City of De Pere

De Pere Water Department
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DePere, WI 54115
Phone: 920-339-4064

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June 1, 2015

Dear Water System Customer:

In compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, the City of De Pere Public Works Water Utility is pleased to provide you with the attached Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

This document provides information about the water supply to help you make informed decisions. Specific information includes where the water comes from, contaminants present in the water, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to identify and prevent. We are committed to provide the safest and most reliable water that we can. We believe that our best partners in this process are informed customers.

If you have any questions regarding the Consumer Confidence Report, please feel free to call either of us.

Sincerely,

Scott Thoresen

Scott Thoresen, PE
Director of Public Works
(920)339-8095

2014 Consumer Confidence Report Data
DE PERE WATER DEPARTMENT, PWS ID: 43603648

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Dlaim ntawv tshaabzu nuav muaj lug tseemceeb heev nyob rua huv kws has txug cov dlej mej haus. Kuas ib tug paab txhais rua koj, los nrug ib tug kws paub lug thaam.

Water System Information

The City water utility is operated and managed by the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works meets on the second Monday of every month at 7:30 PM. The meetings are held in the Council Chambers of City Hall located at 335 S. Broadway. Every agenda has a "public comment" item where the general public can ask questions or speak on any subject matter.

The City of De Pere Water Utility is proud of the water and service that we provide to our customers. This annual report provides us an opportunity to explain our operation and provides information regarding the water we supply and how it may affect your health. We hope that this information will allow you to make informed choices. We are committed to provide a safe, efficient and reliable water system. We hope that you find this information useful and invite your questions or comments. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or a summary of the source water assessment, please contact the Water Department Foreman at 920-339-4063.

Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	794	Active
4	Groundwater	871	Active
5	Groundwater	863	Active
6	Groundwater	787	Emergency
7,8,9	Purchased Surface Water		Active

Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
43602878	Central Brown County Water Authority
43603648	Manitowoc Waterworks

Educational Information

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Detected Contaminants in the Distribution System

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts – Monitoring Conducted by CBCWA

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-1	60	60	14	11 - 17		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-1	80	0	19.6	10.6 - 25.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-2	60	60	18	13 - 30		No	By-product of drinking water

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-2	80	0	20.7	11.6 - 29.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-3	60	60	17	15 - 19		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-3	80	0	24.4	12.9 - 32.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-4	60	60	22	16 - 32		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-4	80	0	26.6	13.0 - 38.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfection Byproducts – DePere Distribution System

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	B-17	60	60	16	9-27		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-31	60	60	19	11-28		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-32	60	60	18	7-28		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DP-5	60	60	17	7-33		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-17	80	0	34.2	22.2-48.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	B-31	80	0	30.1	20.2-39.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-32	80	0	44.1	30.9-55.6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DP-5	80	0	26.9	15.8-43.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganics

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.2800	0 of 30 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	1.50	0 of 30 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. De Pere Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have

your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)	6	6	0.17	0.17		No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	0.92	0.92		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.02	0.02		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	0.26	0.26		No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
							deposits
CYANIDE (ppb)	200	200	10	10		No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.65	0.65		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100		0.91	0.91		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.31	0.31		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
							deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.5	1.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)
BROMODICHLORMETHANE (ppb)	5.9	5.9	
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	5.7	5.7	
DIBROMOCHLORMETHANE	3	3	
SODIUM (ppm)	7.0	7.0	
SULFATE (ppm)	22	22	
CHROMIUM (ppb)	0.2	0.2-0.3	2014 UCMR Monitoring
CHROMIUM-6 (ppb)	0.2	0.2	2014 UCMR Monitoring
STRONTIUM (ppb)	120	110-276	2014 UCMR Monitoring
VANADIUM (ppb)	0.3	0.3	2014 UCMR Monitoring

Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.1 NTU/0.3NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.06 NTU.

Detected Contaminants from our Wells

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)	6	6	0.2	0.2 - 0.2		No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	1 – 1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.021	0.021		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.7 - 0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100		0.9900	0.8200 -0.9900		No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.37	0.31 - 0.37		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	8.00	7.20 - 8.00		No	n/a

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	0.8	0.3 - 0.8	8/4/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS APLHA, EXCL. R&U (PcI/l	15	0	2.8	0.0 – 2.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R&U (na)	n/a	n/a	2.8	0.0 – 2.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.7	0.0 - 0.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)
SULFATE (ppm)	28.00	22.00 – 28.00	

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2014. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

System News

During 2014, the City continued replacement of older water lines focusing on those in areas where we will be reconstructing/resurfacing roads or experienced excessive water main breaks. The areas where water main were replaced included: Lilac Lane from Fourth Street to the railroad tracks; Belle Avenue from Lost Dauphin Road to the Fox River (water services only); Butler Street from Sixth Street to the West De Pere High School; Seventh Street from Westwood Drive to Helena Avenue; Lawton Place from Ridgeway to 300 feet North of Randall Street; Morning Glory Lane from Apollo Way to Allard Street; Twilight Drive from Morning Glory Lane to Park Street; Sunnyview Avenue from Twilight Drive to Sunrise Court; South Michigan Street from Merrill Street to George Street. The City also installed new water main on County Highway PP from Prosper Street to Viking Lane.

In 2015, the City will continue to replace older water lines in areas with scheduled reconstruction/resurfacing, including: Ninth Street from Main Avenue to Cedar Street; Pine

Street, from Ninth Street to Seventh Street (water services only); Wisconsin Street from George Street to James Street and from Williams Street to Cass Street; Michigan Street from William Street to Ridgeway Boulevard; and Grace Street from Jordan Road to the East City Limit.

In 2015 the City will also be doing the following work: repainting hydrants City wide, Enterprise well maintenance and repairs; Scheuring Road reservoir inspection; Merrill Street reservoir inspection.

In 2015 the City will continue with the residential, commercial, and industrial cross connection inspection program being conducted by Hydro Designs.

In 2015, the City will continue installing automated meter reading system.

If you have any questions you may contact Dan Carpenter, Water Foreperson at 339-4063 or Scott Thoresen, Director of Public Works at 339-8095 or Larry Delo, City Administrator, and De Pere's representative on the water authority at 339-4044.