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# Village of Bellevue Waterworks

## PWS ID 40504596

### 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

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#### Important Information about Your Drinking Water and Our Water System

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Este informe contiene información 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.**

The Village of Bellevue is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you each and 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 to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. During the course of 2007, our water source changed from ground water to surface water. As of May 15, 2007 we began receiving lake water via the Central Brown County Water Authority. At **NO** time since going online have we had to use our wells to maintain our system. If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or would like to obtain a copy of the source water assessment, please contact William Balke or Glen Simonson at the Village Water Utility at 920-468-5225. For more information, the Village Board meets at 6:30 pm on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesdays of each month at 3100 Eaton Road.

#### Health Information

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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
2	Groundwater Well	970	Emergency Use Only
4	Groundwater Well	1130	Emergency Use Only
5	Purchased Surface Water	Lake Michigan	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 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.

## Definition of Terms

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 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 detected last year (2015), but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below with the actual sampling date shown.

## Disinfection By-products

Contaminant (units)	SITE	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-1	60	60	13	11		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-1	80	0	21.1	16.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-2	60	60	14	10		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-2	80	0	22.0	16.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-3	60	60	16	11		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-3	80	0	26.2	20.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	DBP-4	60	60	17	12		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	DBP-4	80	0	28.6	20.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

HAA5 (ppb)	E-5	60	60	18	11-17		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	E-5	80	0	32.2	18.3-51.2		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-5	60	60	22	17-25		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-5	80	0	43.9	29.1-58.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-10	60	60	22	18-20		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-10	80	0	43.6	31.0-58.7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-12	60	60	19	7-19		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-12	80	0	43.2	22.0-66.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Distribution System Sampling Results - Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.5890	1 of 30 results was above the action level.	8/12/14	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.90	0 of 30 results were above the action level.	8/12/14	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components with service lines and home plumbing. ***The Bellevue Water Utility has absolutely NO lead water service lines within in its system.*** We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components within the home. 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).

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

## Detected Contaminants from Purchased Surface Water - Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Antimony Total (ppb)	6	6	0.2	0.2	5/7/14	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronic, solder
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	1.0	1.0	5/29/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.020	.020	6/11/14	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	10	10	5/7/14	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories, Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.7	6/9/14	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Hardness Total (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		0.010	0.010	3/1/11	No	Common in many rocks, it is an important component of many soils, especially the clay soils where usually it is a major constituent.
Nickel (ppb)	100		0.91	0.91	5/7/14	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface water and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
Nitrate (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.44	0.44		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

### Detected Contaminants from Purchased Surface Water - Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.5	1.5	5/7/14	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

### Detected Contaminants from Purchased Surface Water - 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)
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	5.9	5.9	
Chloroform (ppb)	5.7	5.7	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	3	3	6/9/14
Sodium (ppm)	6.6	6.6	
Sulfate (ppm)	22	22	5/29/14
Chromium (ppb)	0.2	0.2	2014-2015 Manitowoc UCMR Monitoring
Chromium-6 (ppb)	0.2	0.2	2014-2015 Manitowoc UCMR Monitoring
Strontium (ppb)	120	110 - 120	2014-2015 Manitowoc UCMR Monitoring
Vanadium (ppb)	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	2014-2015 Manitowoc UCMR Monitoring
Chromium (ppb)	.61	0.23 - 0.61	2015 Bellevue UCMR Monitoring
Chromium-6 (ppb)	.27	0.12 - 0.27	2015 Bellevue UCMR Monitoring
Strontium (ppb)	140	120 - 140	2015 Bellevue UCMR Monitoring
Vanadium (ppb)	.32	0.20 - 0.32	2015 Bellevue UCMR Monitoring
Molybdenum	1.1	0.90 - 1.1	2015 Bellevue UCMR Monitoring

### Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor 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/0.3NTU. Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. In 2014, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.06 NTU. This is a continuous measurement to check for catastrophic failure of the membrane filters.