

## What is this Report?

Is our water safe? Yes, it is! Manitowoc Public Utilities' Water Department produces some of the highest quality drinking water in the nation. Last year, and years past, your tap water met and exceeded every federal and state drinking water health standard. With our commitment to providing you with useful information, this report summarizes the quality of the water provided to our customers in 2017.

As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), this "Consumer Confidence Report" details our water sources, the results of our water tests and how they compare to regulatory standards. You can count on MPU for quality water from your tap. Our results show it.

## Sources of Water

Source	Depth	Name
Groundwater	66 ft	Ranney Well #1- Collector A
Groundwater	84 ft	Ranney Well #3- Collector C
Surface Water		Lake Michigan

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please call Robert Michaelson at 686-4354.

## Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may sensibly 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).

## 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.

For more information on  
Lead Awareness visit:

<https://www.mpu.org/lead>



## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Robert Michaelson, PE at 920-686-4354. MPU's Water Department staff members are also available to answer your questions about drinking water quality and the operations of our water treatment plant. You may also attend monthly MPU Commission meetings to participate in decisions. For more information please call 920-686-4378.

## Key Accomplishments 2017

- Replaced 3,600 feet of cast iron water mains on S 10th and N 6th Streets.
- Partnered with the City of Manitowoc and the Manitowoc County Tennis Association to make improvements over and around the underground New York Water Reservoir in the Citizen Park Sports Complex.
- Celebrated 10-years of serving water to the Central Brown County Water Authority (CBCWA) with an open house and tour in October.

## 2018 Planned Activities

- Replace about 5,100 feet of water main coinciding with City street replacement projects on Dewey Street.
- Administer and distribute the \$300,000 WDNR funding for the 2018 Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement Program, to replace private lead services.

## On the Cover

Manitowoc citizens rely on clean, safe water in our daily lives. MPU puts public safety at the top of the list when it comes to planning for your water needs now and in the future.



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The 2017 Annual

# Drinking Water Quality Report



Manitowoc Public Utilities

## 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.

## 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 do this monitoring.

## Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm the filtered water is less than 0.1 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the efficiency of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single entry point turbidity measurement was 0.05 NTU.

## Health Effects for Contaminants with MCL Violations/Action Level Exceedances

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 Info

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. Manitowoc 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).

## Drinking Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
<b>Disinfection By-products</b>								
HAA5, D-26	2017	ppb	60	60	19	13 - 32	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
HAA5, D-18	2017	ppb	60	60	18	13 - 29	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
TTHM, D-26	2017	ppb	80	0	33.5	13.2 - 44.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
TTHM, D-18	2017	ppb	80	0	34.7	17.6 - 52.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Antimony	2017	ppb	6	6	0.2	0 - 0.2	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; and solder	No
Arsenic	2017	ppb	10	n/a	1	0 - 1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	No
Barium	2017	ppm	2	2	0.068	0.018 - 0.068	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	No
Cadmium	2017	ppb	5	5	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	No
Chromium	2017	ppm	100	100	1	0.0-1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Copper	2017	ppm	AL=13	1.3	0.3	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	No
Fluoride	2017	ppm	4	4	0.7	0.2 - 0.7	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	No
Lead	2017	ppb	AL=15	0	16	n/a	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nickel	2017	ppb	100	n/a	4.08	1.86 - 4.08	Naturally occurring in soils, ground & surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products	No
Nitrite (NO2-N)	2017	ppm	1	1	0.019	0.0 - 0.019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nitrate (NO3-N)	2017	ppm	10	10	1.26	0.10 - 1.26	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	No
Sodium	2017	ppm	n/a	n/a	92.20	7.46 - 92.20	N/A	No
Thallium Total	2017	ppb	2	0.5	0.6	0.0 - 0.6	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	No
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Radium, (226 + 228)	2017	(pCi/l)	5	0	1.5	1.5	Erosion of natural deposits	No
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>								
Atrazine	2017	ppb	3	3	0.1	0.0 - 0.1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	No
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Chromium-6	2015	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.22	0.18-0.22	Naturally occurring element; used in steel and other alloys; dyes, pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation	No
Strontium	2015	ppb	n/a	n/a	120	120	Naturally occurring element; commercial use in faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions	No
Sulfate	2017	ppm	n/a	n/a	109	18.10 – 110.0	Naturally occurs in mineral salts found in soil	No
Vanadium	2015	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.2-0.3	Naturally occurring elemental metal; used as a chemical intermediate and a catalyst	No
Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether	2017	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.14	0.14	Sources can occur from leaking underground/above ground fuel storage tanks, pipelines, refueling spills, auto accidents damaging the fuel tank, and consumer disposal of "old gasoline"	No
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Tetrachloroethylene	2017	ppb	5	0	0.7	0.0 - 0.7	Leaching from PVC pipes, discharge from factories and dry cleaners	No

### Data Table Definitions

**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.

**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)