

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report for The Village of Suamico

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Nick Brown at (920) 434-8410 ext: 8483.

## Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The Village Board meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays at 7 pm. The Utility Committee meets the last Tuesday of the month at 6 pm.

## 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. 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.

## Source(s) of Water

| Source ID | Source      | Depth (in feet) | Status |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| Well # 2  | Groundwater | 605             | Active |
| Well # 3  | Groundwater | 743             | Active |
| Well # 4  | Groundwater | 813             | Active |

## 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.

## Term Definition

**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.

**mrem/year** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**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 2014) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant             |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| HAA5 (ppb)          | DBP3 | 60  | 60   | 1           | 1     |                                | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb)          | DBP3 | 80  | 0    | 7.8         | 7.8   |                                | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2014) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range           | Sample Date (if prior to 2014) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|---------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| BARIUM (ppm)        |      | 2   | 2    | 0.051       | 0.009 - 0.051   |                                | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| FLUORIDE (ppm)      |      | 4   | 4    | 1.8         | 1.4 - 1.8       |                                | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                  |
| NICKEL (ppb)        |      | 100 |      | 3.4000      | 0.0000 - 3.4000 |                                | No        | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. |
| SODIUM (ppm)        |      | n/a | n/a  | 62.00       | 9.30 - 62.00    |                                | No        | n/a  |

| 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  | 0.4600                      | 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    | 1.40                        | 1 of 20 results was 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 2014) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/l) |      | n/a | n/a  | 2.7         | 2.7       | 8/2/2011                       | No        | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. MCL units are in millirem/year. Calculation for compliance with MCL is not possible unless level found is greater than 50 pCi/l. |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)     |      | 15  | 0    | 4.1         | 0.0 - 4.1 |                                | No        | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)          |      | 5   | 0    | 5.1         | 2.4 - 5.6 |                                | No        | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)       |      | n/a | n/a  | 4.1         | 0.0 - 4.1 |                                | No        | Erosion of natural deposits  |

## Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

### Contaminant Health Effects

**LEAD** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

### 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. Suamico 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

The Village of Suamico 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.