



2015 Water Quality Report

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This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Batavia Water Utility to provide safe drinking water. Included are drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in the drinking water supply during calendar year 2015. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The meeting schedule can be found on the City's website: www.cityofbatavia.net. This report is updated each year. If you need help understanding this report or have questions, please contact **John Dillon** at (630) 454-2453 or jdillon@cityofbatavia.net.

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



Sources of Drinking Water

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Batavia's drinking water is a combination of shallow well water and deep well water. All water is pumped to the City's water treatment plant where the shallow well water is filtered for the removal of iron, manganese and hydrogen sulfide and is then chlorinated, fluoridated and treated with a corrosion inhibitor before being blended in the ground storage reservoir. The deep well water is processed at the treatment plant utilizing an HMO adsorption process for the removal of radium. All water customers receive the same blended water supply.

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 with organ transplants, persons 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**.





Batavia's Cross Connection Control Program

What is Cross Connection?

Plumbing cross connections are defined as actual or potential connections between a potable and non-potable water supply. This may cause a backflow or back-siphon condition (when the water in your pipes, after the meter, goes backward).

Illinois EPA Regulations and Illinois Plumbing Codes require every water supplier to implement a comprehensive cross connection control program. The program is designated to safeguard public health. Batavia sends out bi-annual surveys to our customers and tracks properties that require backflow devices. We ask for your cooperation with our program.

Cross Connection Control devices (backflow preventers) are mandatory for underground lawn sprinkling systems. Each spring when you turn your sprinkler system on you must have the backflow device tested.

The City's backflow program administrator, Aqua Backflow, Elgin, IL, will send out reminder notices when testing is due.

Lead Awareness - Commonly Asked Questions

Where does the City's water come from?

The City's water supply is a combination of deep and shallow well water. The deep wells are drilled into the Ironton/Galesville Aquifer and the shallow wells are drilled into the St. Charles Aquifer. The City's wells vary in depth from 150' to 1500'.

Is lead a problem with Batavia's water?

Batavia's source water, deep and shallow wells, **is lead free**. Lead typically enters drinking water after coming in contact with lead products used in plumbing systems. The most common lead based plumbing products are: 1) Lead water service lines that carry water from the City water mains to the house. 2) Lead based solder used to connect copper pipes in homes. 3) Lead plumbing fixtures such as faucets.

Does Batavia treat the water for lead and copper corrosion?

Yes, Batavia has been using an ortho-phosphate corrosion control chemical since the 1990's to help mitigate the effects of lead and copper corrosion. The ortho-phosphate provides a protective barrier on the interior of plumbing so the water does not come in contact with the lead or copper pipe materials.

How do I know if my home has a lead service line; solder or plumbing fixtures?

Homes built with copper plumbing typically used lead based solder until approximately 1987. Lead water service lines were typically installed under City streets between 1895 and the late 1940's. Most old homes in Batavia have galvanized steel pipes or copper pipes between the parkway area and the basement. However, some homes built prior to 1950 may also have lead water service lines into the basement. City employees can assist in the investigation of lead based service lines or lead based solder in your home.

What can I do to prevent lead in my water?

If you're concerned about lead in your drinking water, you can take several steps to limit possible exposure.

1. Flush your tap water: Flushing old water out of your home plumbing is the easiest way to mitigate any possibility of lead in your drinking water. Flushing the tap is particularly important when the faucet has gone unused for more than a few hours. It takes time for lead to dissolve into water, so the first water drawn from the tap in the morning or after a long period of non-use can contain higher levels of lead. Let the water run from the tap until it is noticeably colder (this may take up to two minutes or more) before using it for cooking or drinking. After the lines have been flushed, fill a glass water pitcher and store the fresh water in the refrigerator for drinking. Don't waste water! Grab the flushed water for use on house plants and other non-potable use.

2. Purchase a home water filter: Make sure you understand exactly what type of filter you are purchasing. Not all drinking water filters remove lead. Testing at the tap is the only way to measure the lead levels in your home or workplace. You can't see, smell or taste lead in your water. Testing costs around \$40. If you would like your water tested, call the City, we can assist you. Additional detailed information about Batavia's water system and Lead and Copper in drinking water can be found elsewhere in this report and on the City's web site.

Source Water Assessment

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. Batavia's Source Water Assessment has been completed by the Illinois EPA. A copy is available at the City of Batavia Public Works Building at 200 N. Raddant Rd., Batavia, IL. 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.illinois.gov/topics/drinking-water/>

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, sixteen potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Batavia's 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 remediations which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Batavia 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. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, **the Illinois EPA has determined that the Batavia Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination.** This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

The following tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply for the year 2015.

Source Water Assessment (Cont'd)

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.
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm or mg/L	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb or ug/L	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
N/A	Not Applicable N/D Not Detected

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/15/14	1300	1300	404	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	08/15/14	15	15	0	0	ppb	No	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 City of Batavia 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/your-drinking-water>

Regulated Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS								
Chlorine	12/31/15	0.4	0.4—0.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	6	2.63—7.59	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2015	27	18.92—27.37	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2014	0.612	0.0491—0.612	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	1.3	0.917—1.3	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2014	0.667	0-0.667	NA	1.0	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2015	0.25	0.25—0.25	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2014	42.7	35.3—42.7			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	2.8	2.8—2.8	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (excluding radon and uranium)	2014	10.1	8.8-10.1	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform Bacteria	Maximum Contaminant Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	0	0	0		0		No	Naturally present in the environment



CITY OF BATAVIA
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Please Remember to Use Water Wisely

OUTSIDE

Water lawn only when it needs it. A good way to see if your lawn needs watering is to step on the grass; if it springs back up it doesn't need water, if it stays flat it does need water.

Adjust your lawnmower to a higher setting. Longer grass shades root systems and holds soil moisture better than a closely clipped lawn.

Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants. Mulch will slow the evaporation of moisture and discourage weed growth.

INSIDE

Install low flow faucets and shower heads

Turn water off while shaving and brushing your teeth

Only run dishwasher when you have a full load.

When hand washing dishes use wash and rinse basins rather than running water.

Keep a glass water pitcher in the refrigerator for drinking water.

WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE

Know your day and time for watering:

Odd number house addresses can water on odd calendar days

Even number house address can water on even calendar days

6:00am - 9:00am and 6:00pm - 9:00pm

**Visit www.cityofbatavia.net
for water saving tips**

If you have a newly sodded or seeded lawn you must obtain a watering permit. Permits are available at City Hall, 100 N Island Ave. No permits for sod or seed will be issued during the months of July or August

