

Village of Minooka

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

IL0630550

Annual Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the MINOOKA water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by MINOOKA is Ground Water (Well Water).

This year, as in years past, your tap water was tested according to USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are working hard to continue providing the best water possible. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year and informs you of the problems if any we are working to overcome. Included are 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.

For more information regarding this report, contact: Rob Tonarelli,
Superintendent of Public Works
Phone: 815-467-8868

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

MINOOKA Source of Drinking Water

Our Village uses groundwater provided by six wells.

1. Well #3 is drilled into the Ironton Galesville aquifer (1,508' deep).
2. Well #4 is drilled into the St. Peter Sandstone aquifer (725' deep).
3. Well #6 (50' deep) and is considered shallow wells drilled into unnamed shallow gravel aquifer.
4. Well #7 (50' deep) and is considered shallow wells drilled into unnamed shallow gravel aquifer.

5. The water from the deep wells and shallow wells are pumped through independent transmission lines to a common blending point where the waters are mixed together prior to entering the water distribution system.
6. Well #8 is drilled into the Ironton Galesville aquifer (1,520' deep).
7. Well #9 is drilled into the Ironton Galesville aquifer (1,601' deep).

The Village has an ongoing program replacing water mains, main line valves and fire hydrants in areas within the Village that have been determined to be unreliable based on age, pipe material, burial depth or inadequate size to handle water volumes to meet fire fighting needs.

The Village has two Cation water treatment facilities which soften the water to 9 grains per gallon and also remove Radium 226 and 228 from both Wells #8 and Well #9.

Water and Sewer Rate Schedule

Bi-monthly water rates are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| First 4,000 gallons..... | \$10.42 minimum charge |
| From 4,001 to 100,000 gallons | \$2.61 per 1,000 gallons |
| Over 100,000 gallons | \$2.21 per 1,000 gallons |

Bi-monthly sewer rates are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| First 4,000 gallons..... | \$16.00 minimum charge |
| Over 4,000 gallons | \$ 4.00 per 1,000 gallons |

Note: Sewer charges are based on water consumption.

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 also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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.

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 that 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).

MINOOKA - Source Water Assessment

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 of our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please contact Rob Tonarelli at 815-467-8868. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-factsheets.pl>

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, seventeen potential sources of possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Minooka's 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 Minooka Wells #3 and #4 source water is **NOT** susceptible to contamination. However, the source water obtained from Wells #6 and #7 is 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells.

MINOOKA – Village Board Meetings

Minooka Village Board Meetings are public meetings held at the following location and times:

- Public meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
- Located at the Minooka Village Hall, 121 E. McEvilly Road.
- Scheduled meeting time is 7:00 p.m.
- Agendas are posted 48 hours in advance of meetings.

If anyone has questions regarding the Village Board Meetings they may contact the Village Clerk or Administrator at phone number 815- 467-2151 Monday through Friday between 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.

2008 Regulated Contaminants Detected

MINOOKA

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. ----

| Lead and Copper | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.48 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |

Water Quality Test Result

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.

mg/l: 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.

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

ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The highest 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.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

| Regulated Contaminants/ Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | MCLG | MCL | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Chloramines | 2.0 | 0.2 – 2.0 | ppm | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL 4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* 6/13/2006 | 1.2 | 1.2 – 1.2 | ppb | No goal for the total | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)* 6/13/2006 | 6.7 | 6.7 – 6.7 | ppb | No goal for the total | 80 | No | 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

| Regulated Contaminants/ Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | MCLG | MCL | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Barium 1/25/2007 | 0.0166 | 0.00772-0.0166 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 0.821 | 0.821- 0.821 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge |
| Manganese 1/25/2007 | 2.07 | 1.5 – 2.07 | ppb | 150 | 150 | No | Erosion of natural occurring deposits. |
| Mercury 1/25/2007 | 0.8 | 0.38 – 0.8 | ppb | 2 | 2 | No | Erosion of natural occurring deposits, discharge from refineries and factories, runoff from landfills and croplands |
| Sodium 1/25/2007 | 135000 | 102000-135000 | ppm | N/A | N/A | No | Erosion of natural occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration. |
| Zinc 1/25/2007 | 0.0211 | 0 – 0.0211 | ppm | 5 | 5 | No | Erosion of natural occurring deposits. |

MANGANESE: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

SODIUM: There is not a state of 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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

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.

Radioactive Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminants/ Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | MCLG | MCL | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|------|-----|------------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 5 | 3 – 4.6 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium | 7 | 2.3 – 7.7 | pCi/L | 0 | 15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | 0.7152 | 0.7152 - 0.7152 | Ug/l | 0 | 30 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Water Restriction Information

In order to conserve our natural resource, **water** the Village has instituted water conservation measures limiting lawn watering to odd/even watering days. The Village will enforce the odd/even schedule.

Water customers are allowed to apply for a “**SPECIAL WATER USE PERMIT**” allowing the use of water for fourteen (14) days in order to start a lawn of seed or sod.

Watering Restrictions within the Village are as follows:

Commercial and Industrial Properties

- **Watering is allowed on an odd/even day according to address.**

Residential Properties

- **Watering is allowed on an odd/even day according to address.**

Failure to adhere to the prescribed watering restrictions shall result in the issuance of citations.

Watering of trees, shrubs, flowers, gardens along with car washing or other general maintenance use is allowed when a hand held hose is used on any given day.

Here are some helpful hints and suggestions for recognizing water loss and ideas how to conserve our precious recourse water.

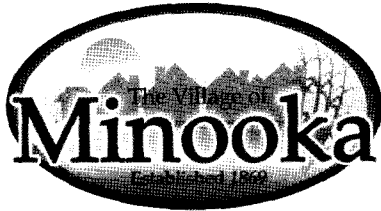
Outdoor Water Conservation Tips

1. The height of your grass is directly proportional to the depth of the roots, so encourage roots to grow deeper by cutting grass at a height of 3 inches.
2. Level all sprinkler heads to grade to prevent spray blockage or tripping hazards.
3. Observe and alter watering times for each section of your yard depending on exposure, shade and sprinkler output. Make sure you manually or have an automatic sensor to turn off sprinklers in the event of rainfall.
4. Develop a separate watering schedule for turf, trees, shrubs and flower beds. Most trees and shrubs don't like to be watered as often as turf or annual flowers.
5. In the summer, water your yard during the night or early morning hours.
6. Use a drip irrigation system to water trees, shrubs and flower beds.
7. Check for broken or misaligned irrigation heads after each mowing.
8. Repair or replace damaged sprinkler components with identical parts.
9. Aim sprinkler heads to water the lawn, not the street, sidewalk, driveway, or building
10. Aerate your lawn in the spring and fall to loosen soil and reduce water run-off.
11. When washing your car at home be sure to use shut-off nozzle and a bucket. Use the minimal amount of water necessary to clean your vehicle. Some commercial car washes use less water than washing your vehicle at home.
12. Sweep, blow or rake leaves and dirt off of your sidewalks and driveway, don't hose them away.

13. Whenever using your hose check it for leaks. Be sure to use washers between spigots and water hose accessories to prevent leaks.
14. Put a spray nozzle with a cut-off handle on your hose so that water is not flowing continuously.

Indoor Water Conservation Tips

1. Don't run the tap to get cold water. Instead, keep a bottle or pitcher of tap water in the refrigerator.
2. Maintain the water level in the toilet tank at least 1 ½ inches below the top of the overflow tube. If needed, bend the flow arm to adjust toilet tank level. Check for toilet valve assembly leaks frequently. A helpful hint is to use some food grade dye in your toilet tank to color the water. Don't flush after dye is added to tank leaving the water set for approximately 5 minutes. If the water in the toilet bowl turns color this would indicate a leak in the rubber flapper or water entering the overflow tube.
3. Check every faucet for leaks. Even a slow drip can waste more than 20 gallons every day. Fix it and you'll save more than 7,000 gallons per year.
4. Know where your water shut-off valves are just in case of a water line break.
5. Only run the laundry when there is a full load of laundry. Clothes washers are more water and energy efficient when full. One load of laundry uses 38 to 45 gallons of water. Side loading washers use between 19 and 25 gallons. Consider purchasing a side load washer if you are in the market for replacement.
6. Dishwashers use between 12 and 20 gallons a load, so only run full loads.
7. Install low-flow faucet aerators. Aerators can cut water usage by more than 50 percent.
8. Water savings can be increased by using easy-to-install retrofit devices, such as low-flow shower heads or toilet flappers, which reduce the amount of water used in a toilet, sink or shower.
9. Take showers instead of baths. Low flow, 2.5 gallon-per-minute showerheads offer a relaxing, invigorating shower while saving money and energy.
10. If your home was constructed before 1992 and the toilet has not been replaced, you may be using between 3.5 to 7 gallons per flush. Multiply by the number of gallons per flush with the number of people in the house and it adds up! Consider replacing your toilet with an ultra low-flow model.



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