2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
HURLEY WATERWORKS PWS ID: 82601167

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

Dlaim 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.

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Gary Laguna at (715) 561-2160.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

The City of Hurley holds public monthly meetings on the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 5:00 p.m. located at the Hurley City Hall 405 5th Ave N Hurley, WI 54534.

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).

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Purchased Groundwater		Active
2	Purchased Groundwater		Active

Purchased Water

PWS ID	PWS Name
82601211	MONTREAL WATERWORKS
99801449	IRONWOOD CITY PUMPING STATION

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Gary Laguna at (715) 561-2160

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.

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.
HA and HAL	HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA.
HI	HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
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
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Term	Definition
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
PHGS	PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
RPHGS	RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice.
SMCL	Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards.
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-1	60	60	7	3 - 7		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-1	80	0	70.9	38.0 - 101.0		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-23	60	60	3	1 - 5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-23	80	0	52.8	39.8 - 54.1		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.2500	0.0200 - 0.2600	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	9/19/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.31	0.00 - 1.50	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	9/20/2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)
DIBROMOMETHANE (ppb)	0.68	0.62 - 0.68	11/16/2023
BROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	0.33	0.33	5/24/2022

Additional Health Information

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Hurley Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are

concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Hurley Waterworks (Gary Laguna at (715) 862-0585). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory by contacting the Hurley Water Utility at (715) 561-2160

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2024. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Purchased Water

Our water system purchases water from MONTREAL WATERWORKS. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from MONTREAL WATERWORKS:

City of Montreal Test Results

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.

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D2	60	60	35	19 - 44		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D2	80	0	55.6	36.0 - 68.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D21	60	60	37	21 - 48		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D21	80	0	54.6	34.0 - 56.8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.08	0.08		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.4300	0.0710 - 0.9000	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	2.00	0.00 - 2.60	0 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants with a Public Health Groundwater Standard, Health Advisory Level, or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

The following table lists contaminants which were detected in your water and that have either a Public Health Groundwater Standard (PHGS), Health Advisory Level (HAL), or a Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL), or both. There are no violations for detections of contaminants that exceed Health Advisory Levels, Public Health Groundwater Standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels are levels that do not present health concerns but may pose aesthetic problems such as objectionable taste, odor, or color. Public Health Groundwater Standards and Health Advisory Levels are levels at which concentrations of the contaminant present a health risk.

Contaminant (units)	Site	SMCL (ppm)	PHGS or HAL (ppm)	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2024)	Typical Source of Contaminant
MANGANESE (ppm)		0.05	0.3	0.01	0.00 - 0.03		Leaching from natural deposits

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances/SMCL exceedances/PHGS or HAL exceedances

Contaminant	Health Effects
MANGANESE	Drinking water with high levels of manganese may harm the nervous system. Infants and older people may be especially sensitive these effects. People over the age of 50 should stop using the water for drinking, preparing beverages and foods that use gelatin and\or pudding food products. The water should also not be given to infants or used in infant formula. Waters containing high levels of manganese may also be objectionable for taste, odor, or color.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Montreal Waterworks did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2024. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

Montreal Waterworks was required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory by logging on to the City of Montreal Website: montrealwis.com

Our water system purchases water from the IRONWOOD, MI WATER UTILITY. In addition to the detected contaminants listed above, these are the results from IRONWOOD, MI WATER UTILITY:

City of Ironwood Test Results

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	14.50	13.41	14.50	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	77.40	77.30	77.40	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.0035	0.0035	0.0035	2023	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories, Discharge from steel metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.13	0.13	0.13	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.14	0.15	0.15	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		17	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0.0	15	0	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MDRL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Samples	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (ppt)	370	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Utilizing the Gen X chemical process

Regulated Contaminant	MCL, TT, or MDRL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Year Samples	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Perfluoro butane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	420	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments
Perfluoro hexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	51	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluoro hexanoic sulfonic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	400,000	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluoro nonanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	6	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Breakdown of precursor compounds
Perfluoro octane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	16	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Firefighting foam; Discharge from electroplating facilities; Discharge and waste from industrial facilities
Perfluoro octanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	8	N/A	ND	N/A	2024	No	Discharge and waste from industrial facilities; Stain-resistant treatments

Undetected Contaminants

Contaminants	MCL, TT, or MDRL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Other Compliance

Monitoring Violations

Description	Contaminant Group	Sample Location	Compliance Period Beginning	Compliance Period Ending
DBP Monitoring/Reporting	Dbp	Distribution System	5/19/2024	5/29/2024

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the compliance period noted in the above table, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminant(s) noted, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Actions Taken

The second quarter DBP samples were taken within the compliance monitoring period on 5/21/2024. Due to a laboratory instrument over calibration range the sample became invalid. Hurley Waterworks did resample outside the compliance monitoring period on 6/13/2024 and those samples results were shown to be within the compliance levels for safe drinking water standards.

Other Drinking Water Regulations Violations

Description of Violation	Date of Violation	Date Violation Resolved
Failed to develop and report an initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements	10/17/2024	

Actions Taken

An initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements was completed and submitted on 10/18/2024. At this time, there has been no follow up from EPA.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.
Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilsons Disease should consult their personal doctor.

We failed to develop an inventory that meets all federal requirements and/or to make the inventory publicly accessible. We failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines by October 16, 2024.

Conclusion

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

This consumer confidence report will NOT be mailed directly to our customers but will be available to the public upon request by contacting our office.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly, for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses.

City of Hurley Water Utility,

Gary Laguna
Certified Operator-in-Charge