

UNDERSTANDING THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

- **The purpose of the CCR is to provide all of our water customers with the basic facts about their drinking water and its quality. It contains information regarding the Village's source of water.**
- **The report is mandated by the Federal EPA and must be distributed by July 1 of the following year.**
- **Any violations are to be listed and appropriate explanations indicated.**
- **If Public Notification is required for any incurred monitoring violations, the CCR can be utilized to include that, which in turn, satisfies the compliance requirement.**

The report provides different facts for each contaminant--the collection date, the highest level of detect, a range of levels detected, the maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG), the maximum contaminant level MCL, the units of measurement, violation Y/N - whether or not the contaminant tested for exceeded the MCL, and a brief explanation of the likely source of contamination as provided by the EPA staff.

There were monitoring and reporting violations noted as follows:

- **Monitoring Violation:** A "false/positive" reading from samples taken incorrectly in August, 2008 resulted in a retesting of the sample points in December, 2008. Those samples were found to be in compliance with IEPA standards. Additionally, these samples will be resampled in June, 2009.
- **Reporting Violation:** Specific authorized bottles to be used for sampling were received late for the required sampling period. Samples were retaken and no violations noted.

The Village of Frankfort is committed to providing safe drinking water to its water customers. The "Consumer Confidence Report" includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during the calendar year. Each year, a new report is provided. Any questions, please contact Cliff Janeliunas at the Village of Frankfort, (815) 469-2177.

VILLAGE OF
FRANKFORT
INC • 1879

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Frankfort

IL1970400

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008

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 Dan Drummond 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.

Before we begin listing our unique water quality characteristics, here are some important facts you should know to help have a basic understanding of drinking water in general.

Source Water Assessment

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our source of water comes from ground water. 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.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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 Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

2008 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply.

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant tables.

- AL** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Avg** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
- 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.
- MRDLGs** allow for a margin of safety.
- N/A** Not Applicable
- NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- pCi/L** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppm** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- TT** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	0	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). > 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month).	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2008	1.3	1.3	.548	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2008	0	15	25.75	6	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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. The Village of Frankfort is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	2008	1.7	0.1 - 1.7	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2008	2	1.5 - 1.5	ppb	No goal for the total.	60	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2008	9	8.9 - 8.9	ppb	No goal for the total.	80	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Arsenic	2008	0.56	0.52 - 0.56	ppb		10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2008	0.0488	0.0487 - 0.0488	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2008	1.27	1.04 - 1.27	ppm	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2008	1.8	0 - 2.226	ppm	1	1	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2008	0.11	0 - 0.11	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2008	25	24.9 - 25.0	ppm			N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Combined Radium 226 / 228	2008	1.41	0 - 1.41	PCI/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium.	2008	1290	0 - 1290	PCI/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2008	1.3857	1.341 – 1.3857	Ug/L	0	30	No	Erosion of natural 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.

The following table(s) lists all violations that occurred during 2008. We included a brief summary of the actions we took following notification of the violation.

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Radium 226 /228	Monitoring, Routine major.	10/01/2008 – 12/31/2008	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Health Effects (if applicable)	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 / 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
Actions we took:	The samples were taken during the designated sample period but the results were not reported to the EPA in enough time to avoid a monitoring violation.		

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	Monitoring, Routine major.	10/01/2008 – 12/31/2008	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and the period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Health Effects (if applicable)	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
Actions we took:	The samples were taken during the designated sample period but the results were not reported to the EPA in enough time to avoid a monitoring violation.		

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Lead and Copper	Follow-up or routine tap m/r (LCR)	10/01/2008	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Health Effects (if applicable)			
Actions we took:	The required testing will be completed in June to fulfill our sampling requirements.		

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Village of Frankfort

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1, 2008 through September 30, 2008 we invalidated the samples for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [this contaminant/these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead and Copper	30	0	June 1 though Sept. 30, 2008	June 1 through Sept. 30, 2009

What happened? What is being done?

The samples were taken but had to be invalidated due to improper sampling technique. The samples were collected by staff other than our normal sample collector. He was unable to complete the sampling due to his unexpected absence due to medical emergency leave. Support staff has been trained on the sampling technique to avoid complications in the future and the EPA has allowed us to make up the samples between June 1 and Sept. 30, 2008.

For more information, please contact Dan Drummond at 815-469-2177 or at Village of Frankfort, 432 W. Nebraska St..

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by The Village of Frankfort

Water System ID#

197-0400

Date distributed

June 15, 2009