

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



KENILWORTH
IL 0311500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Kenilworth Public Works to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Kenilworth is Surface Water. Decisions affecting the Kenilworth water system are made by the Village Board. Village Board meetings are typically held the third Monday of every month at the Village Hall, 419 Richmond Rd., Kenilworth, IL. Residents are encouraged to attend.

For more information regarding this report, please contact Kevin Zeoli at (847) 251-1094.

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

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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.

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 Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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 supply 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. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Kenilworth's intake is located far enough offshore that shoreline point sources of contamination are not considered a factor on water quality. However, at certain times of the year the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows from the North Shore Channel. If currents are flowing in a Northerly direction, contaminants from these flows could migrate to Kenilworth's intake and compromise water quality. Correlation between Northbrook's rainfall data and coliform data combined with North Shore Channel discharge dates show the potential effect to these flows on Kenilworth's water quality. In addition, the proximity to a major shipping lane adds to the susceptibility should there be a spill near the intake. Water supply officials from Kenilworth are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination regarding water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) is frequently discussed during the associations quarterly meetings. Lake Michigan, as well as all the Great Lakes, has many different organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of watershed protection activities in this document is aimed at this purpose.

2010 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 2009

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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	15 ppb	5.46 ppb	1	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.215 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. **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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of the contaminant drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety **AL.mg/l:**

milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.**ug/l:** micrograms per litre 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. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants& Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2010	14	14.47-14.47	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalo-methanes]	2010	30	29.7-29.7	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2010	0.7	0.645-.88	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	2010	.0211	.0211-.0211	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wasters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2010	1	.988-.988	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Arsenic	2010	1	.515-.515	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2010	0.29	.29-.29	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2010	8	7.68-7.68	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Likely Source of Contamination

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.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
								Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2009	1.177	1.177-1.177	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration

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

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.3 NTU	100	No	Soil Runoff
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
1 NTU	0.196	No	Soil Runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

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

No Water Quality Violations were recorded during 2010 for the Village's Water System

VILLAGE OF KENILWORTH

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Kenilworth, IL 60043

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