

City of Warrenton Water Quality Report / Calendar Year 2011

This report has been comprised and published to meet requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The purpose of the report is to inform customers what is in their drinking water and where it comes from.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your water system, please contact Michael Smith, Utility Supt., at 630-393-9050, Monday through Friday. A Committee of the Whole concerning Community Development issues is held once a month at the City Hall at 7 PM. These meetings are published in the local papers and posted on the bulletin board outside of City Hall. Also, you can call City Hall at 630-393-9427 and obtain the meeting dates. Water issues are discussed in open forums on an as need basis.

Our City uses groundwater provided by five wells drilled into the Silurian – Dolomite aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. The wells are drilled to an average depth of 300 feet. The location of the wells are as follows: Well #12 is located on the East boundary of the Winchester Subdivision, Well # 8 is located at the water tower on Country Ridge Dr., across the street from the hardware building, Well # 9 is located at the water tower site at Warrenton Rd. and Lorraine St., Well # 10 is located at Batavia Rd. and Chierice Dr. in the Summerlakes Subdivision, and Well # 11 is located next to Bower School on River Rd.

Your home normally receives a mixture of water from Wells # 10, #9, #12 and #11 that utilize iron removal equipment in the production process, thus removing the iron from the water before it enters the distribution system.

A source water assessment was conducted by the IEPA that indicated the ground water is not vulnerable to any contaminants. The assessment is available for public viewing at the City Hall.

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. USEPA/CDC guidelines are available from the USEPA Safe Water Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 line 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 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>.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, and wells.

All of Warrenville's tap water is obtained from wells. As water travels over the surface or through the ground, it can dissolve natural occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of: 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 may be naturally occurring .

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water supplies. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

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

MRDL. Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in the water

MRDLG. Maximum residual disinfectant level goal.

Abbreviations:

nd – not detectable at testing limits.

N/A – not applicable.

ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

%<0.5 NTU – Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU.

MFL – Million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration.

The “**Range of Detections**” column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

2010 Water Quality Data

Lead and Copper Samples taken in August 2008. Likely source of contamination is from corrosion of household plumbing. Samples of the wells have not indicated any traces of lead or copper in the water supply.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/11/2008	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	.532 ppm	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives: Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	09/11/2008	0 ppb	15 ppb	5.34 ppb	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits

Coliform Bacteria Likely source of contamination is that it is naturally present in the environment

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coliform 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	NO	Naturally present in the environment

National Secondary Standards – Non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. USEPA recommends secondary stands to water systems but does not require systems to comply.

Sulfate	7/21/2009	185	95.4 - 185	ppm	NA	250	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	7/9/2008	748	748 -748	ppm		500	NO	Erosion of Natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Note: 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	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	12/01/2009	0.06	0.06-0.06	ppm	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling waste: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	12/01/2009	66	66-66	ppm			NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Fluoride	12/01/2009	.991	.991-.991	ppm	4	4	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	
Combined Radium	2010	1.24	0 - 1.24	PCI/L	0	5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	4.9	0 – 4.9	PCI/L	0	15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfections Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2010	3.73	3.73-3.73	ppb	N/A	60	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	2010	1.84	1.54-1.84	ppm	MRDL G=4	MRDLG=4	NO	Water additive to control microbes
Synthetic organic contaminates including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2010	.66	0 – 0.66	ppb	0	6	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	
Iron	07/21/2009	105	105-105	ppb	N/A	1000	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS

The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year.
 EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be a level of concern for beta particles.

SODIUM *

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium.
 Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions.
 If the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride Level of 0.9 To 1.2 ppm.