

Health Information

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).

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.

Educational Information

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.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



SOURCE(S) OF WATER

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	208	Active
2	Groundwater	305	Active
3	Groundwater	262	Active

OPPORTUNITY FOR INPUT ON DECISIONS AFFECTING YOUR WATER QUALITY

The Utility Committee, comprised of the Water, Sewer, Storm, and Wastewater Treatment Plant Committee meets monthly on the second Tuesday at 7:45 AM via ZOOM. The Village Board Trustees meets on the 3rd Tuesday at 6:00 PM at the Sister Bay Liberty Grove Fire Station. All interested persons are welcome to attend. Questions regarding agenda items can be directed to the Village Administrator at (920) 854-4118.



If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or to obtain a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Megan Barnes at (920) 421-0990.

The Village of Sister Bay is an Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer. The Village of Sister Bay had prepared a service line inventory. Any written request to access the service line inventory can be emailed to kara.kroll@sisterbaywi.gov. Upon completion of the service line inventory the Village of Sister Bay has determined that there are no service lines made of lead or galvanized service lines that would be required to be removed currently present in the Village distribution system. The Village inspects customer service lines during each meter exchange.

Village of Sister Bay Annual Drinking Water Quality

2023 REPORT



Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Claim 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.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services delivered to you everyday.

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.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. COLI	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli	0	1	No	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level-Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5(ppb)	8	60	60	3	3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	8	80	0	8.0	8.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.055	0.050-0.055	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5-0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)	100		1.7000	1.4000-1.7000	No	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)	10	10	3.00	1.20-3.00	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM (ppb)	50	50	1	0-1	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	33.00	5.00-33.00	No	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.53	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	6.10	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2023)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.3	-0.6-2.3	4/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.2	0.0-1.2	4/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)	n/a	n/a	2.9	0.0-2.9	4/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l)	30	0	1.0	0.9-1.0	4/8/2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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.
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)
TCR	Total Coliform Rule

