

VILLAGE OF GLENWOOD

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2012

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 or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. 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 7:00 p.m. in the Village Hall located at One Asselborn Way.

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 172nd and State Line Road in Hammond. The water then flows to a booster station located at Paxton Avenue and 175th 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.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 0.0 to 1.4 mg/L
 - b. Sodium 12.0 mg/L
4. Turbidity Levels at the entry point to the Distribution System were as follows:
 - a. 0.14 NTU's
 - b. 100% of our samples were equal to or less than 0.30 NTU's

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

	DATE TESTED	UNIT	MAXIMUM ALLOWED (MCL)	GOAL (MCLG)	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF VALUES TESTED
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Total Organic Halides (TOX)	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	47.1	nd - 76
Disinfectant Residual	2011	mg/L	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.1 - 2.3
CONTAMINANTS						
Total Haloacetic Acids	2011	mg/L	n/a	n/a	4.7	1.2 - 5.8
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 Haloacetonitriles	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.4	nd - 1.8
THM 4						
Bromodichloromethane	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	5.8	3.7 - 8.8
Bromoform	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.08	nd - 2.1
Chloroform	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	7.1	2.9 - 11
Dibromochlormethane	1998	ppb	n/a	n/a	4.2	2.3 - 6.7
Cyanogen Chloride						
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.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Date of Sample
Microbial Contaminants				
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (# pos/mo) Naturally present in the environment.	0	>1	nd	
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	0	nd	
Unregulated Contaminants				
BROMOFORM (ppb) Discharge from manufacturing plants; Used to dissolve dirt and grease.	n/a	n/a	nd	
Additional Contaminants				
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	n/a	nd	
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	n/a	nd	
DIBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	n/a	nd	
Unit of Measurement - Definition ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter # pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month				
Additional Contaminants				
DICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	2.050	1.500 - 2.600		
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	2.800	1.800 - 3.800		

Violations Table

No Violations in 2011

The violation was due to not taking a repeat sample within the 24hr period. The samples were taken 2 weeks later and passed. The original sample period was June 6th, 2007 and repeat samples were not taken until July 19, 2007. A public notice was hand delivered to Glenwood residence on September 5th, 2008. All samples for 2011 have been taken according to all rules and regulations and have all passed.

-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: 01/2011 – 12/2011

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	1.3	0.8492 - 1.523	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7	6.9 - 6.9	ppb	Not goal for the total	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	40	40.6 – 40.6	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) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample
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Unregulated Contaminants

BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	n/a	7.400	6.000-10.000		8/12/04
CHLOROFORM (ppb) Used as solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers	n/a	n/a	9.100	4.000-14.000		8/12/04
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb) Used as a chemical reagent; An intermediate in organic synthesis.	n/a	n/a	3.800	3.000-5.000		8/12/04

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

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Date of sample	Typical source of contaminant
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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	0.14	N/D		Soil runoff
TURBIDITY (NTU)	n/a		100%	less than 0.30 NTU		Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.

Inorganic Contaminants

FLOURIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.0	0.0 to 1.4 mg/L		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		n/a

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

DISINFECTANT RESIDULE	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1 – 2.3 mg/L		By product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	n/a	n/a		1.2 – 5.8mg/L		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.

2011 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.

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

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