CITY OF DE PERE

Water Department

925 S. Sixth Street, De Pere, WI 54115 | 920-339-4060 | www.de-pere.org

June 2, 2020

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 our customers with the safest and most reliable water possible. 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

Eric Zygarlicke

Eric Zygarlicke
Water Department Supervisor
(920) 339-4063

2019 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

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 you would like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Eric Zygarlicke at (920) 339-4063.

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.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s). All assessments were completed on time.

Assessments

Assessment Description	Status	Due Date	Completed	Violation
Perform Level 1 Assessment: Multiple Total Coliform-positive samples	COMPLETE	2/9/2019	1/14/2019	No

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	B-17	60	60	29	25 - 32		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-17	80	0	51.2	34.3 - 70.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-31	60	60	27	21 - 29		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-31	80	0	45.6	33.5 - 61.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	B-32	60	60	35	30 - 38		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	B-32	80	0	56.3	46.4 - 61.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DP-5	60	60	26	23 - 31		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DP-5	80	0	39.8	27.1 - 49.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3200	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	6/7/2017	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	2.20	2 of 30 results were above the action level.	6/9/2017	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.

Health effects for Any Contaminants with Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant	Health Effects
LEAD	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from Manitowoc Public Utility through the Central Brown County Water Authority. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from Manitowoc.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1	1	03/09/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.02	0.02	03/09/2017	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.64	0.64	03/09/2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100		3	3	03/09/2017	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	0.44	0.44		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2019)	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 2019)
SODIUM (ppm)	7.8	7.8	
SULFATE (ppm)	20	20	
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
MANGANESE (ppb)	0.7	0.7	2018 MANITOWOC UCMR 4
HAA5 (ppb)	27	10.7-27	2018 DE PERE UCMR 4
HAA6Br (ppb)	16.5	9.7-16.5	2018 DE PERE UCMR 4
HAA9 (ppb)	41.8	20.5-41.8	2018 DE PERE UCMR 4

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 0.06 NTU.

Water System News

During 2019, 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 water main was replaced in the following areas in 2019:

- Adams Street – George Street to Charles Street;
- Cook Street – South Erie Street to Robin Street;
- Enterprise Drive – 700' South of Prosper Street to Prosper Street;
- James Street – Front Street to Broadway Street;
- Hockers Street – South Erie Street to 100' West of Tanager Trail;
- Prosper Street – Enterprise Drive to CTH PP (Broadway Street);
- Robin Street – Mayfair Street to Hockers Street;
- Silver Court – Silver Street to Cul-de-Sac;
- Silver Street – Silver Court to Mayfair Street;
- Star Street – Cook Street to Hockers Street; and
- Washington Street – Charles Street to George Street.

In addition, the City installed new water main in the following areas:

- Garroman Drive – Lawrence Drive to 1300' East of Lawrence Drive;
- Kilrush Road – Ballyvaughan Road to 550' South of County Clare Road;
- Ballyvaughan Road – 250' South of Garroman Drive to 250' South of Adare Court; and
- Tipperary Trail – Garroman Drive to Ballyvaughan Road.

The City also continued with its annual hydrant replacement and City wide cross connection inspection programs during 2019.

In 2020, the City will continue to replace older water lines in areas with scheduled reconstruction/resurfacing, including:

- College Avenue – West Cul de Sac to Fourth Street;
- Eighth Street – Reid Street to Main Avenue;
- Lawrence Drive Water Main Relocation – Renkins Court/Grant Street to Lawrence Drive/Grant Street;
- Merrill Street – South Erie Street to Knoll Terrace;
- Outward Avenue – Amhart Drive to Helena Street;
- Park Street – South Ninth Street to Allard Street;
- Quinnette Lane – Jordan Road to Knoll Terrace;
- Reid Street – Eighth Street to Allard Street; and
- Voelker Drive – Ridgeway Drive to LeBrun Street.

In addition, the City will be installing new water main in the following areas:

- Charles Street – South Wisconsin Street to South Michigan Street;
- Commerce Drive – Cul-de-Sac to 600' South of Cul-de-Sac;
- Fox Point Circle – Red Maple Road to Red Maple Road;
- Fox Point Court – Fox Point Circle to Cul-de-Sac; and
- Innovation Court Extension at Cul-de-Sac.