2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Hilbert Municipal Water Utility

Water System Information

We are again pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water at the most cost effective manner possible. We want you to be aware and understand the efforts that we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring that the water you consume is safe and that everyone can be rest assured that every time that a faucet is turned on, the water coming out of that faucet will meet and exceed all compliance standards.

After having a fairly quiet year last year, 2011 turned out to be quite eventful for the water utility. Our village staff and board again "struck gold" and thought out of the box to make the new municipal well a reality. After having difficulty digging the new well the first time, the village found a very creative way to bring this project back to the forefront. In our TID District #1, we have been running at a huge positive cash flow for the last several years and had built up a sizable cash reserve. In reviewing this district project plan, it was found that the area where the well was to be located was within these district boundaries. Because of the location of the proposed well and because this type of project is an eligible project, we were able to utilize these funds to begin drilling a new well. As of the end of 2011, the digging of the well had begun and it is anticipated that the entire project, including a new well house building will be completed in 2012. You may ask yourself why doing this project in this manner is such a big deal. Because of utilizing these TID funds, we are able to complete this $500,000+ project without raising the water rates. As we continue to look to the future, we will take this same type of stance in looking at projects and finding ways to finance them and still keeping water rates in check.

What exactly does this report mean to you? The village is continually striving to ensure that all of our residents receive the best quality water at the most reasonable costs. **We are pleased to announce that this report will show that our drinking water is safe and meets both federal and state requirements.**

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Charles A Fochs at (920) 853-3556. Also please remember that all staff and village board are available to address any issues or concerns that you may have or to listen to your ideas to make the utility more efficient. The village board holds their regular board meetings at 7 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the village hall. These meetings are open to the public for you to attend and participate in the operation of the utility.

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	Groundwater	78	Active
2	Groundwater	110	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact Charles A Fochs at (920) 853-3556

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.

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
Disinfection Byproducts	2
Inorganic Contaminants	18
Microbiological Contaminants	1
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	29
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	16	4- 16		NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	42.0	16.9-42.0		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	6	5- 6		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.150	.120-.150		NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.691	0 of 20 results were above the action level.		NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.2	.2		NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	10.00	2 of 20 results were above the action level.		*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	25.00	22.00-25.00		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 actions taken to reduce these levels, please contact your water supply operator.

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	1.9	1.2- 1.9	04/06/2009	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2011)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	13.00	5.30-13.00		NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.28	.23-.28		NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	24.00	9.20-24.00		NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.70	2.20-4.70		NO	n/a

Additional Health Information

While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for **arsenic**, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. 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 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 want all residents and businesses to know that if there is anything in this report that you do not understand or if you have any comments, concerns, etc. about our water system, please do not hesitate to contact us. Be rest assured that we want all users of our water system to be informed about the utility and want everyone to feel at ease and be comfortable with the quality of our water system. We want everyone to know that the village is strongly committed to providing everyone with the best possible water system.

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