

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(CCR)
City of Montello
Water Dept.
2015

Consumer Confidence Report 2015

Montello Waterworks

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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.

Water System Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Kohnke at (608) 297-2416. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Public Works meetings. They are held on the 2nd Thursday of every month at the Montello Municipal Building starting at 7:00pm.

Health Information

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

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, you may call the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of Water

Our groundwater is pumped into the distribution system and water tower from two deep wells of 150' and 200'. Chlorine and Fluoride is added at the source and tested daily to ensure that proper residuals are met. Water samples are taken twice a month from different locations and tested for bacteria. The source water at the wells is also tested every three months. Of the 24 distribution samples taken in 2015, no samples were reported unsafe from the State Lab of Hygiene.

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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. 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.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
4. 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.
5. 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.

Number of Contaminants Required to be tested

This table displays the number of contaminants that were required to be tested in the last five years. The CCR may contain up to five years worth of water quality results. If a water system tests annually, or more frequently, the results from the most recent year are shown on the CCR. If testing is done less frequently, the results shown on the CCR are from the past five years.

Contaminant Group	# of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants	17
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Microbiological Contaminants	3
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	1.2	1.2		No	By product of drinking water chlorination
HAAS (ppb)	60	60	0.45	0		No	By product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2015)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	n/a	1	nd-1	08/12/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.019	.018-.019	08/12/2014	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2	2-2	08/12/2014	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.1800	0 of 10 results were above the action level	08/19/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.7	.3-.7	08/12/2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	4.10	0 of 10 results were above the action level	08/19/2014	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100		0.8300	0.6200 - 0.8300	08/12/2014	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.

Nitrate (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	3.90	2.80-3.90		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic Tanks, sewage; erosion of natural products
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15.00	14.00-15.00	08/12/2014	NO	N/A

* Systems exceeding a lead and/or copper action level must take actions to reduce lead and/or copper in the drinking water. The lead and copper values represent the 90th percentile of all compliance samples collected. If you want information on the number of sites or the action taken to reduce these levels, please contact your water supply operator.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.5	1.4-1.5	08/12/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.24	.14-.48	07/27/2015	NO	N/A
BROMOFORM (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.55	.15-.53	07/27/2015	NO	N/A
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	N/A	N/A	ND	.17-.59	07/27/2015	NO	N/A
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.42	.14-.48	07/27/2015	NO	N/A
DIBROMOMETHANE (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.19	.15-.19	07/21/2010	NO	N/A

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. MCL's 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 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 picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

We are pleased to report that our water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

The Montello Water Dept. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table, along with the definition of terms, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

As you can see from the table, there were no violations to report in 2015. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some elevated levels of lead do occur. Although the table shows no violations for lead, there have been times in past tests where at least 1 out of the 13 sites tested for lead did show levels above the action level of 15 ppm. Follow up tests did, however, reveal lower levels.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 effects. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Please call our office if you have any questions.

We at the Montello Water Department work round the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank You,

Montello Water Department

Copies of this report are available at Montello City Hall, located @ 20 Underwood Ave., or mailed upon request.