

VILLAGE OF
FRANKFORT
INC • 1879

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Frankfort

IL1970400

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009

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 Darrin Yount 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.

2009 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	2009	1.3	1.3	.327	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2009	0	15	7.90	1	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	2009	2.0	0.1 - 2	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2009	4.0	3.89 – 3.89	ppb	No goal for the total.	60	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2009	9	15.64 – 15.64	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	2009	15.9	0 - 15.9	ppb		10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2009	0.069	0.024 - 0.069	ppm	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2009	1.48	.82 - 1.48	ppm	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2009	2.9	0 - 5.34	ppm	1	1	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2009	0.0	0 - 0.11	ppm	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2009	28.2	21.9 - 28.2	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	2009	2	0.87 - 2.41	PCI/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium.	2009	4	0.6 - 4.9	PCI/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2009	1.788	1.639 – 1.788	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.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Benzo (a) pyrene	2009	120	0 - 120	ppt	0	200	No	Leaching from linings of storage tanks and distribution lines
Heptachlor	2009	0.000064	0 - 0.000064	ppm	0	0.0001	No	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2009	0.000059	0 – 0.000059	ppm	0	0.0001	No	Breakdown of heptachlor

The following table(s) lists all violations that occurred during 2009. 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
Lead and Copper	Follow-up or routine tap m/r (LCR)	09/30/2009	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 was completed in July 2009 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 a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are a 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 at that time for lead and copper.

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

Corrective action taken: Sampling completed - July, 2009

Since lead and copper sampling can only be conducted at certain times of the year, the appropriate corrective action was to resample during the summer months of 2009. We resampled in July of 2009 which removed all monitoring violations and proved our water system is in compliance with Illinois EPA drinking water standards.

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

Water System ID#

197-0400

Date distributed

June 15, 2010