2014 Consumer Confidence Report Data
ALLOUEZ WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 40504552

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or if you would like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Dave Selissen, Allouez Water Department at (920) 448-2808.

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
Well #4	Groundwater	870'	Emergency Use Only
Well #7	Groundwater	946'	Emergency Use Only
82	Purchased Surface Water	n/a	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 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.

Central Brown County Water Authority Distribution System Disinfection Byproducts

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 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

Allouez Water Distribution System Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-2	60	60	16.4	9.4-21		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-2	80	0	32.2	17-43		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-4	60	60	15.6	8.5-20		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-4	80	0	46	42-52		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-11	60	60	17.1	9.2-24		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-11	80	0	32.8	20-47		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-13	60	60	18.2	8.7-26		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-13	80	0	31.5	19-43		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	0.32	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	0.97	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. Allouez Waterworks 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 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 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 (Manitowoc's EP 82 UCMR)

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)	5.7	5.7	
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	5.9	5.9	
SODIUM (ppm)	7.0	7.0	
SULFATE (ppm)	22	22	
CHROMIUM (ppb)	0.2	0.2	2014 UCMR Monitoring
CHROMIUM-6 (ppb)	0.2	0.2	2014 UCMR Monitoring
STRONTIUM (ppb)	120	110-120	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.

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Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2013)
SULFATE (ppm)	22.0	22.0	3/01/2011

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.

The Allouez Water Department will be conducting Plumbing Cross Connection Inspections of residences in an area of the Village in 2015. The entire household plumbing system will be inspected at this time. Please refer to the Village website or *"All About Allouez"* for further information.

The Allouez Water Department will be replacing all water meters in the Village during the next three (3) years (2015 – 2018). This is required by the Wisconsin DNR because the existing water meters are twenty (20) years old. Allouez Water Department staff will be going door-to-door to replace the meters. Replacement will take about thirty (30) minutes at each residence. Residences will be notified before water meter replacement occurs.

Notice of Non-Compliance – Failure to Perform Required Monitory

The Village of Allouez Public Water System is required to submit fifteen (15) monthly compliance water samples for coliform bacteria testing. Fifteen (15) samples were collected between 3/01/2015 and 3/31/2015. One (1) sample was not analyzed by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene resulting in a missed sample. The sample was not removed from the shipping carton and was sent back because it was lost in the bubble wrap. All bubble wrap has now been removed from the shipping carton. All sampling results are being verified by the Village of Allouez before the end of each month. This will eliminate a missed sample. If you have any questions regarding the safety of our drinking water, please contact David L. Selissen at (920) 448-2808, or at 1900 Libal Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301.

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