Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2016
Godley Public Water District

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. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2016. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

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

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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.

Our source of water comes from Ground Water, Well #4 (01854), in the NE corner of the Godley Park

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.

Source of Water: GODLEY PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT The source water assessment for this system has not yet been completed by the Illinois EPA. EPA is required to complete source water assessments for all public water supplies, when this assessment becomes available we will summarize the results and incorporate the information into this report.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The tables below 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 detection 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**
Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive monthly sample	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample tested total coliform positive. Repeat sample tested negative for total Coliform.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	7/6/2015	1.3	1.3	0.188	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	7/6/2015	0	15	2	0	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. Godley Public Water District 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 Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2016	0.7	0.41 - 1.29	MRDGL=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide	1/21/2015	4	4 – 4	200	200	ppm	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	1/21/2015	0.99	0.87 – 0.98	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	1/21/2015	0.017	0.017 – 0.017		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	1/21/2015	1	1 – 1	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	1.14	0 – 1.14	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.92	0.16 – 0.92	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	1/21/2015	29.90	29.90 – 29.90			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	1/21/2015	0.001	0.001 – 0.001	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal.
Radiological Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	3	3 – 3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	6.73	6.73 – 6.73	0	15	pCi/L		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.								

Violation Table

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2016.

The following table lists the only reporting violation that occurred during 2016. 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
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	Monitoring, Routine	7-1-2016 – 7-1-2016	**There were no actual violations.** GPWD tested for Nitrites as scheduled on 9/01/2016. The results came back in the normal range as indicated on the previous table however the laboratory did not forward the 9/1/2016 test results to IEPA until after 10/4/2016 so IEPA temporarily showed the contaminate as not monitored for this period when in fact it was. Also note: Because GPWD water Nitrite levels have consistently tested low, IEPA has since reduced Nitrite monitoring frequency from quarterly to annually.
Actions we took:			
Test results were immediately forwarded to IEPA to have the violation removed			