



Wisconsin's Heartland... On the Grow

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Introduction

In compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, Plymouth Utilities is providing its customers with the latest annual water quality report. This report explains where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. **For more information about your drinking water, please contact us at 893-1471.**

Does My Drinking Water Meet EPA Standards?

Yes, our water meets all of EPA and DNR's standards. From 1998 through 2009, we conducted a number of tests on contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you'll see in the table contained in this report, we have identified the contaminants and have listed the levels found. The table also notes that we have experienced no violations with the EPA and DNR's safe drinking water requirements.

What Is the Source of My Water?

Your water comes from six groundwater wells. Three of these wells are 93' to 98' deep gravel-packed wells located in Meyer Nature Park. The other three wells are 467' to 490' deep rock wells of which two are located in Plymouth's northwest industrial park and one is located near Horizon Elementary School. The total reliable capacity of these wells is 1,577 GPM (2.271 MGD). For 2009, the maximum day was 1.763 million gallons per day (MGD); the average day was 1.224 MGD; and the minimum day was 0.631 MGD.

The water is treated at each well with hydrofluosilicic acid for fluoridation, orthophosphate for corrosion control, and sodium hypochlorite solution as a disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The water is pumped into 61 miles of water mains ranging in diameter sizes from 4-inch to

24-inch. The water system has two elevated ground storage tanks with a combined capacity for 1.1 million gallons of water.

How Can I Get Involved?

The Plymouth Common Council meets on the second and last Tuesdays of each month at 8:00 PM at Plymouth City Hall, 128 Smith St., Plymouth, WI. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

For a copy of an agenda or minutes from a meeting, please contact the city clerk's office at 893-1271 or visit the city's web site: www.plymouthgov.com. Also, the council proceedings are aired on cable channel TV14.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 system 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 and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why Are There Contaminants in My Water?

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- ▶ *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- ▶ *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ▶ *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- ▶ *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- ▶ *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Other Information

The following information is available from EPA's web site: www.epa.gov/safewater/

- ▶ Source water protection: surface & groundwater
- ▶ Public drinking water supply programs
- ▶ Drinking water & health basics

- ▶ Drinking water standards program
- ▶ Local drinking water information

For information from the DNR's web site, please check: www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/

- ▶ Community water systems - plan review process
- ▶ Consumer confidence report
- ▶ Drinking water system
- ▶ Groundwater publications and information
- ▶ Timeline - The Safe Drinking Water Act

The current **water rates** have been in effect since October 3, 2006. For a copy, please contact us.

Water Quality Data Table

The water quality data table on the next page lists all the contaminants that were detected during monitoring for the 2009 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Definitions of the terms and abbreviations used in the table are given below:

Definitions

- ▶ *MCL:* Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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, or the level of a contaminant if drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- ▶ *AL:* Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ▶ *N/A:* Not applicable.
- ▶ *ND:* Not detectable at testing limit.
- ▶ *ppb:* Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- ▶ *ppm:* Parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- ▶ *pCi/l:* Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.

WATER QUALITY DATA

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the water quality data table is from testing done between January 1- December 31, 2009. The DNR requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants							
Coliform (TCR)	Presence of coliform bacteria in >=5% of monthly samples	0	Absent	0 out of 120 samples taken during the year	2009	No	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> only come from human and animal fecal waste.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha, excluding R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.0 (average)	1 - 3	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/l)	50	N/A	1.7 (average)	0.9 - 2.4	2008	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Alkalinity (ppm)	N/A	N/A	299 (average)	269 - 334	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Aluminum (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.8	3 - 4	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	N/A	0.5 (average)	ND - 2.9	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.044 (average)	0.029 - 0.056	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	ND	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	84 (average)	70 - 95	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Chloride (ppm)	250 ^S		26 (average)	13 - 45	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	.584 (at 90% ranking)	Out of 20 sites sampled, none were found above the action level (AL).	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants (continue)							
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	<20	<20	2005	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.9 (average)	0.77 – 1.00	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	392 (average)	333 - 439	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Iron (ppb)	300 ^s		17 (average)	ND - 100	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	10 (at 90% ranking)	Out of 20 sites sampled, none were found above the action level (AL).	2008	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	44 (average)	38 - 49	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Manganese (ppb)	50 ^s		4 (average)	ND - 12	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	ND	ND	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel (ppb)	100		1 (average)	ND - 7	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N) (ppm)	10	10	2.2 (average)	ND - 4.1	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	2.2 (average)	ND - 4.0	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (NO ₂ -N) (ppm)	1	1	ND	ND	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
pH (su)	N/A	N/A	7.6 (average)	7.5 - 7.7	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Solids, Total (ppm)	N/A	N/A	458 (average)	370 - 524	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1	ND - 2	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Silver (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	ND	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	10.2 (average)	4.7 - 15.1	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	43 (average)	23 - 81	2005	No	Naturally present in the environment
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	0.1 (average)	ND - 0.4	2008	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Zinc (ppb)	5,000 ^s		1 (average)	ND - 2	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including Pesticides and Herbicides)							
Alachlor (Lasso) (ppb)	2	0	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Aldicarb (ppb)	3		ND	ND	2002	No	
Aldicarb Sulfone (ppb)	2		ND	ND	2002	No	

Note: s = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Synthetic Organi Contaminants (including Pesticides and Herbicides) (continue)							
Aldicarb Sulfoxide (ppb)	4		ND	ND	2000	No	
Aldrin (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppb)	0.2		ND	ND	2002	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Butachlor (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Carbaryl (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	<0.9	<0.9	2008	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	2	0	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Residue of banned termiticide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	<1.0	<1.0	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dicamba (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Dieldrin (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)-adipate (ppb)	400	400	<0.6	<0.6	2005	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (ppb)	6	0	<0.6	<0.6	2005	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	20	<0.4	<0.4	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	<9.0	<9.0	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	<0.01	<0.01	2008	No	Residue from banned insecticide
Glyphosate (Round-Up) (ppb)	700	700	<6.0	<6.0	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppb)	0.4	0	<0.04	<0.04	2008	No	Residue from banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppb)	0.2	0	<0.02	<0.02	2008	No	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	0	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Discharge from chemical factories
3-Hydroxycarbofuran (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
BHC gamma (Lindane) (ppb)	0.2	0.2	<0.02	<0.02	2008	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber and gardens
Methomyl (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and livestock
Dual (Metolachlor) (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Metribuzin (Sencor) (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	200	200	<1.0	<1.0	2008	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs Total (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) (ppb)	0.5	0	<0.08	<0.08	2005	No	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	0	<0.04	<0.04	2008	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including Pesticides and Herbicides) (continue)							
Picloram (Tordon) (ppb)	500	500	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Herbicide runoff
Propachlor (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2002	No	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	<0.1	<0.1	2008	No	Residue of banned herbicide
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	<0.07	<0.07	2008	No	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	0	<1.0	<1.0	2008	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Benzene (ppb)	5	0	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from fuel storage tanks and landfills
Bromobenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	80		0.1 (average)	ND - 0.41	2008	No	
Bromoform (ppb)	80		0.1	ND - 0.61	2008	No	
Bromomethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
N-Butylbenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Sec-Butylbenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Tert-Butylbenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	0	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	100		ND	ND	2008	No	
Chloroethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Chloroform (ppb)	80		0.1 (average)	ND - .63	2008	No	
Chloromethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
2-Chlorotoluene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
4-Chlorotoluene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	80		0.1 (average)	ND - 0.56	2008	No	
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Dibromomethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-) (ppb)	600	600	ND	ND	2008	No	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m-) (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-) (ppb)	75	75	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichlorodifluoromethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,1 Dichloroethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,2 Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	0	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 Dichloroethylene, cis (ppb)	70	70	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 Dichloroethylene, trans (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Volatile Organic Contaminants (continue)							
1,2 Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	0	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,3 Dichloropropane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
2,2 Dichloropropane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,1 Dichloropropene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,3 Dichloropropene, cis (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,3 Dichloropropene, trans (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Hexachlorobutadiene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Isopropylbenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
P-Isopropyltoluene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Methy-tert-butyl Ether (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Methylene Chloride (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Naphthalene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
N-Propylbenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,1,2-Tetra-chloroethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,1,2,2-Tetra-chloroethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	ND	ND	2008	No	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppb)	1,000	1,000	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	3	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichlorofluoromethane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2008	No	
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	0	ND	ND	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (m/p & o) (ppb)	10,000	10,000	ND	ND	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids 5 (HAA5) Analyses							
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	---		0.5 (average)	ND - 0.81	2007	No	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	---		2.2 (average)	ND - 3.4	2007	No	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2007	No	
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	---		ND	ND	2007	No	
Trichloroacetic (ppb)	---		1.6	ND - 2.8	2007	No	
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	60	4.3 (average)	ND - 6.31	2007	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

About the Data

- MCLs:** MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters (about ½ gallon) of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- Total Coliform:** The Total Coliform Rule (TCR) requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the amount of chlorine in the distribution system.
- Copper:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- Fluoride:** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
- Lead:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
- Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause shortness of breath and 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.
- Gross Alpha/Beta:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha or beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha/beta emitters in excess of the MCLs over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

How to Contact Us

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