

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Source of Drinking water
STEGER

IL0314860

Annual water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to
December 31, 2010

This report is intended to provide you with important
information about your drinking water and the efforts made
by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by STEGER is Ground water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name WILLIAM COX, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS Phone 708-935-0978

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre
el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien
que lo entienda bien.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers,
lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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 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 EPAs 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). 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of	Water Report	Status	Location
WELL 2 (20579)GW	_____	3407 HALSTED BLVD		
WELL 3 (20580)GW	_____	44 E 31ST ST		

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for

our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA.

If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call our water operator William Cox at 708-935-0978. 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>.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known

or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)
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90th Percentile		
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# Sites Over AL		
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Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Copper 09/05/2008 1.3 1.3 0.157 0 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead 09/05/2008 0 15 0 1 ppb N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no

known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not

goal or MRDLG: reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

There is convincing evidence that addition of a

MRDL: disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and

Disinfection By-Products

Collection Date

Highest Level Detected

Range of Levels Detected

MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Chlorine 0.1 0.13 - 0.16 MRDLG = 4 MRDL = 4 ppm N Water additive used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date

Highest Level Detected

Range of Levels Detected

MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Barium 10/14/2009 0.0782 0.0782 - 0.0782 2 2 ppm N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from

metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride 10/14/2009 0.834 0.834 - 0.834 4 4.0 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits; water additive

which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Iron 10/14/2009 1.77 1.77 - 1.77 1.0 ppm N Erosion of natural deposits.

Manganese 10/14/2009 16.4 16.4 - 16.4 150 150 ppb N Erosion of natural deposits.

Sodium 10/14/2009 17 17 - 17 ppm N Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

Radioactive Contaminants

Collection Date

Highest Level Detected

Range of Levels Detected

MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Combined Radium 226/228

2.4 2.4 - 2.4 0.5 pCi/L N Erosion of natural deposits.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium

3.5 3.5 - 3.5 0.15 pCi/L N Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type Violation Begin Violation End Violation Explanation

MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR 04/01/2010 06/30/2010 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.

Violation Explanation: In taking monthly bacterial samples the chlorine residual was omitted from the sampling form.

The samples taken found

to have no abnormalities, but the written sample form was considered invalid without the chlorine residuals.

Chlorine residuals had been taken and

logged in the sample hand book. These residuals had been called into the lab for placement in the report form.