

2020 Consumer Confidence Report Data

Village of Hobart Water Utility

40516982 HOBART WATERWORKS - SERVICE AREA #1
40517697 HOBART WATERWORKS - SERVICE AREA #2
40520777 HOBART WATERWORKS - SERVICE AREA #3

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.

The Village of Hobart Water Utility provides public water to three distinct service areas: Service Area 1, in the northern area of Hobart consisting of all Hobart water utilities north of Highway 54, Service Area 2 which includes all utilities between Adam Drive and Highway 54, and Service Area 3, which is all Hobart utilities south of Adam Drive. All three service areas receive their water supply from the Green Bay Water Utility which is sourced from Lake Michigan. The Village groundwater well located on Pleasant Valley Drive is maintained and used as an emergency back-up station for Service Area 1.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the **Village of Hobart at (920) 869-1011**. 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 meetings. They are held on **the 2nd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. or as needed at the Hobart Village Office unless otherwise posted**.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report or if you would like a copy of the source water assessment, please contact Jerry Lancelle, at (920) 869-3807. You may also log onto the Village of Hobart website at www.Hobart-wi.org

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).

Sources of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (In ft.)	Status	Service Area	Waterbody Name	Purchased From/PWS ID
1	Groundwater	785	Emergency	1		
2	Purchased Surface Water		Active	1	L. Michigan	Green Bay Waterworks /40503562
1	Purchased Surface Water		Active	2	L. Michigan	Ashwaubenon Waterworks / 40504563
1	Purchased Surface Water		Active	3	L. Michigan	Ashwaubenon Waterworks / 40504563

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.

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.

Definitions

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.
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)

Detected Contaminants in the Distribution System

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.

Disinfection Byproducts:

Contaminant (units)	Service Area #	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMATE (ppb)	All		10	10	3	0-7		No	
HAA5 (ppb)	1	D2	60	60	11	9-13		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	1	D1	80	0	44.4	25.9-52.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	2	D2	60	60	11	11		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	2	D4	80	0	24.0	24.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	3	D2	60	60	9	9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	3	D1	80	0	39.1	39.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper:

Contaminant (units)	Service Area #	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	1	AL=1.3	1.3	.8100	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)	1	AL=15	0	2.10	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	2	AL=1.3	1.3	.6250	0 of 5 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	2	AL=15	0	1.60	0 of 5 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	3	AL=1.3		.1570	0 of 5 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	3	AL=15		1.10	0 of 5 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Hobart 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.

Detected Contaminants from Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from Green Bay Waterworks. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, the tables below show the detected contaminants from the testing conducted by Green Bay.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ANTIMONY (ppb)	6	6	0.2	0.2	4/24/2017	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	.66	.66		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.019	0.019		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.63-0.85		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)			0.57	0.57	4/24/2017	No	
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.30		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)	15	n/a	0.8	0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	0.4	0.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	30	n/a	0.4	0.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ATRIZINE (ppb)	3	3	0.0	0		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

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 participate in this monitoring.

- **Service Area 1:**

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)
ALUMINUM (ppm)	0.006	0.006	12/10/2019
SODIUM (ppm)	8.3	8.3	
SULFATE (ppm)	21.33	20.0-22.0	
HAA5 (ppb)	11.6	6.38-11.6	2018 Green Bay UCMR 4
HAA6Br (ppb)	10.9	5.8-10.9	2018 Green Bay UCMR 4
HAA9 (ppb)	21.6	11.1-21.6	2018 Green Bay UCMR 4

- **Service Area 2 and 3:**

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2020)
ALUMINUM	0.006	0.006	12/10/2019
SODIUM (ppm)	8.3	8.3	
SULFATE (ppm)	21.33	20.2-22	
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (ppm)	2.3	1.7 - 2.3	
HAA5 (ppb)	19.2	10.6-19.2	2018 Ashwaubenon UCMR 4
HAA6Br (ppb)	9.5	8.3-9.5	2018 Ashwaubenon UCMR 4
HAA9 (ppb)	26	17.4-26	2018 Ashwaubenon UCMR 4

Turbidity Monitoring

In accordance with s. NR 810.29, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the treated surface water is monitored for turbidity to confirm that the filtered water is less than 0.1 NTU/0.3NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor for it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. During the year, the highest single, entry point turbidity measurement was 0.03 NTU. The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100 percent.