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Water Treatment Chemicals

Chemicals added to the water during 2012 include the following:

Chlorine is mainly added to the water for the purpose of disinfection. The chlorine reacts with natural ammonia in the water to form chloramines. Given sufficient concentration and time, chloramines inactivate pathogenic bacteria that may find their way into the distribution system. By taking chlorine residuals, the amount of this disinfecting

agent is determined. Finished water leaving the plant carries a chlorine residual of approximately two parts per million (ppm). As the water travels through the distribution system the residual dissipates and at the furthest end of the system it drops to approximately one ppm.

Aqueous Phosphate Solution (LPC-5) is a chemical that is used as a corrosion/deposit inhibitor. It was added to Well I

to try to sequester iron in the water as it was introduced to the reservoir (2012), since the water plant mixed well waters in order to keep levels of certain contaminants below their respective MCLs (maximum contaminant level).

Any questions may be directed to Ken Hayes, Water Plant Operator, at 708-246-1800, Ext. 215 or khayes@wsprings.com.



Water Restrictions Lifted

Until further notice, the use of water for outdoor purposes will not be restricted this summer. The restriction was in place during the summer of 2012 because the water plant was under construction. The water plant is now fully operational and residents will be able to use water outdoors without any restriction. Even though there will be no restrictions, residents should practice conservancy when using outdoor water.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Bill Payment Made Easy

Automatic payment of your water bill is available to all residents. Your payment is electronically withdrawn from the account of your choice on the due date of your water bill.

Interested? The application is available at www.wsprings.com or the Village Hall.

For more information, please contact the Finance Department at 708-246-1800, Ext. 126.

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Continuing Our Commitment

Once again the Village of Western Springs proudly presents the annual water quality report. This report covers all required testing for 2012 and is designed to inform you about the quality of the drinking water. The report includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains.

We are pleased to tell you that the Village of Western Springs complied with all primary USEPA water regulations. As in

the past, we are committed to delivering the a good quality drinking water.

Water testing performed in 2012

In the Village of Western
Springs, the governing
body overseeing the water
system is the Village
Board. The Board meets
on the second and fourth
Mondays of each month.
There is also an advisory
group of citizens, the
Infrastructure
Commission, who meet
on an as-needed basis.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Ken Hayes, Water Plant Operator, at 708-246-1800, Ext. 215 or khayes@wsprings.com.



Reverse Osmosis Water Plant Completed

In 2008, after years of study and analysis, the Village selected reverse osmosis (RO) as the preferred method of treating the water supply in the future. The project to reconstruct the water plant into reverse osmosis (RO) technology began in November 2011 and was completed in June 2013.

The RO system uses pressure to force water through a membrane, which produces a water 99% contaminant free. This contaminant—free water is blended with filtered aquifer water to produce a finished water.

The community's drinking water will continue to meet or exceed the water quality

standards listed in this report. Furthermore, the RO system will allow the Village to meet any future water quality regulations which may be imposed by the EPA.

What's In My Water?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, 2012, the water delivered to your home or business met all primary USEPA drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled the table below to show what substances were

detected in the water on the collection date(s). Please note that the contaminants in this table do not necessarily represent water found in distribution. Water quality can and does vary during the course of the year due to operational

considerations, seasonal demands and system repairs. Fluoride occurs naturally in the well water and is not added.



Where Does My Water Come From?

Since the development of the Western Springs' water system in 1882, the Village has obtained its water from ground water sources. During the early years these included springs from which the community derives its name. In subsequent years, the Village became dependent upon well water and. since the late 1950's, the primary water source has been deep wells.

At the present time, the Village has three wells, two deep and one shallow. Of the two deep wells, one draws water from the Galesville aquifer and the other draws water from both Galesville and Mt. Simon aquifers. These aquifers are underground rivers passing through sandstone formations which extend north into Wisconsin. The shallow well draws water from the

Niagaran aquifer, an underground river that passes through a limestone formation. During the water plant reconstruction period through 2012, the Village operated primarily on well #4 with supplemental water from wells #1 and #3, as needed.

Water Quality Test Results*

AL-Action level

HAA—Haloacetic Acids

IOC—Inorganic Chemicals

DBP's—Disinfection By Products

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) The highest level of a

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The 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.

Regulated Contaminants	Sample Location	Collection Date(s)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG Drinking	USEPA MCL Drinking Primary	USEPA MCL Drinking Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectant-monthly Chlorine	Distribution	Jan-Dec 2012	1.8	0.5-1.8	mg/L	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	No	Chloramines (to limit bacterial growth)
DBP's (TTHM)-yearly Total Trihalomethanes	Distribution	6/13/2012	ND	ND	ug/L		80	No	Chlorine+organics
DBP's (HAA)-yearly Bromoacetic acid Dibromoacetic acid Total Haloacetic acids	Distribution Distribution	6/13/2012 6/13/2012	1.26 <u>1.22</u> 2.48	1.26 1.22	ug/L ug/L		60	No	Chlorine+organics Chlorine+organics Chlorine+organics
Inorganics (IOC)-3 years									
Arsenic	T. Plant/Well #1	4/3&10/3/12	2.52	ND-2.52	ug/L	0	10	No	Rock/soil erosion
Barium	T. Plant/Well #1	4/3&10/3/12	0.0244	0.0213-0.0244	mg/L	2	2	No	Rock/soil erosion
Fluoride	T. Plant/Well #1	4/3&10/3/12	1.70	0.199-1.70	mg/L	4	4	No	Rock/soil erosion
Iron	T. Plant/Well #1	4/3&10/3/12	1.83	ND-1.83	mg/L			No	Rock/soil erosion
Nitrate-(as N02-N)	Treatment Plant	7/5/12	0.025	0.025	mg/L	1	1	No	Rock/soil erosion
Nitrate (as N03-N)	Treatment Plant	7/5/12	ND	ND	mg/L	10	10	No	Rock/soil erosion
Manganese	T. Plant/Well #1	4/3&10/3/12	140	ND-140	ug/L			No	Rock/soil erosion
Sodium	T. Plant/Well #1	4/3&10/3/12	139	125-139	mg/L			No	Rock/soil erosion
Sulfate	T. Plant/Well #1	4/3&10/3/12	433	114-433	mg/L			No	Rock/soil erosion
Lead & Copper-3 years					9	0th percenti	le AL		
Lead	Distribution	7/12-14/11	13.1	ND-13.1	ug/L	6.23	15	No	Homeowners plumbing
Copper	Distribution	7/12-14/11	208	ND-208	ug/L	111	1300	No	Homeowners plumbing
Organics(VOC)-3 years	Treatment Plant	1/10/12	ND	ND	ug/L			No	Manmade compounds
Organics(SOC)-3 years	Treatment Plant	1/10/12	ND	ND	ug/L			No	Manmade compounds
Organics(SOC)-3 years	Treatment Plant	4/25/12	ND	ND	ug/L			No	Manmade compounds
Radionuclides-6 years									
Alpha Emitters	Treatment Plant	10/20/10	4.81	4.81	pCi/L		15.0	No	Rock/soil erosion
Combined Radium (226&228)	Treatment Plant	10/20/10	3.79	3.79	pCi/L		5.0	No	Rock/soil erosion
Uranium	Treatment Plant	1/26/09	.0.0894	0.0894	ug/L		30.0	No	Rock/soil erosion

*Table shows most recent data (2009-2012) from samples collected for IEPA.

Note: Data listed is from distribution, treatment plant (finished) and Well #I water.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

mg/L (ppm)-Milligrams per liter

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

ND—Not detected

pCi/L (picocuries per liter) A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion) One part substance per billion parts water.

ppm (parts per million) One part substance per million parts water.

SOC—Synthetic Organic Chemicals TTHM—Total Trihalomethanes ug/L (ppb) Micrograms per liter. VOC—Volitle Organic Chemicals

Contaminants That Might Be Found in Drinking Water

Possible 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, 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;

Pesticides and herbicides, may come from a variety of sources such as 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 may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain substances in the water provided by the public water system. Federal Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems. 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting www.epa.gov.

2012 Source Water Assessment Summary

The Source Water Assessment has been completed and the Illinois EPA has determined that "Western Springs' wells #3 and #4 source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeological data on the well."

To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA web site at www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

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