ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT KENILWORTH, IL
IL 0311500
Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2013

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 Patrick Brennan at (847) 251-1666.
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o 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 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. 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 association's 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.

2013 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS
DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Date Samples: 2013

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 90'h Percentile	#Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	15 ppb	4.39 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.311 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

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 MCLs 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. **mg/1:** milligrams per litre or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ug/1:** micrograms per litre or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **na:** not applicable. Ave: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running the 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. MRDLGs 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)	2013	16	13-16	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	2013	31	21.2-30.6	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2013	0.8	0.645-0.925	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contami-nants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	2013	.021	.021-.021	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2012	1	0.58-0.58	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2013	0.9	0.875-0.875	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2013	8	7.9-7.9	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

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	JVICL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium 226/228	2009	1.177	1.177-1.177	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural occurring deposits

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.

Turbidity: 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 treatment process.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.129 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff

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.

No Water Quality Violations were recorded during 2013 for the Village's Water System. 6/30/14