

# VILLAGE OF GLENWOOD

## WATER QUALITY REPORT

### 2013

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**THE VILLAGE OF GLENWOOD'S WATER IS SAFE.** In 1996, the U.S. Congress and the president amended the Safe Drinking Act. They added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver an annual water quality report to their customers. This report is known as a consumer confidence report.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all UESPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its surface water supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level. The village did have one monitoring violation that is included in this report. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Patrick McAneney, Public Works at (708) 757-2314.

You are also welcome to attend the Village Board meetings which are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Village Hall located at One Asselborn Way.

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#### HOW WE GET OUR WATER

Glenwood's source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water, purchased from Hammond, Indiana. The water is treated and pumped into Hammond's distribution system. The City of Chicago Heights lake line receives the water at 172<sup>nd</sup> and State Line Road in Hammond. The water then flows to a booster station located at Paxton Avenue and 175<sup>th</sup> Street in Lansing, Illinois.

This station boosts the water through the lake line, providing water to Thornton and Glenwood, on its way to Chicago Heights.

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#### EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

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. 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 system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk to infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants as well as potential health effects are available form:

**USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**

The state requires us to monitor for Certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Possible contaminants consist of:

- ❖ **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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- ❖ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- ❖ **Radioactive contaminants**, Which may 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, USEPA 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 must provide the same protection for public health. In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included for your review several tables. The table will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

**REQUIRED CONSUMER  
CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)  
STATEMENT ADDRESSING LEAD  
IN DRINKING WATER**

"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. Village of Glenwood 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

1. Our source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water, located in Hammond, Indiana.
2. The following contaminants were not detected in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system.
  - a. Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)
  - b. Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's)
  - c. Any Unregulated Contaminants
3. IOC detected were as follows:
  - a. Fluoride ranged from 0.3 to 2.0 mg/L
  - b. Sodium 12.0 mg/L
4. Turbidity Levels at the entry point to the Distribution System were as follows:
  - a. 0.04 - 0.15 NTU's
  - b. 100% of our samples were equal to or less than 0.30 NTU's

**DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS**

|                               | DATE TESTED | UNIT | MAXIMUM<br>ALLOWED (MCL) | GOAL<br>(MCLG) | DETECTED<br>LEVEL | RANGE OF<br>VALUES TESTED |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b> |             |      |                          |                |                   |                           |
| Total Organic Halides (TOX)   | 1998        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 47.1              | nd - 76                   |
| Disinfectant Residual         | 2013        | mg/L | n/a                      | n/a            | 1.5               | 1.1 - 2.3                 |
| <b>CONTAMINANTS</b>           |             |      |                          |                |                   |                           |
| Total Haloacetic Acids        | 2013        | mg/L | n/a                      | n/a            | 6.0               | 2.6 - 6.1                 |
| Total Haloketones             | 1998        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 0.2               | nd - 0.9                  |
| Chloral Hydrate               | 1998        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 1.1               | 0.6 - 2.1                 |
| Total Haloacetoneitriles      | 1998        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 0.4               | nd - 1.8                  |
| <b>THM 4</b>                  |             |      |                          |                |                   |                           |
| Bromodichloromethane          | 2013        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 7.0               | 3.7 - 8.8                 |
| Bromoform                     | 2013        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | nd                | nd - 2.1                  |
| Chloroform                    | 2013        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 6.8               | 2.9 - 11                  |
| Dibromochloromethane          | 2013        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 4.1               | 2.3 - 6.7                 |
| Cyanogen Chloride             | 1998        | ppb  | n/a                      | n/a            | 0.772             | 0.372 - 1.36              |

## ***Non-detected Contaminants***

The following table includes contaminants monitored for, but not detected in the most recent sampling. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, monitoring has indicated that these contaminants were not present in the water supply. In some cases, if a contaminant is not detected in a water supply, monitoring can be reduced to once every three or six years.

### ***-Definition of Terms-***

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** *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.*

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** *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.*

**Level Found:** *This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.*

**Date of Sample:** *If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.*

**nd:** *Not detectable at testing limits.*

**n/a:** *Not applicable.*

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| <i>Contaminant (unit of measurement)<br/>Typical Source of Contaminant</i>  | <i>MCLG</i> | <i>MCL</i> | <i>Level found</i> | <i>Date of Sample</i> |
|---|-------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Microbial Contaminants</b><br><b>TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (# pos/mo)</b><br>Naturally present in the environment. | 0           | >1         | nd                 | 01/13 - 12/13         |
| <b>FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo)</b><br>Human and animal fecal waste.                                       | 0           | 0          | nd                 | 01/13 - 12/13         |

## Violations Table

| <b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>   |                        |                      |  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |                        |                      |  |
| <b>Violation Type</b>  | <b>Violation Begin</b> | <b>Violation End</b> | <b>Violation Explanation</b>   |
| Monitoring, Routine (DBP) Major  | 06/01/2013             | 08/31/2013           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated |

| <b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>  |                        |                      |  |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |                        |                      |  |
| <b>Violation type</b>  | <b>Violation Begin</b> | <b>Violation End</b> | <b>Violation Explanation</b>   |
| Monitoring, Routine (DBP) Major  | 06/01/2013             | 08/31/2013           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated |

### **-Definition of Terms-**

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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.

**Level Found:** This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

**Range of Detections:** This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

**Date of Sample:** If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**nd:** Not detectable at testing limits.

**n/a:** Not applicable.

## Detected Contaminants

### Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2002 (collected in 2002 unless noted)

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 07/2011

| Lead MCLG | Lead Action Level (AL) | Lead 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Lead AL | Copper MCLG | Copper Action Level (AL) | Copper 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Copper AL | Likely Source Of Contamination                                       |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 0 ppb     | 15 ppb                 | 5 ppb                | 0                    | 1.3 ppm     | 1.3 ppm                  | 0.155 ppm              | 0                      | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Date Sampled: 01/2013 – 12/2013

| Regulated Contaminants                              | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Unit of Measurement | MCLG                   | MCL      | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant              |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|-----------|---|
| <b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> |                        |                          |                     |                        |          |           |   |
| Chlorine  | 0.8                    | 0.1 - 2.4                | ppm                 | MRDLG = 4              | MRDL = 4 | No        | Water additive used to control microbes.  |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)                       | 4                      | 0 - 6                    | ppb                 | Not goal for the total | 60       | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)                       | 14                     | 10. – 17.9               | ppb                 | Not goal for the total | 80       | No        | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

| Contaminant (unit of measurement)<br>Typical Source of Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|--|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
|--|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|

## Monitoring Data Provided By Parent Supply (Hammond, IN.)

| Contaminant (unit) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of detections | Date of sample | Typical source of contaminant |
|--------------------|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|--------------------|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|

**The following contaminants were detected in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system.**

### Surface Water Treatment

|                 |     |           |         |              |            |             |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| TURBIDITY (NTU) | n/a | 5 NTU max | 0.30NTU | 0.04-0.15NTU | 1/13-12/13 | Soil runoff |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|---------|--------------|------------|-------------|

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

### Inorganic Contaminants

|                |   |   |     |                 |            |   |
|----------------|---|---|-----|-----------------|------------|---|
| FLOURIDE (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.3 to 2.0 mg/L | 1/13-12/13 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories |
|----------------|---|---|-----|-----------------|------------|---|

|              |     |     |           |     |            |     |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| SODIUM (ppm) | n/a | n/a | 12.0 mg/L | n/a | 1/13-12/13 | n/a |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|------------|-----|

### Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

|                        |     |     |     |                |            |   |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------------|---|
| DISINFECTANT RESIDUE   | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1.5 – 2.1 mg/L | 1/13-12/13 | By product of drinking water chlorination |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS | n/a | n/a |     | 3.2 – 6.1mg/L  | 1/13-12/13 | By product of drinking water chlorination |

**The following contaminants were not detected in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system.**

- a. Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's)
- b. Any Unregulated Contaminants
- c. Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)

## Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

### *2013 Non-detected Contaminants*

The following table includes contaminants monitored for, but not detected in the most recent sampling. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, monitoring has indicated that these contaminants were not present in the water supply. In some cases, if a contaminant is not detected in a water supply, monitoring can be reduced to once every three or six years.

| <i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of found Sample</i>                                 | <i>MCLG</i> | <i>MCL</i> | <i>Level found</i> | <i>Date of Sample</i> |
|---|-------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Microbial Contaminants</b><br>FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo)<br>Human and animal fecal waste. | 0           | 0          | 2.04%              | 02/04/2008            |

Unit of Measurement - # pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month

**Village of Glenwood  
One Asselborn Way  
Glenwood, IL 60425**

PRST STD  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
PERMIT NO. 1  
GLENWOOD, IL

# **POSTAL CUSTOMER GLENWOOD, IL 60425**

## **Who do I contact for water questions, problems or emergencies?**

### **Water Emergencies**

Department of Public Works  
E-Com

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mon – Fri  
After hours, weekends, holidays

757-2317  
799-6403

Water questions/problems:

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mon – Fri

757-2317

Water billing questions:

Village Hall  
1 Asselborn Way

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mon – Fri

757-2317

## **VILLAGE OF GLENWOOD**

### **Department of Public Works**

### **2013 Water Quality Report**



# Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

### Monitoring Requirement Not Met for IL0311050

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

*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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 6/13 to 8/13 we did not monitor or test or did not complete all monitoring or testing for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

**What should I do?** Nothing

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant           | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were or will be taken |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Haloacetic Acids      | 1                           | 0                       | 6/13-8/13                               | 11/13                              |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 1                           | 0                       | 6/13-8/13                               | 11/13                              |

**What Happened?** Sample bottles were not sent out by the lab, so the samples were missed.

**What is being done?** We are now on a schedule and have received all future bottles.

For more information, please contact Patrick McAneney at 708-757-2314 or One Asselborn Way, Glenwood, IL 60425

*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). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

The samples before and after the missed samples were tested within the limits.

|   |                            |                          |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| This notice is being sent to you by Village of Glenwood | Water System ID# IL0311050 | Date Distributed 06/2014 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|



## Other Consumer Water Concerns



### **Why is the water sometimes cloudy?**

Increased levels of dissolved oxygen in colder water causes this to happen. During the winter months, the water may appear “cloudy” when drawn from the tap. The water will clear, from the bottom up, as it warms.

### **What causes low water pressure?**

**Frequently, low pressure is due to plumbing fixture problems in the home. A few simple checkpoints may solve the problem:**

1. Make sure all water valves are fully open and operational;
2. Inspect and clean all faucet aerators;
3. Physically bypass your water softener if you have discontinued using it.
4. Call Public Works at 757-2317 if the problem is not corrected.

### **What is the pink stuff in my bathroom?**

Pink residue is less likely a problem associated with water quality than with naturally occurring airborne bacteria, and is also affected by the homeowner’s cleaning habits. The bacteria produces a pinkish film and sometimes a dark gray film on surfaces that are regular moist, including toilet bowls, showerheads, sink drains, tiles, and even in their pets water bowls. This bacteria (*SERRATIA MARCESCENS*) thrive on moisture, dust and phosphates and are widely distributed, having been found naturally in soil, food, and also in animals. Many times the pinkish film appears during and after new construction or remodeling activities. **What to do.** The best solution to keep these surfaces free from the bacterial film is continual cleaning. A chlorine compound is best, but use care to avoid scratching the fixtures, which will make them even more susceptible to bacteria. Chlorine bleach can be periodically stirred into toilet tank and flushed into the bowl itself as the tank refills more bleach can be added.