

## *2010 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.

This past year was a very quiet year for the water utility as far as improvement projects. Because of work done on the westside development in our Tax Increment District #2, we were unable to spend a large amount of monies on main improvements in 2010. We are exploring moving to a more automated system as far as water meter readings are concerned. With the changing technology, they are phasing out the type of water meter that we currently use. We are looking at a couple of different systems. They both would greatly reduce the time needed for reading water meters. One system would capture meter readings while the employee drives down the street. The other system would be more advanced and take constant readings which would be electronically loaded into the computer system. The advantage of the second system is that readings would be real time which would greatly help both the utility and the consumer in detecting possible leaks. This system is more expensive and has not been around awhile. Be rest assured that the village will look at all options and choose the best system that will service our utility and you the customer without saddling our utility with excessive costs. We also are continually seeking grant funds and have budgeted funds to a reserve for the new well.

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. As always, our village board is available to represent you with any issues that you may have or to listen to ideas to make the utility more efficient. The board holds regular board meetings at 7 p.m. on the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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	16
Microbiological Contaminants	1
Radioactive Contaminants	3
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides	23
Unregulated Contaminants	4
Volatile Organic Contaminants	20

### Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	60	60	20	4- 20	09/09/2008	NO	
TTHM (ppb)	80	0	50.8	37.3-50.8	09/09/2008	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)	10	n/a	6	5- 6	09/09/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	.120	.084-.120	09/09/2008	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CADMIUM (ppb)	5	5	.2	.2- .2	09/09/2008	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
CHROMIUM (ppb)	100	100	3	3- 3	09/09/2008	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	.4800	0 of 10 results were above the action level.	07/29/2008	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	.3	.2- .3	09/09/2008	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	8.70	1 of 10 results was above the action level.	07/29/2008	*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
NICKEL (ppb)	100		3.8000	3.3000-3.8000	09/09/2008	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products.
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	23.00	18.00-23.00	09/09/2008	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 2010)	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 2010)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	15.00	12.00-15.00	09/09/2008	NO	n/a
BROMOFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	.46	.29-.46	09/09/2008	NO	n/a
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	31.00	20.00-31.00	09/09/2008	NO	n/a
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	4.80	4.50-4.80	09/09/2008	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.

## Hilbert Municipal Water Utility