

2009 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FROM: The Lynwood
Water Department



Lynwood— IL0311680
Annual Water Quality Report 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 Lynwood Water Department to provide safe drinking water. If you would like to learn more feel free to contact us at the number below or visit our regularly scheduled meetings on the 2nd & 4th Tuesday at 6:00 p.m. at Village Hall.

From more information regarding this report contact:

Robert Myers, Director of Public Works

Phone 708-758-8434

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 & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and ground water 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.

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 station, 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 dink, EPA prescribes regulation which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits on certain 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).

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>.

Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009

This report is intended to provide you with important information regarding water quality.

Where your Water Originates From: Lynwood purchases water from The Village of Lansing Illinois who purchases their supply from The City of Hammond, Indiana who pumps water directly from Lake Michigan making Hammond our source water provider. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

About Lynwood Water Department: There are currently 2 Water Towers & 1 Reservoir with a storage capacity of 2,250,000 gallons of water. During peak summer periods Lynwood has reached 1.6 million gallons of water pumped in a single day. Lynwood Water . Lynwood has 3 State of Illinois Certified Class "C" Water Operators. Robert Myers, Director Public Works, Ray Wagner, Superintendent Public Works, Anthony Ferry, Water Operator. Lynwood water meets or exceeds all EPA Requirements.

Water Quality Definitions: The tables in this report contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Containment Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Containment Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Containment 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.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter 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. There is evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The Level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. They don't reflect the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

2009 Water Testing Results for Hammond, Indiana

	Date Tested	Unit	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Goal (MCLG)	Range of Detected Levels
Disinfectant & Disinfection By-Products					
Inorganic Contaminants					
Disinfectant Residual	2009	ppm	n/a		1.0-2.1
Contaminants					
Total Haloacetic Acids	2009	ppb	60	n/a	3.3-6.9
IOC Detected as Follows					
Fluoride	2009		n/a	n/a	0.6-1.5 mg/L
Sodium	2009		n/a	n/a	11.0 mg/L

Turbidity Levels at the entry point to the Distribution System were as follows:
Turbidity (NTU's) @ 0.12 NTU's Tested in 2009, 100% of same were equal to or less than 0.30 NTU's

The following contaminants were not detected in the finished water at the entry point to Hammond's distribution point.

- Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's)
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)
- Any Unregulated Contaminants

Definitions of Terms & Water Quality Data Footnotes
NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Measurement of Clarity, or Turbidity of Water

Water Quality Data Footnotes
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of Hammond's system and disinfectants.
Fluoride is a water additive that promotes strong teeth. The Illinois Dept. of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.0 to 1.6 mg/L.
Sodium, there is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is provided as information to customers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake. If you are on a sodium restricted diet or are concerned about the quantity of sodium in water you should consult a physician about the level in water.

If you have any questions regarding our parent water supplier's data please contact the Hammond Water Department at 219-853-6421.

LYNWOOD SAMPLE RESULTS

2009 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead/Copper Date Sampled: June-2008 - Definitions Below—There were no Lead/Copper Violations							
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
0	15 ppb	0	1	1.3	1.3	0.21 ppm	0

Likely Source of Contamination, Copper— Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Likely Source of Contamination, Lead— Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Product	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	07/30/2009	6	6.06-6.06	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-Products of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	07/30/2009	25	25.2-25.2	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-Products of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines	07/30/2009	1.8	0.5 - 1.8	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected health risk. ALG's allow for a margin of safety
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow

Monitoring Violations— NONE, All samples were submitted according to schedule and all samples were tested to be within the required limits.

