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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Frankfort

IL1970400

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the FRANKFORT water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by FRANKFORT is Ground.

For more information regarding this report, contact Donald Matthews at 815/469-2177

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source Water Assessment

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

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, nineteen potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Frankfort wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Frankfort Community Water Supply's 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Frankfort's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to source water, the water company has implemented a wellhead protection program, which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the village considerable laboratory analysis costs. To further minimize the risk to the groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the village may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance to further protect their water supply. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet, from their wells. Second, the village staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, the village will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Finally, the village staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the village.

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2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2006

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 ppb	15 ppb	5.3 ppb	3	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.48 ppm	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. 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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	12/12/2007	0.9	0.3 - 0.9	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	6/20/2006	1.29	Not Applicable	ppb	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6/20/2006	3.1	Not Applicable	ppb	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	4/19/2007	17.4	0.687 - 17.4	ppb	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Barium	1/24/2006	0.061	0.012 - 0.061	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	10/17/2006	0.272	0 - 0.272	ppb	5	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide	1/24/2006	0.01	0 - 0.01	ppb	200	200	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	3/20/2007	1.39	0.627 - 1.39	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nickel	10/17/2006	0.643	0 - 0.643	ppb	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Nitrate-Nitrite	7/12/2006	0.07	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As N)	7/12/2006	0.07	0 - 0.07	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	10/17/2006	1.81	0 - 1.81	ppb	6	6	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Thallium	10/17/2006	0.319	0 - 0.319	ppb	0.5	2	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites
Selenium	10/17/2006	5.9	0 - 5.9	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha Emitters	10/4/2004	6.2	3.1 - 6.2	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	10/4/2004	2.4	1.8 - 2.4	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Dichloromethane	7/12/2006	1.41	0 - 1.41	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
State Regulated Contaminants								
Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	4/19/2007	1290	0 - 1290	ppb	N/A	1000	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	1/12/2004	22	15 - 22	ppb	N/A	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium There is not a state of 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.	1/12/2004	64	17 - 64	ppbm	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppb and 60 ppb respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

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. 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. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

EPA has reviewed the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally-occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.