



Village of Lemont

2007 Water Quality Report

June 2008

Department of Public Works

(630) 257-2532



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report January 1 to December 31, 2007

Water System Improvements in 2007. During the 2007 reporting period, several projects begun in 2006 were completed to improve and expand the Village's water distribution system: Front Street, 131st Street, Maley Road, and New Avenue extensions. Water main was replaced and upgraded with new 10" water main on Illinios Street from Stephen Street to Fremont Street. Water service lines on Freehauf Street between State Street and Hillview Drive were upgraded from 4" to 10" lines.

Sources of Drinking Water *Where does it come from?*



The Village of Lemont water distribution system consists of approximately 75 miles of looped water main. Four deep wells and one shallow emergency well provide an average of 2,500,000 gallons of water per day to Village residents. These wells have the ability to pump 4,250 gallons per minute or over 6,000,000 gallons per day. Two elevated storage tanks and one ground reservoir can store up to 1,600,000 gallons of 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Testing Requirements



Once again we are proud to report that in the year 2007 the water quality in Lemont met all of the USEPA drinking water requirements and standards. Due to a backup at the testing lab, radium and gross alpha sample results were not received by the EPA within the 90 day deadline. Violations were issued to the water supply for this infraction, even though the samples were submitted to the lab on schedule.

This year, as in years past, your tap water was tested according to federal and state drinking water health standards. The Lemont Public Works Department vigilantly safeguards the Village's groundwater supply and is working hard to continue providing the best water possible.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requires all communities to provide to their customers a Consumer Confidence Report on the quality of their system's drinking water. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided during the last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Protection Efforts:

The Illinois EPA provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Lemont's wells, which are regulated by the IEPA. To further reduce the risk to source water, the Village has implemented a source water protection program which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the community considerable laboratory analysis costs.

Susceptibility to Contamination

The Illinois EPA has determined that the Lemont Community Water Supply's source water has a **low susceptibility 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Lemont community water supply has a low susceptibility to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and property site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated so that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1993 by the Illinois EPA, four potential secondary sources were identified within the survey area of Lemont's wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with ongoing remediations which may be of concern.

**EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791**

Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S.E.P.A. prescribes regulations that 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.

Contaminants That May Be Present in Source 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.

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.

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).

Water Quality Test Results - Definitions

The tables on page 3 contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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 technology.	Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.	MRDL:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water supply must comply.	MRDLG:	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.
ALG	Action Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.	mg/l:	Milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
		ug/l:	Micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
		N/A:	Not applicable.
		pCi/L	PicoCuries per litre, used to measure radioactivity.

2007 WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2007

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	12/31/2007	0.4	Not Applicable	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	1/22/2007	0.000001	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/22/2007	1.2	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate-Nitrite	7/12/2007	0.22	0 - 0.22	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As N)	7/12/2007	0.22	0 - 0.22	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	10/1/2003	0.2	Not Applicable	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	10/1/2003	1.5	1.1 - 1.5	0	30	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	6/4/2007	3.3	1.1 - 3.3	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters	6/4/2007	5	2 - 5	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Iron <small>This contaminant is not currently monitored by the USEPA. However, the State has set an MCL for iron for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more</small>	1/22/2007	0.041	Not Applicable	N/A	1000	ppb	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium <small>There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water</small>	1/22/2007	190	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Rule or Contaminant	2007 Violation Summary Table					Explanation		
	Violation Type		Violation Duration					
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	Monitoring, Routine Major Failure to collect required number of samples		1/1/2007 - 3/31/2007 4/1/2007 - 6/30/2007			Quarterly samples were submitted to Lab on schedule; Lab did not provide results to EPA within 90 days.		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Monitoring, Routine Major Failure to collect required number of samples		1/1/2007 - 3/31/2007 4/1/2007 - 6/30/2007			Quarterly samples were submitted to Lab on schedule; Lab did not provide results to EPA within 90 days.		

LEMONT has taken the following actions specific to the violation(s) listed above: **No action required.**

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.



2007 Water Quality Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Lemont water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Lemont is ground water. For more information regarding this report, contact James Dorris, Water Superintendent, or Dan Fielding, Director of Public Works, at (630) 257-2532.

Village of Lemont
Facility IL 0311620

This report is also available on line
at www.lemont.il.us

FEEDBACK - Lemont Water System

If you have any comments regarding the water system, let us know.

Return to:
Department of Public Works
Village of Lemont
418 Main Street
Lemont, IL 60439

Please include your name and address if you would like a response.



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418 Main Street Lemont, IL 60439-3788

630-257-1550

FAX 630-257-1598

email: vlemont@lemont.il.us

website address: www.lemont.il.us

Board meetings:

2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:00 p.m.

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John F. Piazza

Clerk

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Peter Coules

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Director of Public Works

Dan Fielding

Village of Lemont
418 Main Street
Lemont, IL 60439

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