

Village of Beecher - 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Source of Drinking Water

BEECHER

IL1970050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by BEECHER is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Harold "Bud" Cowger

Phone 708-946-3636

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

<p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</li> <li>- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.</li> <li>- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</li> <li>- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.</li> <li>- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</li> </ul>
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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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 3 (00399)	GW	_____	1 BLK S CHURCH RD
WELL 4 (00832)	GW	_____	620 Gould Street
WELL 5 (01750)	GW	_____	APPROX 1250FT N OF CHURCH RD, 3032 FT E OF DIXIE HWY - 1455 Rolling Pass

## Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call our water operator at 708-946-3636. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: BEECHER To determine Beecher's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there are eight potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Beecher's Community Water Supply. These include a treated wood/lumber yard, a pesticide retail sales, one fertilizer retail sales, a fire station, a private well, one below ground fuel storage tank, and two above ground fuel storage tanks. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated several sites with on-going remediation that might be of concern. The susceptibility determination for this community water supply is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and available hydrogeologic data on the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Beecher Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. The land use within the wellhead protection area was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential and commercial properties.

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

**Lead and Copper**

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sites Over		Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					AL	AL			
Copper	09/24/2013	1.3	1.3	0.04	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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. 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

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.

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

<u>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Chlorine	12/31/2015	0.8	0.7 - 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>								
Barium	2015	0.02	0.011 - 0.02	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	1.35	0.761 - 1.35	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2015	0.34	0.24 - 0.34		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2015	5.3	2.2 - 5.3	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.03	0 - 0.03	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2015	59	58 - 59			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>								
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	0.842	0.65 - 0.842	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2015	2.98	0.489 - 2.98	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

NOTE: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

**VIOLATION SUMMARY**

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2015. Due to the favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics, and inventory of potential source of contamination, our water supply was issued a vulnerability waiver renewal.