

WHAT IS THIS REPORT?

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you 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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The Gillett Water Utility obtains groundwater from three wells. Well No. 2 is a 16-inch diameter, 245 feet deep well and Well No. 3 is a 16-inch diameter, 280 feet deep well. Well No.4 is a 12 inch in diameter and 325 feet deep. The distribution system consists of 75,399 feet of water main, 126 fire hydrants, three booster pump stations, one 97,000 gallon ground storage reservoir, one 77,000 gallon ground storage reservoir, one 75,000 gallon ground storage reservoir and one 300,000 gallon elevated storage tank.

The Gillett Water Utility has made significant improvements to the water supply system in the last 5 years in an effort to provide you with a safe and reliable water service. In 2010 the reservoir at pump house 1 was replaced as it was deteriorating and the well at pump house 1 was pulled and rehabilitated. Also in 2010, the water tower was sandblasted and painted inside and out. In 2012 new water mains on 4 streets were replaced and 3 more dead ends were looped together for improved water quality and flow. In 2012 the telemetry system was upgraded to improve system reliability. In 2013 more dead ends were looped and a few old hydrants were upgraded.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Ron Anderson at (920) 855-2315. The utility commission meets the 3rd Wednesday of every month to discuss utility items.

The Gillett Water Utility routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. Table I shows the

results of our monitoring for constituents that were detected for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. Constituents not monitored in 2014 and showing a prior detection in the last 5 calendar years are also included.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no violations. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

"All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials."

All 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 the 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).

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 system 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

Definition of Terms and Abbreviations—

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.

MFL- Million fibers per liter

MRDLG- Max residential disinfectant level goal: level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

mrem/year- Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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)

ppt- Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq- Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

TCR- Total Coliform Rule

TT- Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water



GILLETT WATER UTILITY Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2014



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Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Ron Anderson at (920) 855-2315.

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	245	Active
3	Groundwater	280	Active
4	Groundwater	325	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Ron Anderson at (920) 855-2315

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

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.

EPA Information

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.

**Table 1-

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	3	2.0-3.0	8/27/2013	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	9.7	1.0-9.7	8/27/2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	N/A	3	2.0-3.0	6/22/2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.051	.036-.051	6/22/2011	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.76	0 of 10 results were above the action level	9/14/2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.1	.1-.1	6/22/2011	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.8	0 of 10 results were above the action level	9/13/2011	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		3	0-3.0	6/22/2011	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	6.2	3.4-6.2	6/22/2011	NO	N/A
Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226+228)(pCi/l)	5	0	2.8	.7-2.8	9/8/2010	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	0	2.8	0-2.8		NO	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (n/a)	N/A	N/A	2.8	0-2.8		NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Opportunity for Input on Decisions Affecting Your Water Quality

The Utility Committee meets the 3rd Wednesday of every month at city hall.

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. Gillett 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 want 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

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon: Our 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.