

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 2007 a new transmission main was installed to connect well #3 and #4 together and connected to well #2's existing main. 8 fire hydrants and their valves were upgraded; also some dead end water mains were connected to provide better quality water on those streets. In 2009 new check valves and electronic motor controls were installed to reduce water hammer and cut cost on electric usage. In 2010 the reservoir at pumphouse 1 was replaced as it was deteriorating and the well at pumphouse 1 was pulled and rehabilitated. Also in 2010, the water tower was sandblasted and painted inside and out. In 2012 the telemetry system was upgraded to improve system reliability.

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) 855-2255.

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, 2017. Constituents not monitored in 2017 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

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 2017



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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.



Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	4	2.0-4.0	9/30/2017	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	9.3	1.0-9.3	9/30/2017	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	3.0-3.3	9/30/2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.05	.038-.050	9/30/2017	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.1	0.1-0.1	9/30/2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TETRACHLOROETHYLE(PBP)	5	0	0.4	0.0-0.4	9/30/2017	NO	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
NICKEL (ppb)	100		2.8	0.0000-2.8000	9/30/2017	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water & surface water & is often used in electroplating, stainless steel & alloy products
SODIUM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	6.3	3.40-6.30	9/30/2017	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	0.7	0.7	9/30/2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants			90th percentile	# of Results			
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.36	0 of 10 results were above the action level	9/30/2017	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.1	0 of 10 results were above the action level	9/30/2017	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits