

2014 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 main and constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. As stated last year, we have undertaken several bigger projects to ensure that we will continue to provide safe and abundant drinking water for our residents for many years to come. Since Well #1 went online, it has continued to develop and we have actually been able to increase the flow out of this well. Our goal is that the area where the water comes from will continue to develop and we will be able to continue to increase the flow coming from the well. We did complete the water meter replacement project in 2014 as anticipated. This new system has been a wonderful tool for our water utility. There have already been several leaks that have been detected in a much more timely manner than had been in the past. The customers that have experienced leaks have been impressed with the timing of noticing them compared to previously. They have been quite happy and it has not only saved them some money in their billings but also has preserved this cherished resource of safe drinking water. **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. The Village Board meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. at the village hall located at 26 N. 6th St. These meetings are always open to the public to allows you to stay abreast of the activities being undertaken by the water utility and allows for your input on decisions being made.

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 01/09/13
2	Groundwater	110	Active
4	Groundwater	65	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.

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.

Term	Definition
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.

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.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Count of Positives	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Coliform (TCR)	presence of coliform bacteria in >=5% of monthly samples	0	1	No	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	D-1	60	60	11	11		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-1	80	0	48.5	48.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	D-2	60	60	9	9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	D-2	80	0	34.9	34.9		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
ARSENIC (ppb)		10	n/a	7	5 - 7		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.130	0.000 - 0.130		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.4	0.4 - 0.4		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	25.00	23.00 - 25.00		No	n/a
THALLIUM TOTAL (ppb)		2	0.5	0.2	0.2 - 0.2		No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	1.0370	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	32.00	2 of 10 results were above the action level.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l)		15	0	2.2	0.0 - 2.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	2.2	1.1 - 2.5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a)		n/a	n/a	2.2	0.0 - 2.2		No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2014)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
TOLUENE (ppm)		1	1	0.0001	0.0000 - 0.0002		No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Health effects for any contaminants with MCL violations/Action Level Exceedances

Contaminant Health Effects

LEAD Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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.

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. Hilbert 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.

Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2014. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.

We want all of our customers to know that if there is anything in this report that you do not understand or if you have any comments, 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 will continue to be strongly committed to providing everyone with the best possible water system and the most reasonable costs available to them.

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