



## 2015 Annual Drinking

## Water Quality Report

## Ashwaubenon Water Utility

The Village of Ashwaubenon is pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Water Quality Report. The report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. 2015 was another significant year for the Ashwaubenon Water Utility. Since 2006, the Village of Ashwaubenon water system operations have been with lake water purchased via the Green Bay Water Utility. We are happy to report that operations have been very smooth. In addition, the Utility continued testing and preparing its 4 groundwater well stations for use as emergency back-up stations. It was another successful and exciting year.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, or if you have questions, the Ashwaubenon Village Board meets on the Fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. The meetings are held at the Ashwaubenon Village Hall, 2155 Holmgren Way. At the meeting, there is an agenda item called “Comments from the Public” where the general public can ask questions or speak on any subject matter.

The Ashwaubenon Water Utility routinely monitors for potential contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. It is our ultimate goal and objective to provide to our residents the safest high quality water possible.

## 2015 DNR Consumer Confidence

### Report data for 40504563

## ASHWAUBENON WATERWORKS

### Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or obtain a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Allen Farvour, Utility Operations Supervisor, at (920) 492-2335. You may also log onto the Village of Ashwaubenon website at [www.ashwaubenon.com](http://www.ashwaubenon.com).

### 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:

#### Ground Water

Source ID	Source	Depth(in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	805	Emergency
4	Groundwater	842	Emergency
5	Groundwater	826	Emergency
7	Groundwater	780	Emergency

The Emergency Wells were not activated in 2015 other than for the purposes of completing the required sampling protocol for the wells to remain as emergency use alternatives.

### Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
440503562	Green Bay 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 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.

## Sampling Results for the Village of Ashwaubenon Distribution System

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. The Ashwaubenon Water Utility is allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once per year depending upon previous testing results. 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 five years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contam- inant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to	Vio- lation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BRO-		10	10	4	2-7		No	
HAA5 (ppb)	D-15	60	60	9	5 - 10		No	By-product of drinking water
TTHM (ppb)	D-15	80	0	25.3	15.6 - 23.0		No	By-product of drinking water
HAA5 (ppb)	D-22	60	60	9	4 - 8		No	By-product of drinking water
TTHM (ppb)	D-22	80	0	27.5	12.2- 17.8		No	By-product of drinking water

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contam- inant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Vio- lation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL= 1.3	1.3	.45	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/8/2014	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL= 1.5	0	3.00	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	7/8/2014	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. The Ashwaubenon Water Utility 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**Purchased Water Sampling Results**

The Ashwaubenon Water Utility purchases water from the Green Bay Water Utility. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, the tables below show the detected contaminants from the testing conducted by the Green Bay Water Utility.

Contam- inant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Vio- lation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY TOTAL (ppb)	6	6	0.2	0.2		No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	N/A	1	1		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics pro-
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.021	.021		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE (ppb)	200	200	11	11	5/19/2014	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.8	.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.39	.39		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural depos-its
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.9	7.90		No	n/a

Contam-inant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.9	1.9	5/19/2014	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 this monitoring.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)
BROMODICHL OR-METHANE (ppb)	5.3	5.3	
BROMOFORM (ppb)	0.4	0.4	
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	5.2	5.2	
DIBROMOCHL ORMETHANE (ppb)	2.8	2.8	
SODIUM (ppm)	8	8	
SULFATE(ppm)	23	23	
1,4- DIOXANE	.08	.08	2013-2015 UCMR3 Monitoring
CHLORATE (ppb)	95	31-95	2013-2015 UCMR3 Monitoring
CHROMIUM (ppb)	.4	0.2-0.4	2013-2015 UCMR3 Monitoring
CHROMIUM-6 (ppb)	0.2	0.1-0.2	2013-2015 UCMR3 Monitoring
STRONTIUM (ppb)	125	118-125	2013-2015 UCMR3 Monitoring
VANADIUM (ppb)	0.3	0.2-0.3	2013-2015 UCMR3 Monitoring

**Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon**

The Ashwaubenon Water Utility did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2015. 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. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.06 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.

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)

