



City of De Pere

925 South Sixth Street
DePere, WI 54115-1199
Phone: 920-339-8095
Fax: 920-339-4071

Scott J. Thoresen
Director of Public Works
sthoresen@mail.de-pere.org
www.de-pere.org

May 30, 2017

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 contact me.

Sincerely,

Scott Thoresen

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

2016 Consumer Confidence Report Data

DE PERE WATER DEPARTMENT

PWS ID: 40504530

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

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or you would like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Scott Thoresen, Director of Public Works at (920) 339-8095.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

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.

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	Emergency
4	Groundwater	871	Emergency
5	Groundwater	863	Emergency
6	Groundwater	787	Emergency
7	Purchased Surface Water		Active
8	Purchased Surface Water		Active
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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Definitions

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

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the

following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-1	60	60	13	11	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-1	80	0	21.1	16.8	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-2	60	60	14	10	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-2	80	0	22.0	16.8	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-3	60	60	16	11	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-3	80	0	26.2	20.1	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-4	60	60	17	12	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-4	80	0	28.6	20.9	01/13/2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-17	60	60	30	18 - 42		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-17	80	0	57.1	35.2 - 61.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

HAA5 (ppb)	B-31	60	60	29	18 - 42		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-31	80	0	47.5	27.5 - 55.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-32	60	60	18	7 - 29		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-32	80	0	61.0	42.0 - 83.3		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DP-5	60	60	27	20 - 38		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DP-5	80	0	42.6	29.3 - 44.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.2800	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	9/4/2014	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.	9/4/2014	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.

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)		6	6	0.2	0.2	05/07/2014	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	1	1	05/07/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.02	0.02	05/07/2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
CYANIDE (ppb)		200	200	10	10	05/07/2014	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.7	0.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.91	0.90	05/07/2014	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	0.37		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2016)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.5	1.5	5/7/2014	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 2016)
BROMODICHLORMETHANE (ppb)	3.7	3.7	
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	2.5	2.5	
DIBROMOCHLORMETHANE (ppb)	2.5	2.5	
SODIUM (ppm)	6.8	6.8	
SULFATE (ppm)	22	22	5/29/2014
CHROMIUM (ppb)	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	2014-2015 Manitowoc and De Pere UCMR Monitoring
CHROMIUM-6 (ppb)	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	2014-2015 Manitowoc and De Pere UCMR Monitoring
MOLYBDENUM(ppb)	1.0	1.0	2014-2015 Manitowoc and De Pere UCMR Monitoring
STRONTIUM (ppb)	276	110 - 276	2014-2015 Manitowoc and De Pere UCMR Monitoring
VANADIUM (ppb)	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	2014-2015 Manitowoc and De Pere UCMR Monitoring

Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.23 NTU.

System News

During 2016, the City continued our replacement of older water lines focusing on those in areas where we will be reconstructing roads, or are experiencing excessive water main breaks. The areas where water main were replaced included: Ninth Street – Cedar Street to Spruce Street; Elm Street – Ninth Street to cul-de-sac east of Eighth Street; Spruce Street – Ninth Street to Eighth Street; Oak Street – Ninth Street to Seventh Street; Eighth Street – 150' south of Oak Street to Ash Street; Westwood Drive – Suburban Drive to Seventh Street; Franklin Street – Front Street to Broadway Street; Geneva Street – Bluebird Street to Jordan Road. The City also continued with its annual hydrant replacement, and City wide cross connection inspection programs.

In 2017, the City will continue to replace older water lines in areas with scheduled reconstruction/resurfacing, including: N. Huron Street – George Street to Ridgeway Boulevard; Erie Street – Virginia Drive to O'Keefe Road; Lebrun Road – Webster Avenue to Smits Street; Ashland Avenue and Parkview Road intersection; E. Vista Circle – Stevens Street to W. Vista Circle; W. Vista Circle – E. Vista Circle to Stevens Street

In 2017 the City will also be doing a leak detection survey on the entire water distribution system.

In 2017 the City will continue with the residential, commercial, and industrial cross connection inspection program being conducted by Hydro Corp.

In 2017, the City will continue installing the automated meter reading system.

If you have any questions you may contact Kim Johnson, Water Department Supervisor 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.