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ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



 **Shorewood**
I L L I N O I S

Public Participation Opportunities

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 Village Board meets on the second and fourth Tuesday each month at 7 pm.

You can also contact William Cerney Jr., Municipal Utilities Foreman,
call (815) 553-2320 or email to bcerney@vil.shorewood.il.us.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (815) 553- 2320 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 Positive Monthly Sample | 1 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

| Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) | Sample Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| Chlorine | 12/31/15 | 1 | 1 - 1 | 4 | 4 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | 2015 | 1 | 0 - 1.29 | No goal for total | 60 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|---|
| Barium | 0.0644 | 0.0644 - 0.0644 | 2 | 2 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 0.915 | 0.915 - 0.915 | 4 | 4.0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Iron | 0.116 | 0.116 - 0.116 | NA | 1.0 | N | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. however the state regulates Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | 63.7 | 63.7 - 63.7 | NA | NA | N | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration. |

Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 3 | 0.8 - 4 | 0 | 5 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 7 | 0 - 6.9 | 0 | 15 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

Lead and Copper

| Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) | Dates of Sampling | Violation (Y/N) | 90th Percentile Result | # Sites Exceeding AL | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| Copper (ppm) | 2015 | N | 0.305 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Definitions

To help you better understand the terms used in these tables, we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg - regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ETDS - entrance to the water distribution system

LAAMRR - lowest annual average monthly removal ratio

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MGLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

MRR - monthly removal ratios

NA - not applicable

ND - means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - measurement for the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight water sample.

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Some Interesting Water Facts

- If you choose to drink your daily recommended 8 glasses of water per day from commercially bottled water, it can cost you more than \$1,400 dollars per year. Your water costs \$4.20 per 1,000 gallons at current village of Shorewood rates. Drinking the recommended eight 8oz. glasses of water per day from the tap will cost you less than 64 cents per year.
- Only 3% of Earth's water is fresh water. 97% of the water on Earth is salt water. The water found at the Earth's surface in lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, and swamps makes up only 0.3% of the world's fresh water. (EPA)
- In 1900, 25,000 American's died of typhoid. By 1960, thanks to the use of chlorine in water treatment, that number dropped to 20 (Florida Water Environmental Association).
- A typical garden hose can deliver 50 gallons of water in just 5 minutes.
- Americans use more water each day by flushing the toilet than they do by showering or any other activity. (Florida Water Environmental Association)
- More than 25% of bottled water comes from municipal water supply, the same place that tap water comes from. (Readers Digest)



2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

The Village of Shorewood is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2014, and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tapwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemical, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

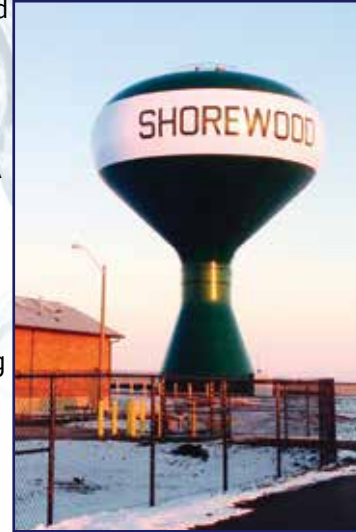
The source of drinking water used by the Village of Shorewood is ground water.

Source Water Assessment

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 Bill Cerney, Jr. at (815) 553-2320. 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 1991 by the Illinois EPA, five potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Shorewood's wells.

Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Under-ground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediations which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the source water produced from Shorewood Wells #4, #5, #6 and #7 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 to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeological data on the wells.



| Source Water Name | Type of Water | Report Status |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Well 4 (20353) | GW | OPER |
| Well 5 (00641) | GW | OPER |
| Well 6 (00751) | GW | OPER |
| Well 7 (01078) | GW | OPER |
| Well 8 (01778) | GW | OPER |
| Well 9 (01822) | GW | OPER |

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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. 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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 Shorewood 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.