



## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2016

### Village of Monee

**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. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2016. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below. Copies of this report will not be mailed directly to customers, but are available upon request. You may view and download a PDF version of this report at [www.villageofmonee.org/CCR2016](http://www.villageofmonee.org/CCR2016)**

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

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
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The Village of Monee is pleased to report that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2016.

Before we begin listing our unique water quality characteristics, here are some important facts you should know to help have a basic understanding of drinking water in general.

#### **Sources of Drinking Water**

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

Our source of water is ground water from two municipal wells, one on South Chestnut Road, the other on West Court Street, both of which draw water from the Silurian Dolomite Aquifer.

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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

#### **Other Facts about Drinking Water**

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).

#### **Source Water Assessments**

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

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. Dates, times and locations of meetings can be found at [www.villageofmonee.org](http://www.villageofmonee.org). 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 the Monee Village Hall or call our operator at 708-534-8306. 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>.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey Report, published in 1994 by the Illinois EPA, eleven potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Monee wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the source water used by Monee Wells #3 and #4 is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including; monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point into the distribution system; and the available hydrogeological data on the wells.

### 2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| AL    | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.   |
| Avg   | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| MCL   | Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.  |
| MRDL  | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.   |
| MRDLG | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.                                    |
| N/A   | Not Applicable  |
| NTU   | Nephelometric Turbidity Units   |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter ( a measure of radioactivity)  |
| ppb   | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.  |
| ppm   | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.  |
| TT    | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  |

| Coliform Bacteria | MCLG | Total Coliform MCL  | Highest Number of Positive Samples | Fecal Coliform or E. coli MCL   | Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination       |
|-------------------|------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
|                   | 0    | MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). > 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month). | 0                                  | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive | 0   | N         | Naturally present in the environment |

### Lead and Copper

|        | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Copper | 09/20/2016   | 1.3  | 1.3               | .38                         | 0               | ppm   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead   | 09/20/2016   | 0    | 15                | 1.2                         | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.                                  |

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. The Village of Monee 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>.

## Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL      | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine                                | 12/31/2016      | 0.8                    | 0.6-1.2                  | MRDLG = 4             | MRDL = 4 | ppm   | N         | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)            | 08/09/2016      | .57                    | 0.57-0.57                | No goal for the total | 80       | Ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

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.

| Inorganic Contaminants                  | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic                                 | 1/20/2015       | 6.5                    | 5.4-6.5                  | 0    | 10  | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                    |
| Barium                                  | 1/20/2015       | .024                   | .020-.024                | 2    | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Flouride                                | 12/15/2015      | 1.02                   | .882-1.02                | 4    | 4   | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Iron                                    | 07/16/2016      | 1.9                    | 0.28-1.9                 | N/A  | 1.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Manganese                               | 1/20/2015       | 13                     | 13-13                    | 150  | 150 | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Sodium                                  | 1/20/2015       | 36                     | 34-36                    | N/A  | N/A | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.  |
| Radiological Contaminants               | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Combined Radium 226/228                 | 4/14/2015       | 2.15                   | 2.15-2.15                | 0    | 5   | pCi/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium | 4/14/2015       | 5.75                   | 5.75-5.75                | 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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.

### Violation Summary Table

No violations were recorded for calendar year 2016.

| Contaminant or Program         | Violation Type | Violation Duration Start Date – End date | Violation Explanation |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| No Violations                  |                |  |                       |
| Health Effects (if applicable) |                |  |                       |
| Actions we took:               |                |  |                       |

| Contaminant or Program         | Violation Type | Violation Duration Start Date – End date | Violation Explanation |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
|                                |                |  |                       |
| Health Effects (if applicable) |                |  |                       |
| Actions we took:               |                |  |                       |