

## **2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

The Village of Glencoe Water Utility is pleased to provide you with the annual Consumer Confidence Report which is available in PDF format below. Please take some time to read and understand what the report says. Under federal and state regulations, your Water Department tests hundreds of water quality samples each month. The results for 2012 are excellent. The Glencoe Water Utility once again met every standard for over 100 contaminants tested for each year. Ongoing capital improvements at the water plant and in the distribution system help ensure safe and reliable drinking water.

We did experience a slight exceedence of the lead action level in a few homes during monitoring in the summer of 2008 and can report that follow-up testing performed in February 2009 and over the summer of 2009 show that our system was below the federal Lead Action Level of 15 parts per billion and our system was in compliance with the regulation. The next round of monitoring occurred during the summer of 2012 and results were better than ever with not one sample exceeding the 15 parts per billion action level. We attribute the reduction to the investment in a pH control system that minimizes the corrosive effects of the water.

Lead in water is a major concern for pregnant women, infants and young children. It is important to remember that lead is not in the source water, but can enter the water through your home's lead service line (the underground pipe that connects your home to the water main in the street) or household plumbing that contains lead, so your home could have higher levels than what was found during our testing. If your home was built after WWII you will not have a lead service line. Recent research shows that the largest contributor to lead levels is a lead service line but other sources in the home's premise plumbing such as lead-soldered copper pipes (prior to 1986 lead ban), brass fixtures and even scale build-up in old steel pipes that were or are supplied by a lead service can contribute to lead levels as well. Any disruption to plumbing from, for instance, lead service line repairs or replacement or in-home plumbing work can temporarily but significantly increase lead levels. The only way to tell if your water has any lead in it is to have it tested. Local laboratories can provide this through the mail. If you want to learn about how to get your water tested, what the Glencoe Water Utility is doing to help reduce lead at the tap, and what you can do to reduce lead exposure in your home, please contact the Water Plant at 847-835-4183 or send an email to [tomw@villageofglencoe.org](mailto:tomw@villageofglencoe.org).

**GLENCOE WATER UTILITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012**  
 Facility Number: IL0310990

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. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. For more information regarding this report contact Tom Weathers, 847.835.4183. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings on the third Thursday of every month at the village hall at 675 Village Ct. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA and information on that is included below.

**Source of Drinking Water**

The source of drinking water used by Glencoe is Surface Water from Lake Michigan. 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

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, 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).

**Source Water Information**

Source Water	Name	Type of Water	Location
INTAKE (00106)	LAKE MICHIGAN	Surface Water	3,300 FT NE PLANT

**Source Water Assessment**

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>.

Susceptibility is defined as the likelihood for the source water(s) of a public water system to be contaminated at concentrations that would pose a concern. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intakes with no protection only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Glencoe's intake is located far enough offshore that shoreline point sources are not considered a factor on water quality. However, at certain times of the year the potential for contamination exists due to storm water runoff and wet-weather flows from the North Shore Channel. If currents are flowing in a northerly direction, contaminants from these flows could migrate to Glencoe's intake and compromise water quality. A correlation between Northbrook's rainfall data and North Shore Channel's discharge dates show the potential effect of these flows on Glencoe's water quality. The proximity to a major shipping lane adds to the susceptibility should there be a spill near the intake.

**2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**Lead and Copper**

Definitions:

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

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

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 1 to 5 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/2012	1.3	1.3	0.162	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	6/2012	0	15	5.4	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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

\*Note: The state requires monitoring of these contaminants on a triennial basis. Therefore this data, while accurate, is more than one year old.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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

Maximum 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.

Maximum 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.

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

#### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2012	0.88	0.60 - .88	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6/11/2012	17	na	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	6/11/2012	28	na	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	1/9/2012	0.019	na	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	1/9/2012	1	na	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	1/9/2012	2	na	150	150	ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	4/16/2012	1	na	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	1/9/2012	11	na	na	na	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/20/2009*	1.11	na	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/20/2009*	3.1	na	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

na: not applicable.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

\*Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore this data, while accurate, is more than one year old.

#### Turbidity

Definitions: Treatment Technique (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	TT = 0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff.
Highest single measurement	TT = 1 NTU MAX	0.11 NTU	No	Soil runoff.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of water clarity.

#### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

#### Violations Summary Table

We are happy to report that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum disinfectant residual level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2011.