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Lake in the Hills, IL 60156



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Lake in the Hills, IL 60156

Safe, High Quality Drinking Water with No Environmental Protection Agency Violations



VILLAGE OF LAKE IN THE HILLS ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2009

IEPA Information

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER: The sources of drinking water (both tap & bottled) 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 from human activity. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water 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, and some elderly & infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides 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, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil & gas production and mining activities.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT: We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call the Lake in the Hills Water Superintendent at (847) 960-7500. 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/wpi/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

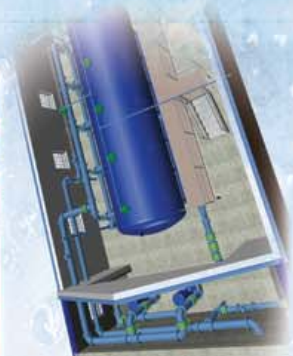
Lake in the Hills Water System Improvements

Water Main Replacement Program

This program is in its twelfth year of a seventeen year program that will cost approximately \$18,000,000 to implement fully. This program will replace obsolete water mains, fire hydrants and water main isolation valves in the original part of the Village.

Well 17 Water Treatment Plant

The Village is expanding the existing Well 9 Water Treatment Plant to accommodate the added capacity of the newly completed Well 17. Located near Lynn Dillow Park, the expanded water treatment facility will produce approximately 1,000 gallons of iron and manganese free water per minute to the central part of the Village.



VILLAGE OF LAKE IN THE HILLS ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2009

2009 Regulated Contaminants Detected

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village of Lake in the Hills water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by Lake in the Hills is ground water. For more information regarding this report, contact the Lake in the Hills Water Superintendent at (847) 960-7500.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que entienda bien.

Lake in the Hills Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. These definitions pertain to the water quality table located to the right of this page.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): A measurement of radioactivity.

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

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

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

Special Notes & Additional Information

Lead & Copper: Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 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 a physician about the indicated level of sodium in the water.

NOTE: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

Village of Lake in the Hills, IL 60156 <http://www.lith.org> IL1110400

Lead and Copper

Additional information and definitions are located on the left side of this page.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	4.71	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.931	3	Lead: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Copper: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	1.8	0.3 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5) *	56	56 - 56	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm) *	29	29 - 29	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	1.2	0.097 - 1.2	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	1.2	0.99 - 1.2	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	0.038	0.012 - 0.038	N/A	1.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	8	0 - 8	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.41	0 - 0.41	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.15	0 - 0.15	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	1.2	0 - 1.2	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	140	22 - 140	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	0.01	0 - 0.01	5	5	ppm	No	Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Radium 226 / 228	1.123	1.123 - 1.123	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Visit the Village of Lake in the Hills Website for Additional Information:

For an electronic copy of this report and helpful resources pertaining to outside water usage, water conservation techniques, lawn & garden care techniques and tutorials about water quality, visit the Water Division section of the Village website at: www.lith.org/WaterDivision.html

2009 Violation Summary Table

NO WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING 2009.