

2017 Consumer Confidence Report Data

SISTER BAY WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 41505101

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Michael C Schell at (920) 854-2246.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

If you are interested in appearing before our Board, there are two committees that meet with regards to water. The Water, Sewer, and Storm Sewer and the Utilities – WWTP Committees meet regularly, as announced, throughout the year. The Sister Bay Village Board meets the third Tuesday of every month and questions regarding agenda items can be directed to the Village Administrator at (920) 854-4118.

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	208	Active
2	Groundwater	305	Active

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
3	Groundwater	262	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Michael C Schell at (920) 854-2246.

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.

Term Definition

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

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)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	12	60	60	2	2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	12	80	0	10.8	10.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.064	0.052 - 0.064		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.5	0.5 - 0.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
								fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		1.4000	1.3000 - 1.4000		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	2.10	1.70 - 2.10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	8.00	3.80 - 8.00		No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.7600	0 of 10 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	9.70	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2017)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	2.5	2.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	0.7	0.7		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	3.2	3.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)		30	0	1.2	1.2		No	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. Sister Bay 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.

Other Compliance

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
System is not implementing a comprehensive Private Well Abandonment / Permitting Program. There are a number of expired well permits and the Village is not requiring the well owner to have the well inspected by a licensed well driller or pump installer prior to issuance of a permit or renewal of a permit. This was identified as a deficiency in the Department's 2012 sanitary survey. Following that inspection, the Village informed the Department that they would begin requiring the well inspection for all new permits and	9/21/2015	12/31/2020

Deficiency Description and Progress to Date	Date System Notified	Scheduled Correction Date
renewals in 2013. This was never done.		

Actions Taken

In order to address the item above, Sister Bay Waterworks has developed a process for permitting and the abandonment of private wells. The DNR will review the process again in 2018.