Village of Lansing Water Department

Norm Abbott
MAYOR

Jim Nickias
WATER SUPERVISOR

Annual Water Quality Report

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and IEPA drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards the water supply, and we are able to report that the department had no water quality or contaminant level violations in 2015.

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 meetings. Village Board meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Lansing Police Department, 2170 170th Street, Lansing, IL 60438. 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 by Village Hall or call our Water Operator, Jim Nickias at Village of Lansing Public Works, 708-895-7190.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

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

Water Saving Tips

ONE DRIP EVERY SECOND ADDS UP TO FIVE GALLONS PER DAY! CHECK YOUR FAUCETS AND SHOWER HEADS FOR LEAKS.

TOILET LEAKS CAN BE SILENT! BE SURE TO TEST YOUR TOILET FOR LEAKS AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR. YOU CAN PICK UP A COMPLIMENTARY TOILET TANK TEST KIT FROM THE VILLAGE HALL OR THE LANSING PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING. IF THERE'S A LEAK, FIX IT AND START SAVING GALLONS.

IF YOU SHORTEN YOUR SHOWERS BY JUST A SINGLE MINUTE, YOU CAN SAVE APPROXIMATELY 700 GALLONS OF WATER IN A MONTH.

WHILE YOU WAIT FOR HOT WATER, COLLECT THE RUNNING WATER AND USE TO WATER PLANTS.

Table 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. MRDLGs 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.

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

N/A: not applicable.

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

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

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.

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

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

The Source Of Our Drinking Water

The source of our drinking water is Lake Michigan. The Village of Lansing purchases Lake Michigan water from Hammond, Indiana.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Monitoring Data Collected by the Illinois EPA

Contaminant (unit of measure)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants/Disinfection: Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.6	1.0 - 2.0	No	12/31/2015	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5](ppb)	No goal for the total	60	12	0 - 33.3	No	2015	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

For the quarterly monitored regulated contaminants, the Level Found column is the highest running annual average for the year. This is the number upon which compliance is calculated.

Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	15	9.4 - 23.87	No	2015	By-Product of drinking water chlorination/disinfection.

For the quarterly monitored regulated contaminants, the Level Found column is the highest running annual average for the year. This is the number upon which compliance is calculated.

Contaminant (unit of measure)	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants: Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7.3	1	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Non-detected Contaminants

The following table includes contaminant monitored for, but not detected in the most recent sampling. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, monitoring has indicated that these contaminants were not present in the water supply. Is some cases, if a contaminant is not detected in a water supply, monitoring can be reduced to once every three or six years.

Contaminant (unit of measure)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Date of Sample	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Microbial Contaminants FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (#POS/MO)	0	0	ND	1/2015 - 12/2015	Human and animal fecal waste.

Monitoring Data Collected by Hammond, Indiana

The Village of Lansing purchases water from Hammond, Indiana. Its source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water. There were no synthetic organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, or any unregulated contaminants detected in the finished water at the entry point to the Hammond distribution system.

Contaminant (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detections
Surface Water Treatment: Turbidity (100 % = or < 0.30 NTU)	N/A	TT	N/A
Turbidity (NTU) (Soil Runoff-Highest Single Measurement)	N/A	TT=1 NTU Max	0.04 - 0.11 NTU

Related Publications

Turn Your Home into a Storm water "Pollution Solution"

This web site links to an EPA homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water that provides tips for better vehicle and garage care, lawn and garden techniques, home improvement, pet care, and more.

www.epa.gov/nps

Compound (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source Of Contaminant
Inorganic Compounds: **Fluoride (ppm)**	4	4	0.3 - 1.5 mg/L	No	Erosion of Natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes Strong Teeth; Fertilizer Discharge
Sodium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	10 mg/L	No	Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)[1]

Date Collected: 11/18/2014

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Range of Detections (lowest - highest)	Typical Source
Chromium 6 (ppb)	2015	.149 - .178	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.
Molydbenum (ppb)	2015	1.123 - 1.295	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used from molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (ppb)	2015	118.723 - 124.198	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.

[1]*Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.*

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 this level of sodium in the water.

Educational Information

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 pickup 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 contaminant: 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 **EPAs 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.

Important Health Information

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)**

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**

Did You Know?

- A RUNNING TOILET CAN WASTE UP TO 200 GALLONS OF WATER EACH DAY.
- IN A YEAR, THE AVERAGE AMERICAN RESIDENCE USES OVER 100,000 GALLONS.
- IT TAKES 2.6 GALLONS OF WATER TO MAKE A SHEET OF PAPER