2012 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 a very eventful 2011 year, 2012 did not disappoint. We continued with our well project and ended up constructing a well house building during 2012. The new well #4 went online on 1/7/13 which will help the village to be able to meet the demands for water for several years to come. The only downside to the project was that the actual costs of the well and well building did exceed original estimates. Even with this issue, we are able to complete the project without the requirement to increase water rates. In the future, we are also going to be moving to a radio read system for water meters. The current meters that we are using are no longer being constructed. We do have enough meters and parts to operate under using our current meters but we will eventually be forced to move to the radio read systems eventually. The upside of moving to the radio read meters is that the readings will be more real-time which will greatly assist the village and residents in detecting leaks more efficiently. This will not only save the utility money, it will also save the customers money because they will no longer have to pay for larger undetected leaks. The one downside to the project is that the total cost has been estimated at over $80,000. The utility has been planning for this project for the last couple of years and will be in a position to complete the project without having to raise the water rates to pay for it.

What exactly does this report mean to you? The village is continually striving to ensure that all of our customers 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 of the staff and village board members 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	Perm. Abandoned as of 1/9/13
2	Groundwater	110	Active
4	Groundwater	63	Active as of 1/7/13

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 2012)**	**Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	16	4- 16	08/01/2011	No	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	42.0	16.9-42.0	08/01/2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	5	5	03/22/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.120	.120	03/22/2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.903	0 of 10 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	03/22/2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	3.60	1 of 10 results were above the action level.		*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)	10	10	.52	nd- .52		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	22.00	22.00	03/22/2011	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 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)	5	0	1.9	1.9	04/06/2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2012)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	13.00	5.30-13.00	08/01/2011	No	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.28	.23-.28	08/01/2011	No	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	24.00	9.20-24.00	08/01/2011	No	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.70	2.20-4.70	08/01/2011	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. 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.
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 of our customers to know that if there is anything in this report that you do not understand of if you have any comments or questions, concerns, etc. about the 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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