



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2024

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 2024. 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. Paper 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/CCR2024

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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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 three municipal wells, all 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. 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.

2024 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.

Lead and Copper								
Range of copper results: 0.026 – 0.980 ppm								
Range of lead results: 0.00 – 3.40 ppb								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	.84	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2024	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Monee’s Service Line Inventory can be viewed at: <https://www.villageofmonee.org/415/Service-Line-Material-Inventory>

View Monee’s most recent lead and copper sample results here: <https://www.villageofmonee.org/449/Lead-and-Copper-Sample-Results-2024>

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Monee Public Works at 708-534-8306. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	0.8	0.4-2.0	MRD LG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1.22	1.22-1.22	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	1.84	1.84-1.84	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic –	2024	8	5.0-8.0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.043	0.02-0.043	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.869	0.381-0.869	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2024	1.9	0.4-1.9	N/A	1.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA, however, the state regulates.
Manganese	2024	17	13-17	150	150	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits. This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA, however, the state regulates.
Sodium	2024	34	30-34	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2024	0.017	0.0-0.017	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA, however, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	7/5/2023	1.413	1.413-1.413	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	1/24/2023	5.1	5	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

Arsenic			
Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Sampling for this contaminant were collected within the required sampling period, however results were not reported to IEPA within the required timeframe.
What should I do?	There is nothing you need to do at this time.		
What happened? What is being done?			Sampling for this contaminant were collected within the required sampling period, however results were not reported to IEPA within the required timeframe. No further action required.
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.			

Iron			
Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Sampling for this contaminant were collected within the required sampling period, however results were not reported to IEPA within the required timeframe.
What should I do?	There is nothing you need to do at this time.		
What happened? What is being done?			Sampling for this contaminant were collected within the required sampling period, however results were not reported to IEPA within the required timeframe. No further action required.
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.			