VILLAGE OF
WESTERN SPRINGS

740 Hillgrove Avenue
Western Springs, IL 60558

708-246-1800
Fax 708-246-0284
www.wsprings.com

Pre-sort
Carrier Route

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Western Springs, Illinois
PERMIT NO. 34

POSTAL CUSTOMER

WESTERN SPRINGS, ILLINOIS

60558

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.

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 hydro-geological 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**.

Use of Outdoor Water

This summer enjoy the use of water for outdoor purposes without any restrictions; however, please practice conservancy.

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 Your payment is electronically withdrawn from the account of your choice on the due date of your water bill.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.

Inside this issue:

VILLAGE OF WESTERN SPRINGS

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Continuing Our Commitment

The Village of Western Springs is required by the IEPA to provide an Annual Water Quality Report that covers all required testing and is designed to inform you about the quality of the drinking water. The report includes details about where your water comes from, how it is processed, and what the finished water contains.

Throughout the 2016 calendar year, the Village of Western Springs complied with all primary EPA water regulations. As in the past, the Village is committed to delivering a good quality drinking water.

The Village of Western Springs Board of Trustees is the governing body that oversees the Water Treatment Plant and the Water Distribution System. The Board meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The Infrastructure Commission, an advisory group of citizens, meets on an as-needed basis to discuss various topics related to the Village's water.

For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please contact Erin Duffy, the Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, at eduffy@wsprings.com.

2016 - 2017 Water System Update

In 2016 the Village experienced 46 water main breaks at various locations throughout the Village. This was down from 49 main breaks in 2015.

In May the Village will be publishing, on the Village's website, the third annual Water Infrastructure Report. Please feel free to browse the report at your leisure as it outlines annual data on the Village's water infrastructure including unaccounted for water information and water main break locations for the previous calendar year.

Additional items outlined in the Water Infrastructure Report include major capital projects that were completed in 2016. These capital projects include automation of the Water Treatment Plant, completion of a comprehensive leak detection survey, installation of an automated hydrant flusher in Ridgewood, and exploration of Well #1 treatment options in the event of an emergency.

The Water Infrastructure Report also identifies future capital projects which may include interior and exterior painting of the Village's standpipe and elevated tanks, continual monitoring of unaccounted for water loss, and rebuilding the reservoir roof, hatch, and ladder.

For more information on any of these projects please visit the Village website at http://www.wsprings.com to view the complete "2016 Water Infrastructure

The Water Treatment Process

Beginning in 2013, The Village brought the retro-fitted Low Pressure Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant online. Reverse Osmosis is a water purification technology that utilizes semipermeable membranes to limit the amount of contaminants in the drinking water. Reverse Osmosis can remove many types of ions and molecules from solutions, as well as, bacteria.

All the well water pumped to the Water Treatment Plant is filtered (pre-treatment) with a portion sent to the RO units and a portion blended (the blended portion is approx. 35% for Well 3 and 45 % for Well 4). Once blended, the water is chemically treated and sent to the Village's reservoir as the final product, which is then pumped into the Village's distribution system.

Throughout the 2016 calendar year, the Village of Western Springs complied with all primary EPA water regulations. As in the past, the Village is committed to delivering a good quality drinking water.

Water quality can vary throughout the course of the year based on operational considerations, seasonal demands, and system repairs.

Water Quality Test Results*

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	12/31/2016	0.9	0.5-0.9	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	No	A water additive to control microbes
DBP's (TTHM)-quarterly									
Total Trihalomethanes	Distribution	9/20/2016	11.20	0-11.20	ppb	No Goal for Total	80	No	By-product of disinfection
DBP's (HAA5)-quarterly									
Haloacetic acids	Distribution	9/20/2016	1.0	0-1.0	ppb	No Goal for Total= 1.44	60	No	By-product of disinfection
Inorganics (IOC)- 3 years									
Barium	Finished– WTP	4/21/2015	0.00944	0.00944	ppm	2	2	No	Rock/soil erosion
Fluoride	Finished– WTP	4/21/2015	0.673	0.673	ppm	4	4	No	Rock/soil erosion
Iron	Finished– WTP	4/21/2015	0.076	0.076	ppm	1.0 (IL)		No	Rock/soil erosion
Sodium	Finished– WTP	4/21/2015	60.4	60.4	ppm			No	Rock/soil erosion
Inorganics (IOC)-3 years									
Arsenic	Well #1	10/13/2015	3.48	3.48	ppb	0.0	10	No	Rock/soil erosion
Barium	Well #1	10/13/2015	0.0255	0.0255	ppm	2.0	2.0	No	Rock/soil erosion
Fluoride	Well #1	10/13/2015	0.22	0.22	ppm	4.0	4.0	No	Rock/soil erosion
Iron	Well #1	10/13/2015	2.0	2.0	ppm		1.0 (IL)	No	Rock/soil erosion
Manganese	Well #1	10/13/2015	190	190	ppb	150.0	150(IL)	No	Rock/soil erosion
Sodium	Well #1	10/13/2015	119	119	ppm			No	Rock/soil erosion
Radionuclides-6 years									
Alpha Emitters	Well #1	10/18/2016	5.1	5.1	pCi/L		15.0	No	Rock/soil erosion
Combined Radium (226&228)	Well #1	10/18/2016	1.3	1.3	pCi/L		5.0	No	Rock/soil erosion
Combined Radium (226&228)	Finished– WTP	11/26/2016	4.4	4.4	pCi/L		5.0	No	Rock/soil erosion
Uranium	Finished– WTP	02/11/2015	0.0596	0.0596	ppb		30.0	No	Rock/soil erosion

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper– 3 years	Sample Location	Collection Date	Unit of Measurement	MCLG Drinking	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of Sites over AL	USEPA MCL Drinking Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Lead	Distribution	2014	ppb	0	15	6.02	2	No	Homeowners Plumbing
Copper	Distribution	2014	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1391	0	No	Homeowners Plumbing

***Table shows most recent data (2014-2016) from samples collected for the IEPA. Data updated as of 04/01/2017.**

Coliform Bacteria

Highest No. of Positive	Total No. of Positive E.Coli/Fecal Coliform Samples	MCLG Drinking	Total Coliform MCL	Fecal Coliform/ E.Coli MCL	USEPA MCL Drinking Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	No	Naturally present in environment

AL—Action level
DBP's—Disinfection By Products
HAA—Haloacetic Acids
IL—Illinois
IOC—Inorganic Chemicals
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) 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.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) 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.
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
VOC—Volatile Organic Chemicals
WTP—Water Treatment Plant
90th%—90th percentile

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.**

Water Treatment Chemicals

Chemicals added to the water during 2016 include the following:

Chlorine (bleach) is added to the water for the purpose of disinfection. A free chlorine residual is used to inactivate pathogenic bacteria that may find their way into the distribution system and to help limit bacterial activity in the water. By taking chlorine residuals, the amount of this disinfecting agent is determined. Finished water leaving the plant carries a chlorine residual of approximately 1.0 ppm. As the water travels through the distribution system the residual dissipates and at the furthest end of the system it drops to approximately 0.2 ppm.

Caustic (sodium hydroxide) is used to raise the final pH of the finished water.

Corrosion Inhibitor The corrosion inhibitor utilized by the Village is an orthophosphate/polyphosphate blend. It is used to lay down a thin, protective film in the water main to control corrosion, as well as, a sequestering agent for low to moderate levels of iron.

Antiscalant is used as a low pH conditioner to prevent premature fouling of the membranes.