DE PERE WATER UTILITY
CITY OF DE PERE
2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

OVERVIEW

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.

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
1	Groundwater	794	Active
2	Groundwater	871	Active
3	Groundwater	863	Active
4	Groundwater	787	Active
5	Purchased Surface Water	Lake Michigan	Active
6	Purchased Surface Water	Lake Michigan	Active
7	Purchased Surface Water	Lake Michigan	Active

SYSTEM NEWS

During 2008, the City continued our replacement of older water lines focusing on those in areas that we will be reconstructing roads or are experiencing excessive water main breaks. The areas water main was replaced was West Vista Circle, Superior Street, Lost Dauphin Road, Grant Street, and Lawrence Drive. A total of 4,809 lineal feet of existing water main was replaced. The City also repainted Matthew Street Water Tower.

The City also had a leak detection survey done on the existing water main system. The survey found a total of 17 leaks that produced 296,000 gallons per day loss for the system. All the leaks have been repaired and it is estimated the repairs will produce an annual savings of $375,000.

In 2009, work will focus on approximately 5,000 lineal feet of water main replacements along Sixth Street, Lande Street, Ridgeway Boulevard, Erie Street, and Wisconsin Street. The City will also be doing an inspection of the Merrill Street Water Tower as required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources every five (5) years. In 2009, the City will also begin a hydrant replacement program which will entail replacing existing fire hydrants throughout the City.

Water quality data for Lake Michigan Water can be obtained from the WDNR by calling 662-5188 or on-line at http:/prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pws2$.startup Just type in City's name and click "find", to obtain data.

If you have any questions you may contact Paul Minten, Water Foreman 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.

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 also 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.

NUMBER OF CONTAMINANTS REQUIRED TO BE TESTED

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Disenfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	17
Microbiological Contaminants	2
Radioactive Contaminants	2
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	29
Unregulated Contaminants	34
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	20	6.2-20	No	By-product of drinking Water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	49	17-49	No	By-product of drinking Water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)	6	6	.7	nd-.7	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	1.2	1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.019	.019	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.50	.01-1.4	NO*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.1	1.01- 1.3	NO*	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	15	0	2.5	.00-130	NO*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (N03-N)	10	10	.4	.4	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	1.4	.9-2	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Eroion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	6.63	6.58-6.68	NO	n/a

- Systems exceeding a lead and/or copper action level must take actions to reduce lead and copper in the drinking water. The lead and copper levels used to evaluate compliance with the MCL represent the 90th percentile of all compliance samples collected. If you want information on the NUMBER or location of the sites or the actions taken to reduce these levels, please contact Paul Minten at 920-339-4063.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.76	3.38-7.88	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.22	nd-.34	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.6	1.95-11.4	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.52	2.13-2.75	NO	n/a

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Our water utility monitors our water for ***cryptosporidium***, a microbial parasite naturally found in surface water throughout the world. If ingested, *cryptosporidium* can cause intense gastrointestinal distress in otherwise healthy people.

In accordance with the EPA Rule LT2ESWTR, Manitowoc Public Utilities (MPU) is required to sample the Lake Michigan raw water source monthly for cryptosporidium. Of the nine months that were sampled in 2008, two of the raw water samples detected cryptosporidium, both of which were below 0.9 oocysts/L. However, the MPU state-of-the-art Microfiltration water treatment plant provides an absolute physical barrier to water borne pathogens such as cryptosporidium and giardia. This membrane process ensures that cryptosporidium is not present in your drinking water.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations

Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
Fluoride	Distribution System	05/01/2008	05/31/2008

Important Information about your Drinking Water - Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Manitowoc Waterworks

Monitoring and reporting violations occur when a water system fails to collect and/or report results for State required drinking water sampling. "Sample location" refers to the distribution system, or an entry point or well number from which a sample is required to be taken.

MPU, as the supplier of water, regularly performs dozens of water quality tests each month, to ensure your drinking water meets health standards. One of these water quality tests is monitoring the fluoride level in your drinking water. Fluoride is added to the water supply to promote healthy teeth and prevent tooth decay. This fluoride level is monitored daily and reported monthly.

While sampling for fluoride in April/May 2008, MPU mistakenly collected the May 2008 sample on April 30, 2008…one day early for the month of May 2008. This resulted in two fluoride samples in April 2008, and no fluoride sampling in May 2008. MPU did not monitor for fluoride contaminants between 5/1/2008 and 5/31/2008, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water at that time. There are no special precautions you need to take at this time.

This problem was identified immediately, and additional samples were taken in June 2008 to confirm the fluoride is within acceptable limits. You can be assured that MPU has corrected the sampling procedures to avoid this type of problem in the future.

Definition of Terms

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.
MFL	million fibers per liter
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
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION COMPLIANCE

Scott Thoresen, P.E., Director of Public Works, and Paul Minten, De Pere Water Service Worker Foreman prepared this report, with technical assistance provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Water quality data for community water systems in the State of Wisconsin is available at http:/www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/dws.htm. Select “Public Systems.” At the next screen enter only the “City Name” of the water system you are looking for. Entering additional information may cause problems.

June 2, 2009

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, PE
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(920)339-4072 ext. 2255

Paul Minten
Water Service Worker Foreman
(920)339-4072 ext. 2221