

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

RAIDWOOD

IL1970150

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

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

The source of drinking water used by RAIDWOOD is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
<p>The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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.</p>
<p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. - Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. - Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

<p>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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</p>
<p>Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</p>
<p>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.</p>

Well Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 (20359)	GW	Active	REAR OF VILLAGE HALL
2 (20360)	GW	Active	NORTH OF MAIN BTWN CENTER A LON
3 (20361)	GW	Active	703 NORTH SCHOOL STREET
4 (00766)	GW	Active	APPROX. 1000 FT NORTH OF WELL 3
5 (00767)	GW	Active	SE CORNER OF SCHOOL A 3RD STRT.

t 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 led meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop y Hall or call our water operator at **815-458-2333**. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA e at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: BRAIDWOODBased on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1987 by the Illinois EPA, three potential sources or possible am sites were identified within the survey area of Braidwood's wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and ial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediations which may be of concern. Based on nation received by the water operator, the following site status had changed, the City of Braidwood, below ground fuel storage has been removed.The is EPA has determined that the Braidwood wells source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria ing; monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the

and Copper

tions:

Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of

Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
r	2017	1.3	1.3	0.2321	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	2017	0	15	5.1	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

r Quality Test Results

tions:

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

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

1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

um Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

um residual disinfectant level or The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

um residual disinfectant level or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

not applicable.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

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

ment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminants and Detection Methods	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2017	0.6	0 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chloride	01/19/2015	1.06	1.06 - 1.06	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium (VI)	01/19/2015	0.051	0.051 - 0.051		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	01/19/2015	10	10 - 10	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead [measured as lead]	2017	0.49	0.49 - 0.49	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	01/19/2015	526	526 - 526			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Nitrate	01/19/2015	0.036	0.036 - 0.036	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radon	2017	3	2.72 - 2.72	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium (total)	2017	12	12.3 - 12.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.