of the current paint and future.</b></p> <p><b>PAINTING AND CATHODIC PROTECTION.</b> Interior paints, coatings, and cathodic protection systems shall be installed in accordance with all of the following requirements: (a) Metal surfaces shall be protected by paints or other protective coatings. The paints or coatings may be accompanied by cathodic protection devices. (b) Interior paint and coating systems and application procedures shall be consistent with AWWA standard D102 in effect at the time of application, have ANSI/NSF Standard 61 approval for use in potable water, and be approved by the department in accordance with s. NR 810.09 (5). Paint and coating systems shall be applied, cured, and used in a manner consistent with the ANSI/ NSF approval. After curing, the paint or coating shall not transfer any substance to the water that will be toxic or cause taste or odor problems. (c) Cathodic protection shall be designed and installed by competent technical personnel. <b>Note:</b> A copy of the cited AWWA standards is available from the American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, Colorado 80235.</p>	<p>811.64 (15)</p>

### Non-conforming Features

During the course of the sanitary survey, 6 features that met code requirements at the time of your public water system's construction, but would not be allowed in the current code were discovered. These are referred to as "non-conforming features." Though you are not required to correct these non-conforming features at this time, they will need to be corrected when any major work is done in the future.

### **Discussion of Non-conforming Features:**

The nonconforming feature is listed in bold below with a description of how the non-conforming feature can be corrected in regular text. The applicable code citation is also listed.

DESCRIPTION	Code Citation
<p><b>MW 3 does not meet the minimum separation distance from contamination sources for sanitary sewer main. Sanitary sewer main may not be within 200 ft. of a well unless the sewer main is construed of water main class material. MW3 has sanitary sewer main that is about 100 ft from the well and is not constructed of water main class material. The next time work is done on this main it needs to be replaced with water main class material per Nr 811.12 (5).</b></p> <p>Minimum separation from contamination sources- Fifty feet between a well and a storm sewer main or a sanitary sewer main where the sanitary sewer main is constructed of water main class materials and joints. Gravity sanitary sewers shall be successfully air pressure tested in place. The air pressure test shall meet or exceed the requirements of the 4 psi low pressure air test for plastic gravity sewer lines found in the latest edition of Standard Specifications for Sewer &amp; Water Construction in Wisconsin. Force mains shall be successfully pressure tested with water to meet the AWWA C600 pressure and leakage testing. Requirements for one hour at 125% of the pump shut-off head and two hundred feet between a well and any sanitary sewer main not constructed of water main class materials, sanitary sewer manhole, lift station, one or 2 family residential heating fuel oil underground storage tank or above ground storage tank or POWTS treatment tank or holding tank component and associated piping.</p>	811.12 (5) 2-3
<p><b>Chemical Injection nozzles are not located in the lower half of the water line as required by code at 45 degree angle. This applies to all 3 wells.</b></p> <p>The injection nozzle does not meet code and should be updated at some point. Injection nozzles should be inserted through a corporation stop to allow easy removal for cleaning and inspection. They should be installed in the lower half of the pipe so any drippage of chemical, after the well is done pumping, does settle on the bottom of the main and damage it. You can accomplish this by rotating the pipe spool so they come in at an angle in the lower half of the pipe or moving the chemical injection tap. (ch. NR 811.39(7f) Wis. Adm. Code).</p>	811.39(7)

<p><b>Well 4, Well 2, and Well 3, corporation stops for chemical injection nozzles are required.</b> Chemical Injection nozzles are not inserted through a metal corporation stop to allow the operator the ability to pull the nozzle out for inspection and cleaning while maintain pressure in the well house service line. Nozzle plugging is an issue with this system given the minerals in your water and anytime you shut that water line down, you have to flush it before pumping to the system. (ch. NR 811.39(7f) Wis. Adm. Code)</p>	<p>811.39 (7f)</p>
<p><b>MW 2 does not meet the minimum separation distance from contamination sources for sanitary sewer main.</b> <b>Sanitary sewer main may not be within 200 ft. of a well unless the sewer main is construed of water main class material. MW2 has sanitary sewer main that is about 50 ft from the well and is not constructed of water main class material. The next time work is done on this main it needs to be replaced with water main class material per Nr 811.12 (5).</b> Minimum separation from contamination sources- Fifty feet between a well and a storm sewer main or a sanitary sewer main where the sanitary sewer main is constructed of water main class materials and joints. Gravity sanitary sewers shall be successfully air pressure tested in place. The air pressure test shall meet or exceed the requirements of the 4 psi low pressure air test for plastic gravity sewer lines found in the latest edition of Standard Specifications for Sewer &amp; Water Construction in Wisconsin. Force mains shall be successfully pressure tested with water to meet the AWWA C600 pressure and leakage testing. Requirements for one hour at 125% of the pump shut-off head and two hundred feet between a well and any sanitary sewer main not constructed of water main class materials, sanitary sewer manhole, lift station, one or 2 family residential heating fuel oil underground storage tank or above ground storage tank or POWTS treatment tank or holding tank component and associated piping.</p>	<p>811.12 (5) 2-3.</p>
<p><b>Well 4, Well 2, Well 3 Fluoride and Chlorine in same chemical room.</b> Equipment for feeding fluoride in the acid form and unsealed acid storage containers shall be housed in accordance with the following requirements: (a) All chemical feed equipment, solution tanks, and acid containers shall be housed in a separate room within the pumphouse away from controls, electrical contacts and other equipment subject to damage.</p>	<p>811.51</p>
<p><b>Tower 1 and Tower 2 does not have a disinfection/injection tap.</b> <i>Chlorination tap.</i> A threaded tap for chlorination purposes shall be installed in the connecting main or riser pipes of elevated tanks, standpipes, and reservoirs.</p>	<p>811.64 (16) (b)</p>

## SYSTEM OVERVIEW

From source to delivery, drinking water systems consist of many components. This not only includes infrastructure, it also encompasses the quality of the source-water, operation and maintenance practices, and management and fiscal aspects. This section is a detailed overview of the entire system of providing water to your customers.

### Ownership, Service Area, Geography, Personnel

The City of Prescott owns and operates a municipal, public water supply system having more than 25 year round residents and more than 15 service connections. Residential population is approximately 4,258 people (city estimate).

The Village is governed by a Mayor. The water operator, serving as operator-in-charge (OIC), is Mr. Thomas Early.

### System History

Wheeler has 3 wells.

Well 2 was constructed in 1961. Well 2 has an original design pumping grate of 750 GPM with operational pumping capacity of 500 GPM with a depth of 400.

Well 3 was constructed in 1969. Well 3 has an original design pumping grate of 1160 GPM with operational pumping capacity of 1000 GPM with a depth of 286.

Well 4 was constructed in 1998. Well 4 has an original design pumping grate of 1000 GPM with operational pumping capacity of 1000 GPM.

### Geological, Source Water Characteristics, Well Recharge Zone, Potential Contaminants

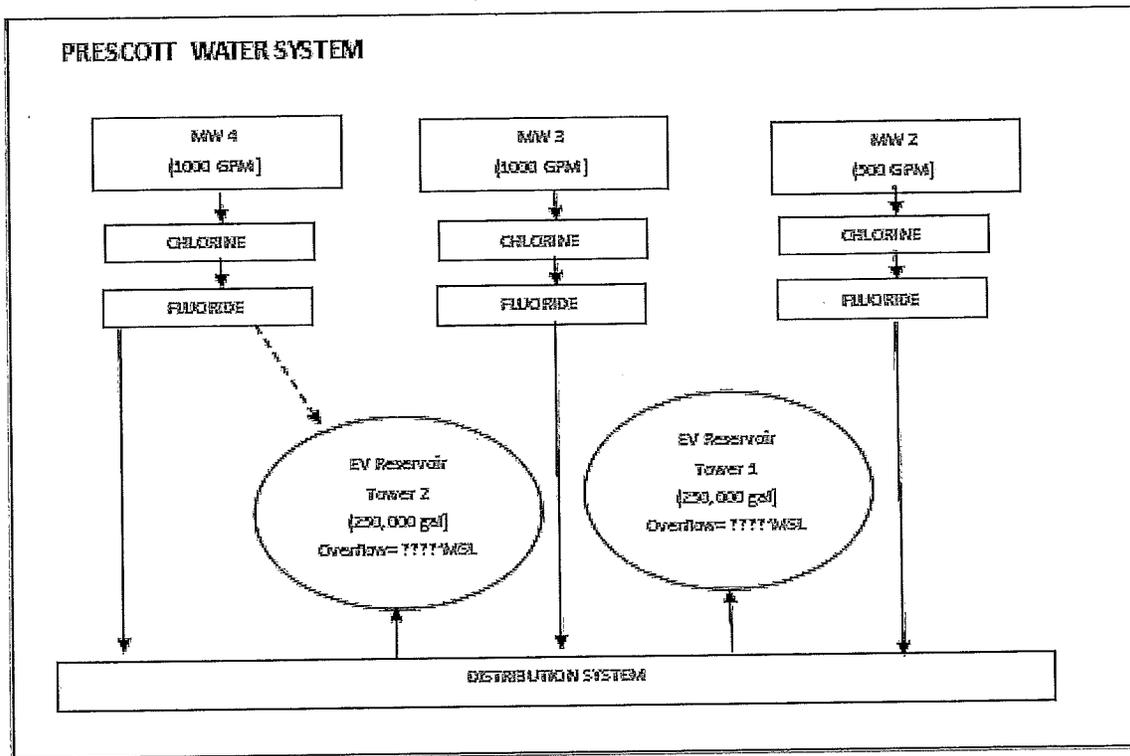
Prescott has water classified as Very Hard (usgs) where they have raw hardness around 350 MG/l hardness. Prescotts last Iron an Manganese results are shown below:

Well	Iron (mg/l)	Manganese (mg/l)	Hardness (mg/l)
Well 2	0.045	0.021	348
Well 3	0.077	0.032	356
Well 4	0.025	0.035	342
<b>Secondary MCL</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>Very Hard Classification</b>

Two of the 3 current wells are <200'+ from the sanitary sewer system. If the wells are closer than 200' to the sewer main, this main would need to be constructed of water main class material (DR-18 PVC) and be pressure tested to meet AWWA C-600 criteria. The operator onsite stated this was not clear as to the distance between these for each the well. If this is the case it should be fixed during the next sanitary sewer main work performed outside the well house (non-conforming feature).

### Infrastructure

Prescott is mid-sized community water system. A plant flow diagram is seen below.



Well/Pump Facilities

Prescott has 3 municipal wells. In general two wells are placed in the operation rotation, with one of the wells on standby. At the time of the inspection Well 2 and Well 3 were in operating mode with Well 4 on standby. The two wells in operation operate about 5.4 hours a day. In general the well rotation is switched monthly to provide for equal well work and rotation.

Well 2 pump has a GE 75 HP vertical turbine pump that was last pulled in 2013. The Well 2 schedule should be evaluated based on the last well pump schedule/recommendations based on maintenance required. No auxiliary power is provided.

Well 3 pump has a GE 150 HP vertical turbine pump that was last pulled in 2012. The Well 3 schedule should be evaluated based on the last well pump schedule/recommendations based on maintenance required.

Well 4 pump has a Peerless 150 HP vertical turbine pump that was last pulled in 2008. The Well 4 schedule should be evaluated based on the last well pump schedule/recommendations based on maintenance required. A pigtail is provided for generator hook-up if needed. The utility does not have a their own generator or a generator lease agreement/contract for this well.

The department generally recommends these pumps be pulled and inspected at **least once every ten years**. The expression “if it ain’t broke, don’t fix it” is often used when communities are asked to perform preventive maintenance. However, it is usually less costly and more efficient to perform preventive maintenance on a schedule that is anticipated and planned for rather than effecting an emergency repair that may occur at the most inopportune time. Pump work could be scheduled when

water demand is low and contractor schedules are light. Arrangements can also be made ahead of time to have a temporary pump ready in case something unexpected is encountered. The pump installer can recommend a frequency after evaluating the condition of your pump when it is pulled. A schedule is required since we don't allow water systems to have a policy of operating pumps until they fail. Failure can damage not only the well pump but also the casing and bore hole.

#### Treatment and Chemicals

Prescott uses Hawkins for their chemical supplier, and receives fluoride and chlorine deliveries about every 6 weeks. They use CLT for water testing.

Prescott provides fluoride and chlorine chemical treatment at each their wells.

At Well 2 Prescott has an electronic pulse pump for chlorine purposes. A 22 GPD capacity feeder set at 70 stroke length, and 20% stroke frequency for feeding chlorine. Following chlorine feed, fluoride is added to the system. The chlorine and fluoride is stored in a 10 daily feeder tank, with a larger 60 gallon, solution tank. The system provides individual secondary containment for each chemical, but some improvements are needed. No dilution is occurring for any chemicals. The Well house does not have a separate chemical room for chlorine and fluoride (non-conforming feature), and is chemical usage is currently recorded gravimetrically.

At Well 3 Prescott has an electronic pulse pump for chlorine purposes. A 42 GPD capacity feeder set at 100 stroke length, and 30% stroke frequency for feeding chlorine. Following chlorine feed, fluoride is added to the system. The chlorine and fluoride is stored in a 10 daily feeder tank, with a larger 60 gallon, solution tank. The system provides individual secondary containment for each chemical, but some improvements are needed. No dilution is occurring for any chemicals. The Well house does not have a separate chemical room for chlorine and fluoride (non-conforming feature), and is chemical usage is currently recorded gravimetrically.

At Well 4 Prescott has an electronic pulse pump for chlorine purposes. A 42 GPD capacity feeder set at 50 stroke length, and 30% stroke frequency for feeding chlorine. A 42 GPD capacity feeder set at 50 stroke length, and 30% stroke frequency for feeding fluoride.. Following chlorine feed, fluoride is added to the system. The chlorine and fluoride is stored in a 10 daily feeder tank, with a larger 60 gallon, solution tank. The system provides individual secondary containment for each chemical, but some improvements are needed. No dilution is occurring for any chemicals. The Well house does not have a separate chemical room for chlorine and fluoride (non-conforming feature), and is chemical usage is currently recorded gravimetrically.

#### Distribution and Storage

The distribution system consists of one pressure zone piping network that moves water from the individual wells to the distribution system and the two towers. The towers are located within the distribution system near Well 4. Well 4 has the ability to directly feed Tower 2.

The elevated water tower levels controls system pressure. There is one tower that controls the whole system; the utility has the ability to switch from either tower having control. The towers have telemetry alarms for tower water level. This info is sent to the SCADA controls screen in Well 4. This controls all three wells based on tower set points, which call for them to turn on. These set points are rotated based

on well usage to make the wells operate equally. The set points are different in the winter and summer and are as follows:

Summer	Winter
26-22 High and low well settings rotate wells	22-17 High and low well settings rotate wells
25.8-22 High and low well settings rotate wells	21.8-17 High and low well settings rotate wells
25-15 High and low well settings rotate wells	23-15 High and low well settings rotate well

The water distribution map was reviewed onsite; an updated copy is needed by the department. The map onsite was missing overflow elevation, and size characteristics of the wells/storage (GPD/Gallons design capacity).

The distribution system consists of 138,031 linear feet (26.14 miles) of water main, 375 valves, 235 hydrants, 500,000 gallons of elevated storage reservoir from 2 elevated storage towers, 3 Well, 1,860 service connections (2015 PSC Report). There is approximately 6,328' (6.25%) of undersized water main (<6").

Additional distribution system facts include:

- 1 PRZ own by municipality, (RPZ is located at City Shop hydrant) (allow contactors to use hydrants following inspection of designed air gap, when no air gap present they need RPZ to hook up and fill)
- 4 private water distribution systems served (School, Two Condo Areas, 1 Trailer Park)
- 0 Privately looped distribution systems
- 0 Individual or private booster pumps are used
- 0 Interconnection with other water sources
- 0 Surface-water crossings
- 0 Services outside Village limits
- 0 Automatic flushing hydrants are used
- 3 Village owned pressure reducing valves are used and No sustaining valves are used

#### Emergency Power

Municipal water systems are required to have auxiliary power for operating their wells if power is lost and they must exercise it on a regular basis (ch. NR811.27 and 810.13 Wis. Adm. Code).

The utility has a stationary right angle drive to power Well 3 which runs on natural gas.

Well 4 has a pigtail, where auxiliary power could be provided if they had a generator or leased one. Based on this Well 4 is not provided with auxiliary power, thus it will not be credited as such during a capacity evaluation. If the system wishes to have auxiliary power count towards a capacity evaluation the utility would need to have a written mutual aid or lease agreement for a generator and test it annually under full load, or purchase a generator and perform monthly and quarterly testing as required. The city states they currently only have a verbal agreement with other utilities related to generator backup for Well 4.

Well 2 and the towers do not have auxiliary power.

The utility is not performing the appropriate auxiliary power exercising and maintaining records as required. Emergency generators and auxiliary engines shall be exercised a minimum of once per month and quarterly under full load. A log shall be kept that documents when the unit was operated and maintenance that was performed on the unit. Water suppliers for those public water systems who rent, lease, or borrow (portable units fall into this category) their generators shall have a contract with the owner of the unit, perform full-load exercising at least annually, and keep records showing when exercising was performed. Water suppliers for those public water systems with right angle units requiring mobile tractors shall perform full load exercising at least annually and keep records showing when exercising was performed.

### **Connections, Water Use and Demands, and System Capacity**

Average 3 year max average day demand is 568,926 GPD, the max day 3 year demand was 1,152,000 GPD. Only two of the wells run per day for about 5.4 hours a day on average.

Water loss in 2013 was 2%, in 2014 was 10%, and in 2015 was 24%. Numbers are expected to be similar in 2016. It is important to note, as water loss increases over time, the utility should continue to search for water main leaks on a routine basis to maintain water losses below 10 percent.

Static pressures in the system are stated to be between 50 and 85 psi at the tower operating levels. 85 psi is at the pressure reducing valves, and 50 is near the towers. The utility should maintain records of the system pressure over time.

Apart from distribution system hydraulics, storage and pumping capacity is evaluated to determine whether the water system has adequate storage and pumping volume to meet average daily demand, maximum daily demand, peak hourly demand, worst case fire flow demand, and demand during power outages. This analysis is performed with full capacity and firm capacity (loss of the largest pumping unit) at the current operating level of the reservoir. From design and water demand data over the last year, several observations are made concerning system capacity:

First, the system is capable of meeting the average daily water demand of 568,926 gpd. Average run time for the wells at operational pumping flow is 3.792 hours (all wells running instead of current rotation). If value is over 12 hours on a consistent basis; the utility then should be in the process of constructing another well or increase operational pumping flow. This is not the case.

Second, depending on the water level in storage, the reservoirs and well can provide unlimited of water during average day if the largest well were out of service. The reservoirs have less than 24 hours of storage volume without all wells in service during average day; the reservoirs would run out of water in 21.09 hours with all wells out of service. If below 24 hours, then they should be in the process of either constructing additional storage or adding a second well pump or both. This is not issue for Prescott as they have additional wells, so a contractor could drop in a loaner pump within 24 hours if all wells were to fail which is unlikely.

Third, the system is capable of meeting the maximum daily demand of 1,152,000 gpd with the wells in service. The well pumps would run 7.68 hours over a 24 hour period at operational pumping flow. If

this is over 18 hours during peak pumping days, thus utility should be in the process of constructing another well increase operational pumping flow. This is not the case.

Fourth, during continual peak demand the system would have unlimited water (full theoretical storage capacity and operational pumping for 18 hours/day) with the largest well out of service depending on the water level in the reservoir. The reservoirs have less than 10.41 hours of storage without all the wells in service during peak demand. If below 24 hours, then they should be in the process of either constructing additional storage or adding a second well pump or both. This is not issue for Prescott as they have additional wells, so a contractor could drop in a loaner pump within 24 hours if all wells were to fail which is unlikely.

Fifth, taking into consideration the worst case scenario high use day and 3,000 gpm pumping rate (estimated largest fire truck), the village would run out of water in 3.62 hours at operational pumping depending on the water level in the reservoir at the time of a fire. ISO like to see 120 minutes of fire protection.

Sixth, the water system has auxiliary power to operate only one well pump during electrical outage. Overall Pumping changes during a power outage to 1000 GPM. The utility would be provided with unlimited water supply during a power outage at average day demand. The utility would run out of water in 6.94 days at continual peak daily demand with well operating 18 hours per day. Actual values would be less as these are based on max theoretical storage volume.

#### **Water Quality Monitoring and Reporting**

The utility has a good overall monitoring and reporting record. Bacteriological samples have been submitted on a timely basis and all Safe Drinking Water Act samples have been submitted as required. In recent years Prescott has had DBP monitoring/reporting violations (2014, and 2013), these have since been corrected. The monthly reports are completed and submitted on a timely basis using the Electronic Monthly Operating Report (EMOR) format. A monitoring site plans for Bacteriological sampling, Disinfection By-products sampling and Lead and Copper sampling is on file with the department as required, but the bacteriological site plan will need to be updated to reflect site usages to get adequate distribution system representation. In additional this city of Prescott will need to review their Lead and Copper monitoring sites sampling plan, and confirm the Tier Category for each sample site related to the plan onsite as part of the DNR Lead and Copper review. Prescott will be contacted by the department related to this.

The Lead and Copper past historical compliance results are seen below:

Sample Date	Copper (ug/l) 90th	Lead (ug/l) 90th
2002	170	7
2005	166	5
2008	177	5
2011	174	4
2014	159	11
<b>MCL (ug/l)</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Reduced Sampling 20 sites every 3 years.</b>		

The facility chlorimeter testing procedures were reviewed and the following items were noted, the items in bold are issues:

- Glassware is clean and unscratched
- Meter's sample compartment/optics are clean
- Meter is being zeroed with tap water
- Samples are tested at the monitoring site
- Meter is read within 1 minute of adding the test reagent
- Regent is within its expiration date
- Meter reads to the hundredth (.01) mg/l
- Chlorine standards are run weekly to verify test method and meter accuracy (WWTP)
- Log book is kept on meter servicing and calibration checks (standards at WWTP)

### Programs Administered

Implementation of several mandatory programs at the local level is required by code. The status of their implementation follows.

### Vulnerability Assessment and System Security

Municipal water systems serving more than 3,300 people were required to have a vulnerability assessment completed by 2004. These are self-assessments consisting of a review of security related practices.

Due to Prescott's size in 2004 a Vulnerability Assessment has not been completed.

It is recommended that a daily security check be performed on the entire drinking water system to insure doors are locked, windows are secured and nothing has been tampered with. The utility should continue to enhance the security of all of their water supply facilities whenever possible. A cursory review of security was carried out on the day of the inspection the following items were noted, some of these may need improvement:

- 1 elevated reservoir was not fenced in.
- 1 elevated reservoir was fenced in, although the fence did not provide for a barrier to entry as a recently constructed ATT building created a fence bent pole that provides access to the fenced in area with little to no effort.
- Intrusion alarms are present at the well buildings
- All Reservoir hatches and well houses were provided with locks to prevent entry
- The well house roof hatch were not all locked properly
- The Well houses were not fenced in

### Emergency Planning

The emergency operations plan will need to be updated and practiced on a routine basis. The utility had an updated copy on-site, although this copy did not meet all DNR requirements specific to the municipal water dept. It is best to assign one staff person to update the emergency plan once each year. You can do this by having the staff review the plan, sign and date it if no updates are needed, or update it as appropriate. Staff should also have a minimum of Incident Command System (ICS) training to be familiar with the terminology and workings of this system. ICS 100 and 200 courses are generally available free on line at most County Emergency Management sites. The emergency plan has been

practiced within the last 5 years. The city should participate in a table top exercise to ensure all staff are familiar with the details of the plan every few years.

The plan is required to include the following:

- A list of local and state emergency contacts.
- A system for establishing emergency communications. (Also a backup method)
- Any mutual aid agreements the water utility has with other communities for sharing personnel, equipment and other resources during an emergency. (auxiliary power contracts, county wide agreement, other)
- Standard procedures for emergency water production. (description of how to hook up auxiliary power, and provide for power/gas source)
- A means for sharing information with customers. (public notices, boil water notices, etc)
- Emergency Chlorination Plan

#### Wellhead Protection

Loss of a well due to groundwater contamination poses significant fiscal impacts on communities. Wellhead protection is a proactive tool for protecting the infrastructure investment by protecting source water quality. It does this by defining a well's recharge area, typically a 5-year recharge zone, and protecting the recharge zone through a local wellhead protection ordinance. The city wells all maintain a well head protection plan and ordinance that was adopted with the addition of Well 4 in 1998. The ordinance was recently updated in 2012 and the department requires a copy of this.

It is important to note that a plan and ordinance would be required following the addition of any new well. Also when a well is removed from service, the DNR must be informed and a copy of the well abandonment form for that well must be sent to your regional Water Supply Engineer.

#### Private Well Abandonment

The city has a private well abandonment program and current ordinance. The city has no know wells that they permit served by municipal water. The city has 18 wells not served by municipal, but does not choose to permit these wells at this time. The department recommends a utility permit these wells through their program, but not charge a fee as they are not provided with municipal water. At a minimum the program must:

- Meet state code
- Receive a permit from utility of no greater than 5 years
- Be inspected by a licensed pump installer or well driller every 10 years
- Have a history of producing safe water evidenced by a Bacteriological test
- Not be cross-connected with the municipal water system
- Have a functioning pumping system
- Not discharged to the sanitary sewer
- Have a legitimate use

Owners not meeting the above requirements are required to abandon their wells. Prescott's private well ordinance is up to date. Prescott will need to permit any wells they discover in the municipal community served by the municipality.

Cross-Connection Control

The cross-connection program implementation was previously deficient. During the onsite inspection the cross connection records were reviewed with the operator. This program is relatively new for the City and started in 2013, even though it was required previously by rule.

The Village has until March 1, of each year to report inspection numbers. Inspection numbers reported during the last several years are seen below. The 2014 annual inspection numbers report is missing from department records. The 2015 report indicated no inspections occurred. This is due to the contract with Hydro not starting until the start of 2016. The utility is now on track with the program, is proactive in providing shutoff letters, but have yet to be forced to shut anyone off. For a community the size of Prescott, shutoff is likely to be required due to uncooperative residence/business, as well as vacant houses.

Status (insp. frequency)	Current # Customers	<b>Comments: Started Program in 2013, Hires out Hydro Corp for all inspections. Hydro Corp started work in 2016 performs all administrative task and tracking, besides proving the utility with shutoff letter, for the utility to sign, send to customer, and perform shutoff.</b>  <b>Prescott is proactive in proving shutoff letter.</b>	2013	2014	2015
Residential (10 yr)	1614		269	Annual Form Missing From File 0	0
Commercial (2 years)	136		136		0
Industrial (2 years)	17		17		0
Public Authority (2 years)	43		43		0
Unresolved	0		0		0

If the utility or the board has issues with providing/performing shut off please contact the regional water supply engineer.

They hired Hydro Corp to perform their cross connection inspection. Thus residential are on a 10 year schedule. The cross connections are not occurring with meter change out. The department has a copy of the written administrative program of how the utility is implementing the plan (who is completing the inspections, inspection frequencies, public education program/brochure, enforcement steps you are using leading up to the service shutoff, and example draft letters).

The operators/inspect agent should also take this opportunity to inform the homeowner of the importance of cross-connection prevention. Brochures are available from the Wisconsin Rural Water Association and the Department of Commerce which do an excellent job of describing what a cross-connection is and why it is important for homeowners to work with their water utility to prevent them. Other public education opportunities such as the consumer confidence report, utility newsletters and the local media are all excellent means of providing this important information. Public education is required every 3 years if partial inspections are performed. The Department now requires industrial, commercial and public facilities be inspected for cross connections at least every two years. If the utility operators are not comfortable in performing cross-connection inspections on more complicated facilities, the facilities should be informed that they need to perform a comprehensive cross-connection inspection of their facility and provide the utility with documentation that the facility is free of cross-connections. For record keeping to show compliance with the plan the utility/inspection agent should have a spreadsheet or tracking system indicating each customer serviced, the category of the customer, and the frequency that the customer falls into, the last time the customer received a compliant inspection, and the date the

next inspection is due by. This should also be tracking the non-compliance letter tracking and follow up to shutoff.

### Distribution System Maintenance Practices

The utility is commended for actively incorporating preventative maintenance programs such as hydrant flushing and valve exercising into their annual routine. Distribution valves are required to be exercised on a 5 year interval and hydrant lead valves on a 5 to 7 year interval. Many systems are breaking their distribution system into 5 equal zones and performing valve exercising in one zone each year, insuring that all valves are routinely exercised on a 5 year interval as required. The utility states they have been flushing dead ends twice a month for smaller old mains. They stated they flush their system annually and work from the reservoirs and towers out through the system. The utility has a spin doctor and exercises all valves every 4 years. Hydrants are exercised every other year. The utility states that they had previously been keeping records of these but not recording all of the exercising that goes on. Recently the utility purchased IMAP system and has begun updating these records. The utility needs to keep records of this and ensure that records have adequate location descriptions of valves and hydrants so they do not end up going missing during road construction. The utility states they are flushing their system every summer, but do not perform unidirectional flushing.

A flushing method referred to as unidirectional Flushing is being promoted in the water industry to improve the overall process of removing debris from a water system through flushing. The concept involves maintaining a flow velocity of at least 5 feet per second through the section of water main being flushed. Experiments have shown that a velocity of 5 feet per second is capable of cleaning most debris and deposits from a water main system. To maintain an adequate velocity through the pipe network, sections of the main must be valved off to insure flow is moving through a single section of pipe. If a hydrant is being fed from two directions, even though the velocity may be 5 feet per second at the hydrant, the flow in the mains from each direction will only be 2.5 feet per second. When performed correctly, a unidirectional flushing program will provide a much better pipe scour using less water than a traditional flushing program. There are a number of training sessions being offered throughout the state on setting up and running a unidirectional flushing program. The utility should look into utilizing a unidirectional flushing program

A discussion of fire flow occurred; the operator was unaware if all fire hydrants meet 500 GPM at 20 psi, and was also unaware of the minimum fire truck pumper capacity at the fire dept. It was also mentioned that the fire department may do some of their own flow testing and possibly works with ISO. The utility should work with the fire department to obtain and keep these records over time for each hydrant. These records need to be maintained by the utility. Fire hydrants are required to have at least a 6 inch diameter water main lead and provide at least 500 GPM at 20 psi residual pressure. Hydrants that do not meet this criteria need to be color coded or tagged and the fire chief notified in writing that this hydrant is not to be connected to a fire pumper in accordance with s. NR 811.64(3)(5) Wis. Adm. Code.

A valve exercising program assures that all the main valves can be readily located, the operating nut is accessible, and the valves are operating properly, and are fully open. Valves are often needed in an emergency situation and a valve that is not operating properly can elevate a routine problem into a large inconvenience for many customers. Whenever a portion of the distribution system must be

depressurized, the mains are subject to an increased potential for contamination. The larger the area affected, the higher the chances of impacting public health. It is also important to maintain accurate records on the location of each valve along with the maintenance record and specification. Record keeping for valves and hydrants is required to insure routine scheduling and performance in accordance with s. NR 810.13 Wis. Adm. Code. The utility should continue to update these records overtime based on the purchase of the IMAP system.

The Well water meter is tested every two years and tags are located on the meter. These records were available onsite.

### Storage Maintenance Practices

Tower 1 is an elevated 250,000 gallon tower constructed by Iron Works. The tower was last inspected in 2014. The tower 1 fence could use improvement, as well as the overflow drainage. The overflow screen was broken at the time of inspection and requires repair.

Tower 2 is an elevated 250,000 gallon tower constructed by Maguire Iron. The tower was last inspected in 2014. The tower had a continuous leak that will require evaluation the next drain down inspection.

### Water Reports and Records

Generally speaking, the Village submits monitoring and operating reports in a timely manner. The Village is reporting daily pumpage, and static and pumping water level adequately on the EMOR reports.

Accurate record systems are essential to maintain continuity of the system operation through operator turn over.

**Improving Records:** A record system needs to be established that accurately characterizes all the elements of the water system, including but not limited to:

- Cross-Connection Program
- Local Well Regulation Program (Private Well Permits)
- Emergency Operations Plan
- Emergency Chlorination Plan
- Valve and Hydrant locations and maintenance files
- Well and Tower construction and maintenance files
- Unmetered water usage
- Customer complaint files
- Distribution system components and mapping files
- Water Quality Sampling and monitoring files
- Meter Calibration (Well Meters, and handheld testing devices)

Many software packages are available to assist in setting up a reliable data system and will greatly aid in setting up maintenance schedules and inventory tracking.

### Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR)

The Village completes a consumer confidence report on an annual basis. The reports provide customers with general water system information and water quality results over the course of the year.

### Certified Operator

The Village is required to have a water system "operator in charge" (OIC) with "Grade 1" certification in groundwater, distribution system. Mr. Thomas Early is listed as the OIC and meets these requirements.

Operator	Certifications	Expiration Day	Credits need for renewal
Thomas Early	D, G Grade 1	12/01/2017	Ready for renewal
Michael Kinneman	D, G Grade 1	11/01/2016	3 credits for renewal
Raymond Nelson	D, G Grade 1	08/01/2017	9 credits for renewal
John Ecker	D, G Grade 1	11/01/2016	3 credits for renewal
Dennis Eaton	D, G Grade 1	11/01/2018	3 credits for renewal

### Fiscal

Prescott's last rate increase was 09/01/2015. Prescott's quarterly billing rate is about \$45.57 per 2,500 CF, this is about 81% lower than the county average rate of \$82.49. They are the second lowest water cost in the county. Prescott states they are currently in the process of performing a full rate case review with PSC. This is expected based on the comparison to the county average. Prescott is commended for performing the 3% rate increase almost on an annual basis to stay up to date with the necessary water rate increases to keep infrastructure up to date and to put money away for future infrastructure replacement, the department recommends the community perform the 3% simplified rate increase every couple of years with a full rate case every 5 years. The Simplified Rate Case (SRC) is a simple and convenient means for municipal utilities to increase water and sewer rates. This is an inflationary type increase that helps utilities maintain rates continually so that customers benefit from smaller, more frequent rate increases. This also requires less public notice requirements.

### Capacity Development Evaluation

This sanitary survey serves as an evaluation of the capabilities of your water system. This system has been determined to have adequate technical, managerial and financial capacity to provide safe drinking water. The ability to plan for, achieve, and maintain compliance with applicable drinking water standards has been demonstrated.

The Utility operators are commended for continuing the effort and work to maintain the water system. Additionally the DNR required administrative program and recordkeeping responsibilities similar to other utilities could use some additional improvement and will evolve overtime.

### Required Action

Please respond by [REDACTED] with notification that all deficiencies have been corrected, or that you agree to correct the deficiencies identified in this letter by the due dates listed, or are providing reasonable alternative dates. The recommendations should also be discussed and implemented as time and funding allow.

The next sanitary survey of your system is scheduled to take place in 2019. The designated operator in charge will be contacted prior to the survey to schedule a date that is convenient.

I would like to thank Hank, Tom and Jayne for their time and cooperation during the sanitary survey. If there are any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me at (715) 839-1636 or by e-mail at [corey.larson@wisconsin.gov](mailto:corey.larson@wisconsin.gov) . I would also offer to attend a Water Committee or City Council meeting to discuss this report at our mutual convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Corey D. Larson".

Corey D. Larson  
Water Supply Engineer  
Department of Natural Resources

Encl.

cc: Bureau of Drinking Water/Groundwater – DG/5 (e-copy)  
Dan Helsel, Black River Falls (e-copy)  
Eau Claire File  
Hank Zwart (e-copy)  
Tom Early (e-copy)  
Jayne Brand (e-copy)

**Water System Summary Information**

System ID: 64802430

System Name: PRESCOTT WATERWORKS

County: Pierce

Type: Municipal Community

Basin: St Croix River

Population: 4258

Service Connections: 1054

Owner: CITY OF PRESCOTT

800 N Borner St

Prescott, WI 54021-2011

(715) 262-5207 Fax: (715) 262-4178 jbrand@prescottcity.org

Date Security VA Complete: Unknown

Date ERP Complete: Unknown

Date ERP Last Exercised/Updated: Unknown

Emergency Phone: (715) 262-5512

Emergency Fax: (715) 262-5764

Emergency E-mail: tearly@prescottcity.org

**Certified Operators**

Name	Lic. #	Expires	Phone/Fax/E-mail	Address 1	Address 2	City, State, Zip
THOMAS EARLY	29578	12/01/2017	(715) 262-5544tearly@prescottcity.org	617 N PEARL ST		PRESCOTT, WI 54021
DENNIS EATON	34493	11/01/2018	(715) 262-5544deaton@prescottcity.org	N5299 1200TH ST		PRESCOTT, WI 54021
JOHN ECKER	33444	11/01/2016	(715) 262-3002	1033 JAMES ST		PRESCOTT, WI 54021
MICHAEL KINNEMAN	33108	11/01/2016	() - 7152625764mkinneman@prescottcity.org	N4464 COUNTY ROAD OO		HAGER CITY, WI 54014
RAYMOND NELSON	32918	08/01/2017	(715) 262-5544	W11540 HIGHWAY 29		PRESCOTT, WI 54021

**Affiliations**

Name	Affiliation	Start Date	End Date	Primary?	Phone
TOM EARLY	SAMPLER	01/04/1996		Y	715-262-5544
JAYNE BRAND	PLAN_CON	03/20/2015		Y	715-262-5207
CITY OF PRESCOTT	OWNER	01/01/1960		Y	715-262-5207
HANK ZWART	MANAGER	01/02/2014		Y	715-262-5544
TOM EARLY	EMERGENCY	11/19/2001		Y	715-262-5544
COREY D	DNR_REP	03/04/2016		Y	715-

Name	Affiliation	Start Date	End Date	Primary?	Phone
LARSON					839-1636
CITY OF PRESCOTT	PLAN_CON	08/14/2006		N	715-262-5207

**Entry Points and Sources of Water (Basic Data)**

Source ID	Name	WUWN	Status	Type	Source	Depth	Cased	Grouted
2	WELL 2 / Flora St	BG679	Active	ENTRY PT/SOURCE	Ground Water Source	400	229.5	229.5
3	WELL 3 / Hilton St	BG680	Active	ENTRY PT/SOURCE	Ground Water Source	286	214	214
4	WELL 4 / Dexter St	EP394	Active	ENTRY PT/SOURCE	Ground Water Source	375	288	288

**Entry Points and Sources of Water (Misc. Data)**

Source ID	PLSS	Lat./Long.	Pump Cap.	Pump Type	Lube	Aux. Power?
2	T26, R20W, S10, Q-SW QQ-NE	44.75088N x 92.79357W	525	Vertical_Turbine	Water	No
3	T26, R20W, S10, Q-NW QQ-SE	44.75679N x 92.79605W	950	Vertical_Turbine	Water	Yes
4	T26, R20W, S10, Q-NE QQ-SE	44.75721N x 92.78253W	1000	Vertical_Turbine	Water	No

**Storage**

ID/Location	Type	Vol. (gal)	Firm Pumping Capacity (gpm)	Height to Overflow (ft.)	Overflow Elev. (sea-level, ft.)	Aux. Power?	Mfg.	Model
250k No. 2	ELEVATED	250000		1026		Unknown		

ID/Location	Type	Vol. (gal)	Firm Pumping Capacity (gpm)	Height to Overflow (ft.)	Overflow Elev. (sea-level, ft.)	Aux. Power?	Mfg.	Model
south/Dexter St	TANK							
250k No. 1 north/Dexter St	ELEVATED TANK	250000				Unknown		

**Booster Stations**

ID/Location	Type	Firm Pumping Capacity (gpm)	Aux. Power?

None

**System Interconnects**

ID/Location	Type	Capacity (gpm)	Metered?	Chemical Injection Capable?

None

**Treatment Summary Data**

Source ID	Type	Description	Begin	End	Objective(s)	Pump Model	Cap.	Stroke %	Speed %	Sol. Tank Cap.	Dil. Ratio	Comments
2	380	Fluoridation	01/01/1960		Other	LMI A151	24	45	55	60	None	
2	423	Hypochlorination, Pre	01/24/2011		Disinfection	Pulsa Eplus	42	62	58	60	None	
3	380	Fluoridation	01/01/1960		Other	Pulsa Eplus	12	72	40	100	None	
3	423	Hypochlorination, Pre	01/24/2011		Disinfection	Pulsa Eplus	42	58	58	60	None	
4	380	Fluoridation	01/01/1999		Other	LMI A151	24	55	30	60	None	
4	423	Hypochlorination, Pre	01/24/2011		Disinfection	Pulsa Eplus	22	60	58	60	None	

**System Evaluation Summary**

Inspector/Reviewer	Date	Report Date	Type	Agency	Response Due	Response Recd
LARSON, COREY D	06/16/2016		SURVEY	DNR		
Henderson, Brad	05/20/2014	05/23/2014	ANNUAL	DNR		
Henderson, Brad	05/21/2013	06/20/2013	SURVEY	DNR	08/01/2013	07/09/2013

**Bacteriological Sampling History**

Year	Distribution Safe	Distribution Unsafe	Confirmed Unsafe	Missed Samples	Raw Safe	Raw Unsafe	Fecal Positive?
2016	31			0	6		N
2015	60			0	12		N
2014	60			0	12		N
2013	60			0	12		N
2012	51			0	12	2	N
2011	49			0	10	2	N
2010	50	1	1	0			N

**Chemical Sampling History**

Year	Sample Group	Source ID	Samples Taken	Missed Samples	MCL Violations
2016	NITRATE	3	2	0	0
2016	NITRATE	4	2	0	0
2016	FLUORIDE		6	0	0
2016	NITRATE	2	2	0	0
2015	DBP		2	0	0
2015	NITRATE	3	4	0	0
2015	NITRATE	4	4	0	0
2015	FLUORIDE		12	0	0
2015	NITRATE	2	4	0	0
2014	IOC	4	1	0	0
2014	DBP		1	1	0
2014	RAD	3	1	0	0
2014	RAD	4	2	0	0
2014	NITRATE	3	5	0	0
2014	VOC	3	2	0	0
2014	VOC	4	1	0	0
2014	IOC	2	1	0	0
2014	NITRATE	4	4	0	0
2014	FLUORIDE		12	0	0
2014	RAD	2	1	0	0
2014	NITRATE	2	4	0	0
2014	PBCU		20	0	0
2014	IOC	3	1	0	0
2014	VOC	2	2	0	0
2013	DBP		2	1	0
2013	NITRATE	3	4	0	0
2013	NITRATE	4	2	0	0
2013	FLUORIDE		12	0	0
2013	NITRATE	2	4	0	0
2012	DBP		2	0	0
2012	NITRATE	3	4	0	0
2012	NITRATE	4	1	0	0
2012	FLUORIDE		12	0	0
2012	NITRATE	2	4	0	0
2011	DBP		3	1	0
2011	SOC	2	1	0	0
2011	RAD	4	1	0	0
2011	IOC	4	2	0	0

Year	Sample Group	Source ID	Samples Taken	Missed Samples	MCL Violations
2011	VOC	3	1	0	0
2011	NITRATE	3	1	0	0
2011	IOC	2	1	0	0
2011	FLUORIDE		12	0	0
2011	SOC	4	1	0	0
2011	SOC	3	1	0	0
2011	PBCU		20	0	0
2011	IOC	3	4	0	0
2011	VOC	2	1	0	0
2010	RAD	3	1	0	0
2010	NITRATE	3	4	0	0
2010	NITRATE	4	1	0	0
2010	FLUORIDE		12	0	0
2010	RAD	2	1	0	0
2010	NITRATE	2	1	0	0

Sample Group	Last Sampled
BACTI	2016
FLUORIDE	2016
IOC	2014
RAD	2014
PBCU	2014
NITRATE	2016
VOC	2014
SOC	2011
DBP	2015

**MCL Violations**

Source ID	Contaminant	Concentration	MCL	Units	Viol. Start	Viol. End	Continuing Operation?
3100	Coliform (TCR)				06/08/2010	06/16/2010	N

**Definitions**

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Limit (as set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA))

BACTI = Bacteriological Sample

IOC = Sample for Inorganic Compounds

NITRATE = Nitrate Sample

PBCU = Lead and Copper Sample

RAD = Sample for Radioactivity

SOC = Sample for Synthetic Organic Compounds

VOC = Sample for Volatile Organic Compounds

FLUORIDE = Fluoride from Fluoridation

TTHM = Total Trihalomethane Sample

0

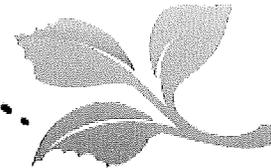
Receive Updates 

## July 2016 Plant Pest Insider

Minnesota Department of Agriculture sent this bulletin at 07/20/2016 02:03 PM CDT

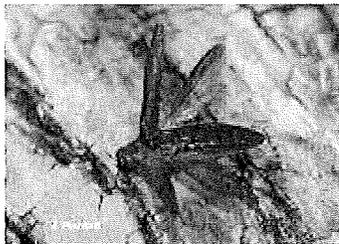
Having trouble viewing this email? [View it as a Web page.](#)

# Plant Pest INSIDER



July 2016

### Emerald Ash Borer Confirmed in Hastings



The MDA confirmed the presence of EAB-infested trees in Hastings this week near the Hwy 61 river crossing. Staff from the MDA visited the area after a city employee recovered an EAB adult along a trail near the river. Although this area is in Dakota County which is already under quarantine, this find is quite a distance from previous finds in the county.

Additionally, EAB was also confirmed recently in the City of Kellogg (Wabasha County). Similar to the Hastings find, this county was already quarantined, but the find in Kellogg is a new area of the county.

Keep tabs on all of the known EAB-infested areas in Minnesota [here](#).

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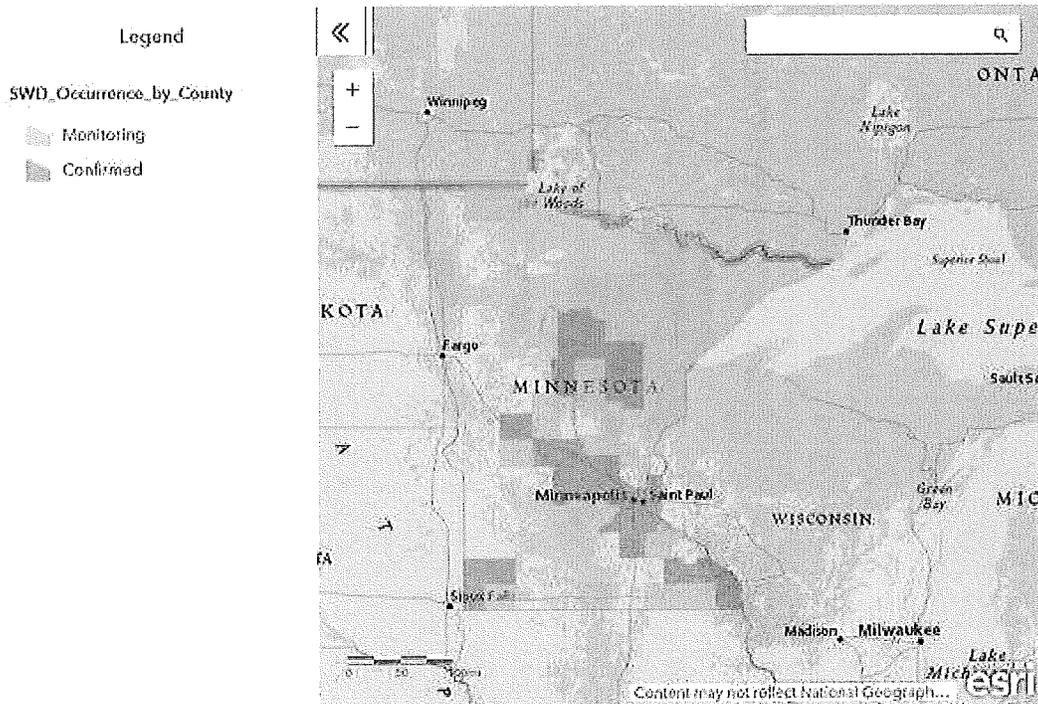
### Spotted Wing Drosophila Activity Confirmed in Nineteen Counties and Counting

Spotted wing drosophila (SWD) got off to a fast start this year with activity first documented in several counties at U of M monitoring sites about ten days earlier than in 2015. Through our volunteer monitoring network, we now have nineteen counties with confirmed SWD

activity so far this summer. In comparison, by mid-July in 2015 there were only seven counties with confirmed activity.

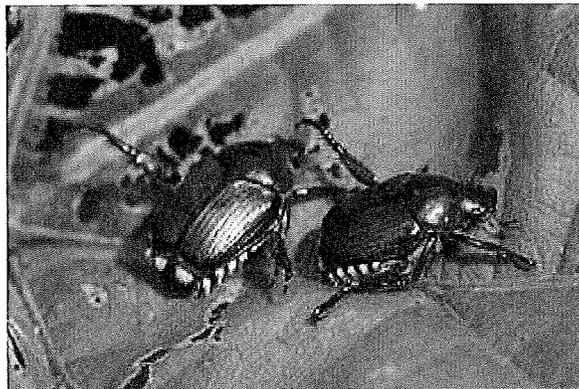
Current management information for SWD from the U of M can be found [here](#).

Click on the map below to access the current online map showing SWD activity.



*Spotted wing drosophila online map.*

## Japanese beetle and other garden insects are abundant



*Japanese beetle adults. Photo by Jeff Hahn, University of Minnesota.*

Numerous reports of heavy Japanese beetle populations have been submitted by residents during the last couple weeks. In addition, staff from the MDA are also seeing high numbers while conducting survey work in fruit and vegetable gardens and farms around the Twin Cities.

The MDA is particularly interested in Japanese beetle reports from areas where they are not known to occur, or not known to be abundant. A current map of Japanese beetle distribution in Minnesota can be found [here](#). Management information for Japanese beetle from the University of Minnesota can be found [here](#).

MDA staff also report that Colorado potato beetles are numerous on potatoes in garden plots. Management information for this common pest is available from the University of Minnesota [here](#).



*Colorado potato beetle larvae. Photo by Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org*

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## Nursery Inspector Update

Southern area: A few hundred B&B trees were cited as nonviable. These trees were removed from sale and a reinspection must confirm the return to vigor before sale.

Eastern area: Many hostas are infected with Hosta Virus Complex and many junipers are infected with *Phomopsis juniperovora*. Although hostas infected with a virus are not salvageable, junipers infected with *Phomopsis* are and were ordered to be treated and the disease controlled before sale.

Metro area: Many nurseries are struggling with damage to nursery stock by Japanese beetle. Another notable find was *Botrytis* in Lilies which was found to be spreading rapidly at a nursery (see image below). Typically infected plants are not treatable and it was suggested that the remaining clean stock be treated to preserve it.

Central area: Many trees and shrubs have been found with foliar diseases such as: anthracnose, fireblight and powdery mildew. Also, red turpentine beetle was found in Norway pine this week.

Northern area: Stock is reported to be looking good with very few pests or diseases noted.

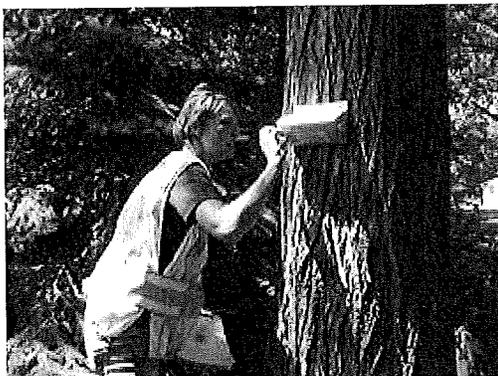


*Botrytis in lilies*

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## Gypsy Moth Flight has Begun in Southern MN

The MDA is starting to find live male moths within early detection survey traps in southern Minnesota. Flight will occur for about two weeks. Although gypsy moths are flying in the south, development is delayed in northern MN due to cooler spring and summer temperatures. Male moths will likely not be present in northern MN for another 2-3 weeks. Survey traps will remain in the field for the central and southern parts of Minnesota into early September and in the far northeastern portions of MN until early October. Gypsy moth survey data collected will be utilized to determine population thresholds in Minnesota and potential management areas for 2017.

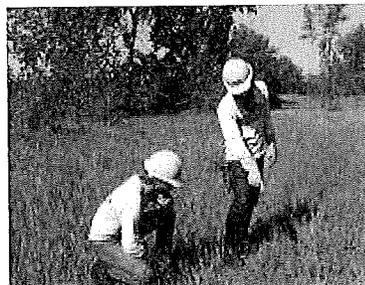


*MDA staff checking gypsy moth trap.*

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## July Weed of the Month

July's Weed of the Month topic is "Strategic Invasive Plant Management". Read about this topic [here](#).



The Minnesota Department of Agriculture has certified six firewood producers in the state of Minnesota for heat treatment of firewood. Look for the logo when purchasing firewood; it means the firewood is safe to move and is free of emerald ash borer. Certified firewood producers:

- Emily Forest Products
- JN Firewood
- Minnesota Firewood LLC
- Price Firewood
- Split Fire Inc
- Sunset Firewood Company



### To report infestations of invasive pests:

1. Note the exact location,
2. Take a photo, if possible, and
3. Contact "Arrest The Pest"

**Call us at 888-545-6684**

**Email us at [arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us](mailto:arrest.the.pest@state.mn.us)**

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