



Ledgeview Sanitary District #2 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Quality On Tap!

Este informe contiene informacion 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 a summary of the source water assessment, please contact Mark Pansier, Certified Systems Operator, at (920) 336-3360 extension 102. We also invite you to attend any of our Ledgeview Sanitary District meetings held the first Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the Municipal Building located at 3700 Dickinson Road. Meeting agendas are posted no less than 24 hours in advance at the Municipal Building Office entrance, Larry's Piggly Wiggly and the I-43 Shell Car Wash.

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:

Purchased Water From:

Source ID	Source	Depth	Status	PWS ID	PWS NAME
1	Groundwater	871ft	Emergency	43602878	Central Brown County Water Authority
2	Purchased Surface Water		Active	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.

Definition of Terms:

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements that 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 OUR 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.

Disinfection Byproducts – Monitoring Conducted by CBCWA

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP1	60	60	14	11 - 17		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP2	60	60	18	13 - 30		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP3	60	60	17	15 - 19		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP4	60	60	22	16 - 32		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP1	80	0	19.6	10.6-25.9		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP2	80	0	20.7	11.6-29.5		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP3	80	0	24.4	12.9-32.5		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP4	80	0	26.6	13.0-38.2		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfection Byproducts – Monitoring Conducted by Ledgerview

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	SM5	60	60	18	18		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	SM6	60	60	18	18		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM5	80	0	48.4	36.9		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	SM6	80	0	56.7	56.7		NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants – Monitoring Conducted by Ledgerview

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.7330	0 of 20 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	1.60	0 of 20 results were above the action level		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information

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.

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. Ledgeview Sanitary District 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.

PURCHASED WATER

Our water system purchases water from Central Brown County Water Authority (CBCWA), who in turn purchases it from Manitowoc Waterworks. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, the tables below show the detected contaminants from the testing conducted by Manitowoc from the entry point into the CBCWA transmission main.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY (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	.026		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
HARDNESS (ppm)	n/a	n/a	137	137	3/1/11	NO	Natural sources of hardness principally are limestone which is dissolved by percolating rainwater made acid by dissolved carbon dioxide
IRON (ppm)	0.3		0.01	0.01	3/1/11	NO	Common in many rocks, it is an important component of many soils
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 (NO ₃ -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)	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



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27

Town of Ledgeview Sanitary District #2
3700 Dickinson Road
De Pere, WI 54115

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT ***Testing Through 2014***

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 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

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.

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/0.3 NTU. 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.