

SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2021

Sauk Villages Water Department vigilantly safeguards its well water supply. This brochure is a summary of the Drinking water quality provided to its customers last year. It is a record of the hard work, by our Certified Operator and field personnel, to bring you water that is safe.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2021

- We have one Class “A” Certified Operator / Technician who continues his education to keep up to date with the ever-changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe drinking water.
- We are currently training an additional Water System Technician / Operator to assist with the ever-increasing workload at the Water Department.
- We operate two Sauk Village water treatment facilities, which include permanent air stripping systems and iron removal filter systems. Both sites are operational, and pumping treated finished water to our system that tests ND, not detected, for Vinyl Chloride.
- With the addition of the air stripping and filter systems our water quality has improved and greatly reduced our customer complaints for rusty water and taste and odor issues.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves as needed continued throughout 2021.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants, **Weather/Man power permitting**, to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village’s Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500’ deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water but is still mandated to be tested

for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2021 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

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

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	N/D	0 - 0	N	2021	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ug/l)	700	700	N/D	0 - 0	N	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0 - 0	N	2021	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	N/D	0 - 0	N	2021	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Xylenes (mg/l)	10	10	N/D	0 - 0	N	2021	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	N/D	0 - 0	N	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	0.527	0.527-0.527	N	2021	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0663	0.066 - 0.066	N	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ug/l)	100	100	5.41	5.41-5.41	N	2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.543	0 exceeding AL	N	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	0 exceeding AL	N	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.79	0.79 – 0.79	N	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	1.0	0.611–0.659	N	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in (ug/l)	No goal for total	80	3.0	0.0 – 3.36	N	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	0.122	0.0 – 0.122	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	1	1	0.042	0.0 -0.042	N	2021	
Selenium	50	50	2042	2.42 – 2.42	N	2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Radioactive	0	15	5.92	5.92 – 5.92	N	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l) Combined Radium (pCi/l)		5	5.47	5.47 – 5.47	N	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	11	0 - 28	N	2021	Not currently Regulated Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	209	209 - 209	N	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.1	0.73 – 1.4	N	2021	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Violation	Source Of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

MNR Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)

TTV Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)

RPV Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by deadline)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

Violations Table: We had Two Monitoring violations in 2021.

Violation Type: Monitoring – Manganese

Violation Type: Monitoring – Volatile Organic Chemicals

Our sample kits for both of these were misplaced in transit and were never received by the water department.

The water department requested new sample kits and we sampled our drinking water upon receipt of the sample kits however missing the sampling deadline.

Both sample sets were tested, and the results were as expected.

Manganese tested at well below the limits set by the Illinois EPA.

Volatile Organic Chemicals tested at N/D or none detected.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

We test monthly, all raw and finished water Produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).*

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminant**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (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 lines 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 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>.

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. 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, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, two possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of well #3. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation's which may be of concern. With that, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk community Water Supply's source water has a high 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 hydro geologic data on the wells. It should be noted that while the above determination was made based on proximity and certain geologic conditions, the possibility still exists that Sauk's supply source could be impacted. Based on guidelines outlined in the U.S. EPA's Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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 village's

wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such 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 village'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.

Customer Views Welcome

All Village residents are encouraged to participate in the decision-making process concerning our drinking water by attending Village Board Meetings. Please contact the Village Hall for dates and times of meetings.

If you are interested in learning more about the Treatment and Distribution of the water system, or have any questions or concerns about this report, contact the Village Hall at 708.758.3330.

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On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2020

- We have two Class "A" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever-changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe drinking water.
- We operate two Sauk Village water treatment facilities, which include permanent air stripping systems and iron removal filter systems. Both sites are operational and pumping treated finished water to our system that tests ND, not detected, for Vinyl Chloride.
- With the addition of the air stripping and filter systems our water quality has improved and greatly reduced our customer complaints for rusty water and taste and odor issues.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves as needed continued throughout 2020.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants, **weather permitting**, to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constitutes as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2020 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	N/D	0 - 0	N	2020	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ug/l)	700	700	N/D	0 - 0	N	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0 - 0	N	2020	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	N/D	0 - 0	N	2020	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Xylenes (mg/l)	10	10	N/D	0 - 0	N	2020	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	N/D	0 - 0	N	2020	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0415	0.041 - 0.041	N	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.543	0 exceeding AL	N	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	0 exceeding AL	N	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.98	0.98 – 0.98	N	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	1.0	0.681 – 1.42	N	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in (ug/l)	No goal for total	80	3.0	0.0 – 3.36	N	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	0.122	0.0 – 0.122	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	1	1	0.023	0.023 -0.023	N	2020	
Radioactive Alpha Emitters	0	15	3.32	3.32 – 3.32	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

(pCi/l) Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	3.82	3.82 – 3.82	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	411	411 – 411	N	2020	Not currently Regulated Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	48.1	48.1 – 48.1	N	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.1	0.6 – 1.3	N	2020	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Violation	Source Of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

MNR Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)

TTV Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)

RPV Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by deadline)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

Violations Table: We had one drinking water violation in 2020.

Violation Type: (LCR) Lead Consumer Notice

We Received our result letters from the lab late thus failing to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location the water was tested.

These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

These letters were hand delivered to each sample location by the water department staff upon receipt from the water testing laboratory.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

We test monthly, all raw and finished water Produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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The **“Date of Sample”** column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCL G	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	N/D	0 - 0	N	2019	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ug/l)	700	700	N/D	0 - 0	N	2019	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0 - 0	N	2019	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	N/D	0 - 0	N	2019	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories

Xylenes (mg/l)	10	10	N/D	0 – 0	N	2019	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	N/D	0 – 0	N	2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminates	MCL G	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	N/D	0.0 – 0.0	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	2.18	2.18 – 2.18	N	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0605	0.060 - 0.060	N	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.516	0 exceeding AL	N	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	0 exceeding AL	N	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.84	0.52 – 0.84	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	0.705	0.632 – 0.705	N	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in (ug/l)	No goal for total	80	1.59	0.0 – 1.59	N	2019	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	0.122	0.0 – 0.122	N	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0.0 -0.023	N	2018	
Radioactive							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	3.32	3.32 – 3.32	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	3.82	3.82 – 3.82	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCL G	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violati on	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	28.7	28.7 – 28.7	N	2018	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	163	163 - 163	N	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDL G = 4	MRDL = 4	0.8	0.4 – 0.8	N	2019	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants MCLG MCL Highest No. Of Positive Violation
Source of Contamination

Total Coliform	0	1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

MNR Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)

TTV Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)

RPV Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by deadline)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

Violations Table: We had NO drinking water violations in 2019.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

We test monthly, all raw and finished water Produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminant**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (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 lines 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 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>.

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. 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, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, two possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of well #3. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation's which may be of concern. With that, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk community Water Supply's source water has a high 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 hydro geologic data on the wells. It should be noted that while the above determination was made based on proximity and certain geologic conditions, the possibility still exists that Sauk's supply source could be impacted. Based on guidelines outlined in the U.S. EPA's Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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 village's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such 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 village'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.

Customer Views Welcome

All Village residents are encouraged to participate in the decision making process concerning our drinking water by attending Village Board Meetings. Please contact the Village Hall for dates and times of meetings.

If you are interested in learning more about the Treatment and Distribution of the water system, or have any questions or concerns about this report, contact the Village Hall at 708.758.3330.

Postal Customer
Sauk Village, IL 60411

SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018

Sauk Villages WaterWorks vigilantly safeguards its well water supply. This brochure is a summary of the Drinking water quality provided to its customers last year. It is a record of the hard work, by our Certified Operator's and field personnel, to bring you water that is safe.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2018

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- We operate two Sauk Village water treatment facilities, which include permanent air stripping systems and iron removal filter systems. Both sites are operational and pumping treated finished water to our system that tests ND, not detected, for Vinyl Chloride.
- With the addition of the air stripping and filter systems our water quality has improved and greatly reduced our customer complaints for rusty water and taste and odor issues.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2018.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants, weather permitting, to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2018 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

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

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	N/D	0 - 0	N	2018	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ug/l)	700	700	N/D	0 - 0	N	2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0 - 0	N	2018	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	N/D	0 - 0	N	2018	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Xylenes (mg/l)	10	10	N/D	0 - 0	N	2018	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	N/D	0 - 0	N	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	N/D	0.0 - 0.0	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	2.18	2.18 - 2.18	N	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0605	0.060 - 0.060	N	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.516	0 exceeding AL	N	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	0 exceeding AL	N	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.59	0.59 – 0.59	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	1.87	0.904 – 1.87	N	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in (ug/l)	No goal for total	80	4.41	0.0 – 4.41	N	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	N/D	0.0 – 0.0	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0.0 -0.023	N	2018	
Radioactive Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	3.32	3.32 – 3.32	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	3.82	3.82 – 3.82	N	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	28.7	28.7 – 28.7	N	2018	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	163	163 - 163	N	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4	.9	0.1 – 1.0	N	12/31/2018	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. Of Positive	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)
- TTV** Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)
- RPV** Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by deadline)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

Violations Table: We had NO drinking water violations in 2018.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

We test monthly, all raw and finished water Produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

- Contaminants:** A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.
- Iron:** This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- Manganese:** This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- 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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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;
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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (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 lines 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 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>.

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA.

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

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Postal Customer
Sauk Village, IL 60411

SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2017

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Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2017

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- We sample our raw water prior to treatment and although in the 2017 year we had a Vinyl Chloride detection in one of our wells, after treatment our water tests confirm our treatment processes are functioning as designed and producing Drinking water that meets all Illinois EPA drinking water standards.
- We operate two Sauk Village water treatment facilities, which include permanent air stripping systems and iron removal filter systems. Both sites are operational and pumping treated finished water to our system that tests ND, not detected, for Vinyl Chloride.
- With the addition of the air stripping and filter systems our water quality has improved and greatly reduced our customer complaints for rusty water and taste and odor issues.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2017.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants, weather permitting, to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2017 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

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

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	N/D	0 - 0	N	2017	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ug/l)	700	700	N/D	0 - 0	N	2017	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0 - 0	N	2017	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	N/D	0 - 0	N	2017	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Xylenes (mg/l)	10	10	N/D	0 - 0	N	2017	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	N/D	0 - 0	N	2017	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	1.44	1.44 - 1.44	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0396	0.039 - 0.039	N	2017	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.516	0 exceeding AL	N	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	0 exceeding AL	N	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.78	0.78 - 0.78	N	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	1.0	0.0 - 1.02	N	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in (ug/l)	No goal for total	80	0.004	0.0 - 3.63	N	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	0.0 - 0.0	N	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use;

Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	1	1	0.023	0.0 -0.023	N	2017	leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Radioactive	0	15	14.4	14.4 – 14.4	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)							
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	N	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	17.8	17.8 – 17.8	N	2017	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	54.2	54.5 -54.2	N	2017	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.0	0.5 – 1.2	N	12/31/2017	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants MCLG MCL Highest No. Of Positive Violation Source of Contamination

Total Coliform	0	1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)
- TTV** Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)
- RPV** Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by deadline)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

Violations Table: We had NO drinking water violations in 2017.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

We test monthly, all raw and finished water Produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

- Contaminants:** A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.
- Iron:** This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- Manganese:** This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- 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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminant**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (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 lines 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 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>.

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA.

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, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, two possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of well #3. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation's which may be of concern. With that, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk community Water Supply's source water has a high 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 hydro geologic data on the wells. It should be noted that while the above determination was made based on proximity and certain geologic conditions, the possibility still exists that Sauk's supply source could be impacted. Based on guidelines outlined in the U.S. EPA's Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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 village's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such 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 village'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.

Customer Views Welcome

All Village residents are encouraged to participate in the decision making process concerning our drinking water by attending Village Board Meetings. Please contact the Village Hall for dates and times of meetings.

If you are interested in learning more about the Treatment and Distribution of the water system, or have any questions or concerns about this report, contact the Village Hall at 708.758.3330.

Postal Customer
Sauk Village, IL 60411

SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2016

Sauk Villages WaterWorks vigilantly safeguards its well water supply. This brochure is a summary of the Drinking water quality provided to its customers last year. It is a record of the hard work, by our Certified Operator's and field personnel, to bring you water that is safe.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2016

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- Our rehabilitation project of both Sauk Village water treatment facilities, which includes permanent air stripping systems and iron removal filter systems has been completed. Both sites are operational and pumping treated finished water to our system that tests ND, not detected, for Vinyl Chloride.
- With the addition of the air stripping and filter systems our water quality has improved and greatly reduced our customer complaints for rusty water and taste and odor issues.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2016.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants, weather permitting, to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2016 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

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

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	N/D	0 - 0	N	2016	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ug/l)	700	700	N/D	0 - 0	N	2016	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (mg/l)	1	1	N/D	0 - 0	N	2016	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	N/D	0 - 0	N	2016	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Xylenes (mg/l)	10	10	N/D	0 - 0	N	2016	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	N/D	0 - 0	N	2016	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	1.44	1.44 - 1.44	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.062	0.062 - 0.062	N	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.561	0 exceeding AL	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	1 exceeding AL	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	1.0	0.0 - 1.21	N	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in (ug/l)	No goal for total	80	0.004	0.0 - 3.63	N	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	0.0 - 0.0	N	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use;

Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	1	1	.01	0.0 - .01	N	2016	leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Radioactive	0	15	14.4	14.4 – 14.4	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)							
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	1.7	1.7 – 1.7	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	32.3	32.3 - 32.3	N	2015	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	155	155 -155	N	2015	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.1	0.95 – 1.2	N	12/31/2016	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants MCLG MCL Highest No. Of Positive Violation Source of Contamination

Total Coliform	0	1	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
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Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

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We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

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Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

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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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

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Postal Customer
Sauk Village, IL 60411

SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS ***WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2015***

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2015 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

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The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	0.1	0 - 0	N	2015	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ug/l)	700	700	12.9	0 -12.9	N	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (mg/l)	1	1	0.001	0 - 0.00705	N	2015	
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	2	0 - 4.67	N	2015	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Xylenes (mg/l)	10	10	0.003	0 – 0.0321	N	2015	
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	0.97	0 – 0.97	N	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	1.44	1.44 – 1.44	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.062	0.062 -0.062	N	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.561	0 exceeding AL	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	1 exceeding AL	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	0.86	0.86 – 0.86	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	0.006	0.0 – 5.68	N	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in (ug/l)	No goal for total	80	0.004	0.0 – 3.63	N	2015	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	0.0 – 0.0	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use;

Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	1	1	.016	.016 -.016	N	2015	leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Radioactive	0	15	14.4	14.4 – 14.4	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)							
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	1.7	1.7 – 1.7	N	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	32.3	32.3 - 32.3	N	2015	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
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Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.2	0.95 – 1.4	N	12/31/2015	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants MCLG MCL Highest No. Of Positive Violation Source of Contamination

Total Coliform	0	1	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
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Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

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Violations Table: We had NO drinking water violations in 2015.

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Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

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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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the water.

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- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff and residential uses;
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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 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>.

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA.

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, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, two possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of well #3. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation's which may be of concern. With that, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk community Water Supply's source water has a high 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 hydro geologic data on the wells. It should be noted that while the above determination was made based on proximity and certain geologic conditions, the possibility still exists that Sauk's supply source could be impacted. Based on guidelines outlined in the U.S. EPA's Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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 village's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such 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 village'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.

Customer Views Welcome

All Village residents are encouraged to participate in the decision making process concerning our drinking water by attending Village Board Meetings. Please contact the Village Hall for dates and times of meetings.

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Postal Customer
Sauk Village, IL 60411

SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS
WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2014

Sauk Villages WaterWorks vigilantly safeguards its well water supply. This brochure is a summary of the water quality provided to its customers last year. It is a record of the hard work, by our Certified Operator's and field personnel, to bring you water that is safe.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks
Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2014

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- Our rehabilitation project of both Sauk Village water treatment facilities, which includes permanent air stripping systems and iron removal filter systems is nearly complete. Both sites are operational and pumping treated finished water to our system that tests ND, not detected, for Vinyl Chloride.
- With the addition of the air stripping and filter systems our water quality has improved and greatly reduced our customer complaints for rusty water and taste and odor issues.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2014.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2014 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Dichloromethane (ug/l)	0	5	0.1	0 -1.09	N	2014	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	2	0 -8.69	N	2014	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	2.26	0 – 2.26	N	2014	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminates	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	0.675	0.675-0.675	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0529	0.0529 - 0.0529	N	2014	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.561	0 exceeding AL	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 0	1 exceeding AL	N	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4.0	4.0	1.13	1.13 – 1.13	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)in(ug/l)	No goal for total	60	1	0.0-1.13	N	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	.0695	.0524-.0695	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	.0171	.017-.0171	N	2014	
Radioactive							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	6.2	6.2 – 6.2	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	3.4	3.4 – 3.4	N	2014	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Iron (mg/l)	NA	1.0	0.734	0.734 - 0.734	N	2014	Erosion from Naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese (ug/l)	150	150	27.3	27.3 - 27.3	N	2014	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	130	130 -130	N	2014	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.4	1.08 – 1.6	N	12/31/2014	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. Of Positive	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)
- TTV** Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)
- RPV** Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by deadline)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

Violations Table: We had NO drinking water violations in 2014.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

We are still participating in an accelerated monitoring schedule with the IEPA. We test monthly, all raw and finished water Produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminant**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (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 lines 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 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>.

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Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, two possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of well #3. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation's which may be of concern. With that, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk community Water Supply's source water has a high 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 hydro geologic data on the wells. It should be noted that while the above determination was made based on proximity and certain geologic conditions, the possibility still exists that Sauk's supply source could be impacted. Based on guidelines outlined in the U.S. EPA's Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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 village's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such 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 village'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.

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SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS
WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2013

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Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks
Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2013

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- We continue to operate temporary Air Stripping equipment at our facility to deal with the Vinyl Chloride that has become present, at levels below the MCL set by the state EPA, in our raw water supply. Our finished water now tests as ND, not detected, after the treatment processes in place.
- With the approval of an ILEPA loan, Rehabilitation of both Sauk Village water treatment facilities is scheduled to begin early 2014.
This project will include new permanent air stripping systems and all new Iron removal filter systems at both water treatment facilities here in Sauk Village.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2013.
- We are continuing to flush key locations every week, **weather permitting**, on the south side of town, which has proven to increase the quality of the water throughout that area.
- Our personnel have repaired, replaced, and installed new main valves in key locations to help us with maintenance and future expansion of our system.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2013 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Vinyl Chloride (ug/l)	0	2	1	0 -9.97	N	2013	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from factories
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ug/l)	70	70	3.88	0 – 3.88	N	2013	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.054	0.054 - 0.054	N	10/18/2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.84	0 exceeding AL	N	07/12/2011 – 09/20/2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 8.18	1 exceeding AL	N	07/12/2011 – 09/20/2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	1.02	1.02 – 1.02	N	10/18/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	08/09/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (asN) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	08/10/2011	
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ug/l)	NA	80	ND	NA	N	07/19/2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ug/l)	NA	60	1.43	0 – 1.43	N	2013	
Radioactive Alpha Emitters	0	15	3.5	2.4 – 3.5	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits

(pCi/l) Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	2.52	2.52 – 2.52	N	08/09/2011	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Iron (ug/l)	NA	1000	0.111	0.111 - 0.111	N	10/18/2011	Erosion from Naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese (ug/l)	NA	150	25.6	25.6 - 25.6	N	10/18/2011	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	122	122 -122	N	10/18/2011	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.3	0.1 – 1.5	N	12/31/2013	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. Of Positive	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
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Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply IL0312790

Violations Table: We had NO drinking water violations in 2013.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

We are still participating in an accelerated monitoring schedule with the IEPA. We test monthly, all raw and finished water Produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

- Unregulated Contaminants:** A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.
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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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

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- **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;
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- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2012.
- We are continuing to flush key locations every week, **weather permitting**, on the south side of town, which has proven to increase the quality of the water throughout that area.
- Our personnel have repaired, replaced, and installed new main valves in key locations to help us with maintenance and future expansion of our system.
- We have replaced some short run sections of water main to better serve our community.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone

and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2012 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

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

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Inorganic		* Action Level					
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.054	0.054 - 0.054	N	10/18/2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	90 th percentile 0.84	0 exceeding AL	N	07/12/2011 - 09/20/2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	90 th percentile 8.18	1 exceeding AL	N	07/12/2011 - 09/20/2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	1.02	1.02 – 1.02	N	10/18/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	08/09/2011	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (asN) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	08/10/2011	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/l)	NA	80	ND	NA	N	07/19/2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ug/l)	NA	60	18.3	NA	N	07/16/2011	
Radioactive							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	3.5	2.4 – 3.5	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	2.52	2.52 – 2.52	N	08/09/2011	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Iron (ug/l)	NA	1000	0.111	0.111 - 0.111	N	10/18/2011	Erosion from Naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese (ug/l)	NA	150	25.6	25.6 - 25.6	N	10/18/2011	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	122	122 -122	N	10/18/2011	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.
Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.1	0.097 – 0.2	N	12/31/2012	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. Of Positive	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	1	1	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)
- TTV** Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)
- RPV** Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by dead line)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply

Violations Table: We had one drinking water violation in 2012, it was a monitoring violation. During the transition from quarterly VOC sampling to monthly VOC sampling, a sample was not taken in September of 2012. Upon notification VOC samples were immediately collected in October of 2012. Those samples resulted in ND “not detected” in all finished water samples.

We are currently in compliance with the drinking water standard set by the IEPA.

Detections: In 2012 we again had VOC detections below the MCL set by the IEPA of cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene and Vinyl Chloride. We are still participating in an accelerated monitoring schedule with the IEPA. We test monthly, all raw and finished water produced. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards. In addition to the accelerated monitoring schedule, The Water Department is working with the Village Engineers, the IEPA, and the Village administration actively and aggressively seeking options for additional treatment and/or sources of water.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

- Unregulated Contaminants:** A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.
- Iron:** This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- Manganese:** This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- 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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminant**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (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 lines 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 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>.

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA.

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, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, two possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of well #3. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation's which may be of concern. With that, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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 hydro geologic data on the wells. It should be noted that while the above determination was made based on proximity and certain geologic conditions, the possibility still exists that Sauk's supply source could be impacted. Based on guidelines outlined in the U.S. EPA's Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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 village's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such 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 village'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.

Customer Views Welcome

All Village residents are encouraged to participate in the decision making process concerning our drinking water by attending Village Board Meetings. Please contact the Village Hall for dates and times of meetings.

If you are interested in learning more about the Treatment and Distribution of the water system, or have any questions or concerns about this report, contact the Village Hall at 708.758.3330.

*Postal Customer
Sauk Village, IL 60411*

***SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS
WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2009***

Sauk Villages WaterWorks vigilantly safeguards its well water supply. This brochure is a summary of the water quality provided to its customers last year. It is a record of the hard work, by our Certified Operator's and field personnel, to bring you water that is safe.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

**On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks
Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2009**

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- We continue to upgrade of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2009.
- We are continuing to flush key locations every week, weather permitting, on the south side of town, which has proven to increase the quality of the water throughout that area.
- Our personnel have repaired, replaced, and installed new main valves in key locations to help us with maintenance and future expansion of our system.
- We have replaced some short run sections of water main to better serve our community.
- In addition to weekly flushing of key areas we also continue the flushing and maintenance of our fire hydrants to provide a reliable system for the Fire Department in the event of an emergency.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2009 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

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

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Inorganic		* Action Level					
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0553	0.0514 - 0.0553	N	10/24/2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	0.654	0 exceeding AL	N	09/04/2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	15.5	1 exceeding AL	Y	09/04/2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	1.19	0.99 – 1.19	N	10/24/2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (asN) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	07/08/2008	
Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	ND	NA	N	10/24/2008	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ug/l)	NA	80	ND	NA	N	07/22/2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAAS (ug/l)	NA	60	1.49	NA	N	07/22/2008	
Radioactive							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	3.5	2.4 – 3.5	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	3.5	3.1 – 3.5	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Iron (ug/l)	NA	1000	141	NA	N	10/24/2008	Erosion from Naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese (ug/l)	NA	150	42.0	31.1 – 42.0	N	10/24/2008	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	113	71.1 - 113	N	10/24/2008	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. Of Positive	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	1	2	Y	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)
- TTV** Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)
- RPV** Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by dead line)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply

Violations Table

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanation

MCL (TCR), MONTHLY 05/01/2009 - 05/31/2009 Total Coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

Coliform bacteria is in itself NOT a health risk. It is an indicator that other bacteria may be present and additional testing may be required.

The EPA standard states that we are allowed one positive coliform sample per month, we had two positives in May 2009.

These positive samples were both isolated to the same sample tap and not the water system as a whole. The sample tap was flushed and subsequent samples were negative for the coliform bacteria.

Violation: Public notice rule linked to violation from 11/1/2008 – 11/30/2008. Due to a printing and distribution error we did not notify the public within the time allotted by the IEPA resulting in a public notice violation 1/16/2009 – 2/5/2009.

Violation: In 2009 Well #3 site at 2050 Evergreen is in violation for Vinyl Chloride in excess of the IEPA MCL for drinking water. This well is not a primary source of water for the Village and is not pumping to the system. It remains on a quarterly sampling schedule at this time for monitoring purposes only.

Detections: In 2009 we had detections of cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene and Vinyl Chloride at which point we were placed on an accelerated monitoring schedule by the IEPA. We are diligently working with the IEPA to ensure we meet all drinking water standards.

On March 20, 2009 the IEPA conducted a site inspection at our facility with the following violations:

Failure to have cross-connection control program – **Resolved**

Failure to provide a gas chlorine room meeting all applicable design requirements – **Resolved**

Failure to provide a method to drain stagnant water from the well house for well #3 – **Resolved**

Failure to locate and provide protective curbing for solution tanks so that chemicals from equipment failure, spillage or accidental drainage shall not enter the water conduits, treatment or storage basins - Resolved

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

Contaminants:

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Iron:

This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese:

This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminant**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

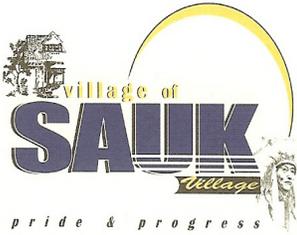
Susceptibility to Contamination:

The Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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.

Sauk Villages wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro-geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such 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. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Sauk's wells. The Illinois EPA regulates these minimum protection zones. 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 that allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring has saved the community considerable laboratory analysis costs.

Customer Views Welcome

If you are interested in learning more about the Treatment and Distribution of the water system, or have any questions or concerns about this report, contact the Village Hall at 708.758.3330.



SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2008



Village Hall - 21801 Torrence Ave.
Billing Information and All Other Offices - 708.758.3330

Sauk Villages WaterWorks vigilantly safeguards its well water supply. This brochure is a summary of the water quality provided to its customers last year. It is a record of the hard work, by our Certified Operator's and field personnel, to bring you water that is absolutely safe.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.



On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2008

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- Class "A" Certificate of Competency from the IEPA is the highest class given out by the IEPA to Public Water Supply Operators. A Class "C" is the first step towards the Class "A" certification. We thank them all on a job well done.
- Our personnel have been continuing the upgrading of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2008.
- We are continuing to flush key locations every week, weather permitting, on the south side of town, which has proven to increase the quality of the water throughout that area.
- Our meter change-out program is nearing completion with just under 60 new meters left to install, bringing the total to over 3200. These are remote read meters, which allows us to retrieve readings without the resident needing to be home.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2008 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum

Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Inorganic		* Action Level					
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0553	0.0514 - 0.0553	N	10/24/2008	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	0.654	0 exceeding AL	N	09/04/2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	15.5	0 exceeding AL	Y	09/04/2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	1.19	0.99 – 1.19	N	10/24/2008	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (asN) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	N	07/08/2008	
Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	ND	NA	N	10/24/2008	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ug/l)	NA	80	ND	NA	N	07/22/2008	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAAS (ug/l)	NA	60	1.49	NA	N	07/22/2008	
Radioactive							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	3.5	2.4 – 3.5	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	3.5	3.1 – 3.5	N	07/08/2008	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Iron (ug/l)	NA	1000	141	NA	N	10/24/2008	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese (ug/l)	NA	150	42.0	31.1 – 42.0	N	10/24/2008	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	113	71.1 - 113	N	10/24/2008	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	1	2	Y	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)
- TTV** Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)
- RPV** Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by dead line)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply

Violations Table

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanation

MCL (TCR), MONTHLY 11/01/2008 11/30/2008 Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

Coliform bacteria is in itself NOT a health risk. It is an indicator that other bacteria may be present and additional testing may be required.

The EPA standard states that we are allowed one positive coliform sample per month, we had two positives in November 2008.

These positive samples were both isolated to the same sample tap and not the water system as a whole. The sample tap was flushed and subsequent samples were negative for the coliform bacteria. As careful as our sample collectors are there is, although minimal, always room for error in the collection process.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician about this level of sodium in the 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewerage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminant**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which 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 Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

The Source Water Assessment for Sauk Village (facility # 0312790)

Susceptibility to Contamination:

The Illinois EPA has determined that the Sauk 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.

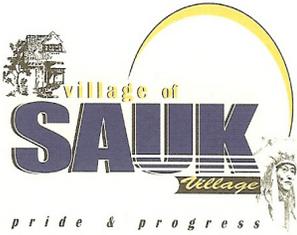
Sauk Villages wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro-geologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Sauk's wells. The Illinois EPA regulates these minimum protection zones. 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 that allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring has saved the community considerable

laboratory analysis costs.

Customer Views Welcome

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(proper identification is required, certain restrictions apply)**



SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2007



Village Hall - 21701 Torrence Ave.
Billing Information and All Other Offices - 708.758.3330

Sauk Villages WaterWorks vigilantly safeguards its well water supply. This brochure is a summary of the water quality provided to its customers last year. It is a record of the hard work, by our Certified Operator's and field personnel, to bring you water that is absolutely safe.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by the regulatory agencies. Sauk Village WaterWorks is committed to providing you with information about your water supply, because customers who are informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.



On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2007

- We have two Class "A" and one Class "C" Certified Operators who continue their education to keep them up to date with the ever changing rules and technology in the water industry, to provide the public with safe water.
- Class "A" Certificate of Competency from the IEPA is the highest class given out by the IEPA to Public Water Supply Operators. A Class "C" is the first step towards the Class "A" certification. We thank them all on a job well done.
- Our personnel have been continuing the upgrading of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and sections of water main that are deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2007.
- We are continuing to flush key locations every week, weather permitting, on the south side of town, which has proven to increase the quality of the water throughout that area.
- Our meter change-out program is nearing completion with just under 100 new meters left to install, bringing the total to over 3200. These are remote read meters, which allows us to retrieve readings without the resident needing to be home.

Sources of Sauk Village's Drinking Water comes from three groundwater wells, two wells located at 2217 220th St. and one at 2050 Evergreen. They are drilled approximately 500' deep into the sandstone layer of the earth. This is water that is trapped within the sandstone and forms the water table. Groundwater is less likely to become contaminated than surface water, but is still mandated to be tested for chemical constituents as outlined by the Illinois EPA and the USEPA.

2007 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum

Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

ND = not detectable at testing limits, **NA** = not applicable, **mg/l** = 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), **pCi/l** = picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

The "**Level Found**" column represents an average of sample result data collected.

The "**Range of Detections**" column represents a range of individual sample results.

The "**Date of Sample**" column. If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Inorganic		* Action Level					
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0558	0.0519 - 0.0558	None	10/04/2005	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	0.407	0 exceeding AL	None	09/08/2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	8.1	0 exceeding AL	None	09/08/2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	0.73	0.63 - 0.73	None	10/04/2005	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	None	07/12/2007	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (asN) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	None	10/23/2007	
Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	1.4	NA	None	10/04/2005	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ug/l)	NA	80	ND	NA	None	07/13/2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids HAAS (ug/l)	NA	60	1.36	NA	None	07/27/2007	
Radioactive							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15	7.2	0 - 7.2	None	08/09/2005	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5	4.2	2.45 - 4.2	None	08/09/2005	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminants
Iron (ug/l)	NA	1000	152	91.6 - 152	None	10/04/2005	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese (ug/l)	NA	150	34.2	NA	None	10/04/2005	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (mg/l)	NA	NA	106	81 - 106	None	10/04/2005	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener.

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E-Coli	0	0	0	No	

Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

- MNR** Monitoring Violation (failure to Monitor)
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)
TTV Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)
RPV Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by dead line)

Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply

No drinking water quality violations were recorded for our facility during the year 2007.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated

- Contaminants:** A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.
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The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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SAUK VILLAGE WATERWORKS WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2006

Village Hall - 21701 Torrence Ave.
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On tap at the Sauk Village WaterWorks Distribution and Water Treatment improvements in 2006

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- Our personnel have been continuing the upgrading of our distribution system infrastructure with the replacement of fire hydrants, water main valves, and even sections of water main that were deteriorating beyond repair.
- Replacement and repair of residential shut off valves continued throughout 2006.
- We are continuing to flush key locations every week, weather permitting, on the south side of town, which has proven to increase the quality of the water throughout that area.
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2006 Water Quality Data

The tables listed below show the contaminant, Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), and sources of contaminants. Some of the

following abbreviations are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

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Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample	Sources of Contaminant
Inorganic		* Action Level					
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	0.0558	0.0519 - 0.0558	None	10/04/2005	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	* AL=1.3	0.407	0 exceeding AL	None	09/08/2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ug/l)	0	* AL=15	8.1	0 exceeding AL	None	09/08/2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	0.73	0.63 - 0.73	None	10/04/2005	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N) (mg/l)	10	10	0.21	0.14 - 0.21	None	07/25/2006	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Nitrite (asN) (mg/l)	10	10	ND	NA	None	07/25/2006	
Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	1.4	NA	None	10/04/2005	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ug/l)	NA	80	ND	NA	None	06/20/2006	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Microbial Contaminants Contamination MCLG MCL Highest No. of Positive Violation Source of

Microbial Contaminants Contamination	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive Violation	Source of
Total Coliform	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
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Violation Summary Table

Violation Types

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Violations for Sauk Village Public Water Supply

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Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unregulated Contaminants:

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