

CITY OF DE PERE

Water Division

925 S. Sixth Street, De Pere, WI | 920-339-4060 | www.deperewi.gov/water



April 10, 2025

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

2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data

City of De Pere Water Utility

40504530 DE PERE WATERWORKS – SERVICE AREA #1 (SA-1)

40526387 DE PERE WATERWORKS – SERVICE AREA #2 (SA-2)

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.

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.

The City of De Pere provides water to two (2) distinct service areas; Service Area 2 (SA-2) is in the southwest area of De Pere consisting of all water utilities in the Mystic Creek Subdivision which includes the streets of Creeksedge Way, Adrienne Ct, N Stellita Cir, Beasle Ct, S Stellita Cir, and Meyer Way. Service Area 1 (SA-1) is all of the water utilities inside the established municipal boundaries of the City of De Pere not listed in SA-2.

The City water utility is operated and managed by the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works meets on the first Monday after the first Tuesday of each 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.

Water System Information

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 like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Eric Zygarlicke at (920) 339-4063 or email dpwater@deperewi.gov

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).

Sources of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status	Service Area	Purchased From/ PWS ID
3	Groundwater	795	Emergency	1	De Pere Waterworks/ 40504530
4	Groundwater	871	Emergency	1	De Pere Waterworks/ 40504530
5	Groundwater	863	Emergency	1	De Pere Waterworks/ 40504530
6	Groundwater	787	Emergency	1	De Pere Waterworks/ 40504530
7	Purchased Surface Water		Active	1	Central Brown Co Water Authority/ 43602878
8	Purchased Surface Water		Active	1	Central Brown Co Water Authority/ 43602878
9	Purchased Surface Water		Active	1	Central Brown Co Water Authority/ 43602878
1	Purchased Surface Water		Active	2	Lawrence Waterworks/ 40516256

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.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.
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.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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.

Term	Definition
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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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)	Service Area	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	1	B-17	60	60	23	12 - 36		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	1	B-17	80	0	49.8	27.7 - 68.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	1	B-31	60	60	23	13 - 38		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	1	B-31	80	0	42.1	24.2 - 60.6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	1	B-32	60	60	29	14 - 33		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	1	B-32	80	0	59.5	41.2 - 70.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	1	DP-5	60	60	22	11 - 38		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	1	DP-5	80	0	40.4	23.0 - 61.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	2	D1	60	60	34	34		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	2	D1	80	0	72.4	72.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper):

Contaminant (units)	Service Area	Action Level	MC LG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	1	AL=1.3	1.3	0.2500	0.0130 - 0.3200	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/11/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	1	AL=15	0	0.66	0.00 - 1.50	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/18/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	2	AL=1.3	1.3	0.0235	0.0093 - 0.0290	0 of 5 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	2	AL=15	0	0	0.00-0.00	0 of 5 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950s. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found here <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm>

Typical Source of Contaminant		Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.			
Contaminant (units)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
PFOA (ppt)		20	0.52	0.00 - 0.52	1/24/2023
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)		20	0.52	0.00 - 0.52	1/24/2023

Additional Health Information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. De Pere Waterworks SA-1 and SA-2 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead

service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact De Pere Waterworks SA-1 and SA-2 (Eric Zygarlicke at (920) 339-4063 or email dpwater@deperewi.gov). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024, and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can find specific information about your water service on the City’s publicly accessible water service inventory webpage at www.deperewi.gov/leadportal

Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from the CENTRAL BROWN CO WATER AUTHORITY (CBCWA) which is produced by MANITOWOC WATERWORKS surface water filtration plant on behalf of CBCWA. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the testing results from MANITOWOC WATERWORKS.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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	0.81	0.81		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE (N03+N02) (ppm)		10	10	0.44	0.44		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Contaminants with a Recommended Health Advisory Level

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950. The following table list PFAS contaminants which were detected in your water and that have a Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standard (RPHGS) or Health Advisory Level (HAL). There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed the RPHGS or HAL. The RPHGS are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk and are based on guidance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: The recommended health-based levels in the table below were in effect in 2024. These levels were revised by WDHS in 2025. They can be found here <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/gws.htm>.

Typical Source of Contaminant		Drinking water is one way that people can be exposed to PFAS. In Wisconsin, two-thirds of people use groundwater as their drinking water source. PFAS can get in groundwater from places that make or use PFAS and release from consumer products in landfills.			
Contaminant (units)	Site	RPHGS or HAL (PPT)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
PFBS (ppt)		450000	0.34	0.33 – 0.34	5/23/2023
PFHXS (ppt)		40	0.56	0.49 - 0.56	2/9/2023
PFOS (ppt)		20	0.93	0.81 - 0.93	2/9/2023
PFOA (ppt)		20	1.90	1.80 - 1.90	5/23/2023
PFHXA (ppt)		150000	1.30	1.10 - 1.30	5/23/2023
PFOA AND PFOS TOTAL (ppt)		20	2.73	2.71 – 2.73	2/9/2023

Radioactive Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.9	0.9	5/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	0.8	0.8	5/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	1.5	1.5	5/17/2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides:

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRAZINE (ppb)		3	3	0.031	0.031	4/19/2023	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Public Health Groundwater Standard (PHGS), Health Advisory Level (HAL), or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Public Health Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Public Health Groundwater Standards and Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Typical Source of Contaminant
SULFATE (ppm)		250		23.00	23.00		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes

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 2024)
METOLACHLOR (DUAL) (ppb)	0.01	0.01	4/19/2023
SODIUM (ppm)	8.00	8.00	

Other Compliance

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 0.07 NTU.

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
SD 1 The overflow from the Ninth Street ground storage reservoir does not terminate through the sidewall in a visible, downward opening, with a free air break of 12 to 24-inches above a splashpad, and a 24-mesh screen between two flanges as required in s. NR 811.64(4)(a), Wis. Adm Code. Vertical drop overflow pipes must be located outside of the structure in accordance with s. NR 811.64(4)(d), Wis. Adm. Code. The existing overflow is located within the interior of the tank as an overflow weir with the piping leaving the reservoir at the base of the side wall. The piping then passes underground before discharging horizontally into a storm sewer manhole. The screening is located inside the reservoir and the piping terminates with a cast iron flapper. While the Department has historically allowed this non-conforming feature to remain, recent problems with the overflow have elevated it to a significant deficiency requiring a corrective action. These issues include unchecked water discharging from the overflow, a propped open flapper on the end of the overflow, lack of a proper screen on the overflow, and failure to properly inspect the overflow annually which, cumulatively, increases health risks and must be corrected in accordance with s. NR 811.01, Wis. Adm. Code. If the final design for modification to the overflow requires exposing a portion	11/6/2020	12/31/2025

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
of the sidewall of the reservoir, the remaining non-conforming features must be addressed in this corrective action. This includes installing a membrane, raising the exterior inspection hatch, and installing curbing around all vent openings in accordance with ss NR 811.6410(c), (e) and (f).		

Actions Taken

The City of De Pere Water Department has contracted with a local engineering firm to develop a design, action plan and cost evaluation so that the timeline that the WDNR has set forth will be met.

Water System News

During 2024, the City continued replacement of older water mains focusing on areas where we will be reconstructing/resurfacing roads or where we've experienced excessive water main breaks. The water main was replaced in the following areas in 2024:

- Bomier Street – South Broadway Street to South Erie Street
- South Superior Street – Merrill Street to Virginia Drive and Cul de sac
- Virginia Drive – South Erie Street to South Superior Street
- Butler Street – South Sixth Street to the Railroad Tracks
- Ridgeway Drive – Webster Avenue to Mandalay Terrace
- Smits Street – Ridgeway Drive to Lebrun Street
- I41 Southbridge Interchange – French Road and Innovation Court Roundabout

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

- Waterview Heights Phase II Subdivision – Lansdowne Street, Brookline Avenue, Vin Scully Lane

The City continued the cross-connection inspection program for existing business, commercial and industrial properties along with new residential development.

In 2025, the City will continue to replace older water mains in areas with scheduled reconstruction/resurfacing roads or experiencing excessive water main breaks including:

- N Adams Street – Ridgeway Boulevard to Irwin Avenue
- N Washington Street – Ridgeway Boulevard to Braiser Park
- Martin Street – Butler Street to Hammerhead terminus
- Pleasant Place – Third Street to the Fox River
- Wisconsin Street – James Street to Willams Street
- Randall Avenue – Oakdale to Talbot
- Oakdale Avenue – Ridgeway Boulevard to Cul de sac
- Talbot Avenue – Ridgeway Boulevard to Glenwood Avenue
- I41 and Southbridge Interchange – Generations Boulevard

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

- Williams Street – N Michigan to N Wisconsin
- American Boulevard – South Utility Extension