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Village of Volo Consumer Confidence Report Water Quality 2009

Introduction

In 1996, the U.S. Congress and the President amended the Safe Drinking Water Act mandating all community public water systems to deliver an annual water quality report to its customers.

A Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was created to assist in educating the public regarding their drinking water. The report includes basic information on the source of water, the levels of any contaminant detected in the water, compliance with State and Federal water rules, as well as some brief education material.

The guiding principle behind CCR's is that all people have the right to know what is in their drinking water and where it comes from. Educated consumers will help protect the drinking water sources and assist with system wide conservation during those critical times.

Source of Drinking water

The Village of Volo uses groundwater provided by three wells drilled deep into an aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water.

Well #1 is located next to the well house and is 750' deep. Well #2 is located on the northeast side of the Home Depot site and is approximately 1,012' deep. Well #3 is located west of the well house and is approximately 1,250' deep. All three wells are active and can provide the primary source of water. Well #1 pumps 500 gpm, Well #2 pumps 250 gpm, and Well #3 pumps 700 gpm. Water pumped from the well is chemically treated with chlorine for bacteriological disinfection and fluoride for dental care. The State mandates a minimum chlorine residual of .5 mg/l and a minimum fluoride residual of .9 mg/l. Water pressure is generated by a 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank located at the well house site.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards. We are able to report that the system had no violations of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. Water samples over the past few years have been analyzed for Inorganic Compounds (IOC), Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), lead and copper as well as other contaminants.

In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included some tables for your review. The tables will give you a better picture of any contaminants detected in your water, and the contaminants that were tested for, but not detected.

Water Quality Data

(See attachments)

Conclusion

The Village of Volo water system is operated and maintained by Manhard Consulting, Ltd within the rules and regulations of the State. The IEPA makes yearly inspections of the system to ensure proper operations.

If you have any questions, or we can be of assistance, please contact our office at 847.634.5550.

Manhard Consulting, Ltd.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Volo

IL0971770

For more information regarding this report contact:

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008

The source of drinking water used by Volo is Ground Water

Name Village of Volo

Phone 847.740.6982

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

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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 (01341)	GW		E OF RT 59 AND HARTIGAN
WELL 2 (01342)	GW		IS 450 FT E OF WELL 1
WELL 3 (01664)	GW		IS 500 FT N OF WELL 1

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 City Hall or call our water operator at 847.634.5550. 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 Drinking Water

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
 ----- 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/25/2007	1.3	1.3	0.099	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/25/2007	0	15	1.35	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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.

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.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
 not applicable.

na: not applicable.
 Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		1.3	1 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *	07/09/2007	1.83	1.83 - 1.83	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/19/2006	2.3	2.3 - 2.3	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/19/2006	0.95	0.95 - 0.95	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	07/19/2006	0.16	0.16 - 0.16		1.0	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	07/19/2006	54000	54000 - 54000			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228		4	0.7 - 4.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium		4	1.1 - 4.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	09/15/2005	0.01043	0.01043 - 0.01043	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.