

PH WELL WATER IMPROVEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE PRESENTATION

Well Water Improvement Subcommittee Members

First Name(s)	Last Names	Address	City	ST	Zip	email	Comments
SHEBIN	THOMAS	410 N SCHOENBECK RD	PROSPECT HTS	IL	600701227	shebinthomas@gmail.com	
JEFF	LYONS	1000 SHERWOOD DR	PROSPECT HTS	IL	600701068	lyons345@hotmail.com	
Dee	MUNROE	212 S WHEELING RD	PROSPECT HTS	IL	600702557	Munroed@sbcglobal.net	Co Chair Person, Publish Minutes
PAUL	FISCHER	602 N ELMHURST RD	PROSPECT HGT	IL	600701303	pmfisch@att.net	
Jerry	Anderson		PROSPECT HGT	IL		GERATANDERS@aol.com	
John	Harty		PROSPECT HGT	IL		john.harty@MWRD.org	
Thomas	Blackburn	308 Lonsdale Rd	PROSPECT HGT	IL		thomasblackburn07@comcast.net	
Margaret (Peggy)	Lee	202 S. Owen Place	PROSPECT HGT	IL		plee4025@gmail.com	Chair Person
Wendy	Dewar	206 Tulley Place	PROSPECT HGT	IL		dewarfam1@aol.com	
John G.	Chalekian	813 Sussex St	PROSPECT HGT	IL		jchalekian@hrbydesign-inc.com	
Debra	Muffoletto					debramuff@gmail.com	

Resident's Concerns From Survey

Concerns	Vote	Count	TTL/Concern
Cost	m	8	
Cost	n	4	
Cost	y	1	13
Safety, Taste, Hardness and/or coloration of water	m	7	
Safety, Taste, Hardness and/or coloration of water	n	2	9
Not having water due to Dry Well, Low water Table, Power Outages;	m	3	
Not having water due to Dry Well, Low water Table, Power Outages;	n	4	7
Well Water ruins plumbing ,appliances, etc. faster than a water system;	m	5	
Well Water ruins plumbing, appliances, etc. faster than a water system;	n	2	7
Expense of Buying, Service, Maintain Well Equipment;	m	4	
Expense of Buying, Service, Maintain Well Equipment;	n	2	6
Other Comments	m	6	
Other Comments	n	6	
Other Comments	y	1	
Other Comments	NR	1	14

Well Water Wendy GROUNDWATER

GROUNDWATER

Estimated potential yield of groundwater in our shallow bedrock aquifer is 50,000-100,000 gallons per day per square mile. This is the second to the lowest yield in the state. The maximum yield is 100,000 to 200,000 gallons per day per square mile. This applies to wells less than approximately 500 feet below ground surface. This aquifer is typically characterized as dolomite which can be highly variable in characteristics across an aquifer. This is why water quality in our area can vary greatly from home to home. Some areas may have more calcium carbonate while others have more iron in the bedrock formation. These constituents dissolve into the water and are then transported into our water system.

Potential aquifer yields are based on estimates of groundwater recharge. Geologic and hydrologic data show a tremendous variability in the character, thickness, and hydraulic conductivity within the geologic materials overlying these aquifers. This variability, in turn, causes great variability in recharge to underlying aquifers. Recharge to the sand and gravel aquifers is from direct infiltration of precipitation to shallow aquifers, leakage through confining beds to deeper aquifers, and induced infiltration to aquifers adjacent to major streams and rivers. Recharge to bedrock aquifers is primarily from vertical leakage occurring through the glacial drift or overlying bedrock formations.

Shallow sand and gravel and bedrock aquifers do not have water stored in overlying deposits from which they can draw during times of drought. Therefore, water levels in such aquifers are more sensitive to climatic conditions and will decline in response to dry weather. Available drawdown in wells (the difference between the non-pumping water level and the allowable pumping level, such as the top of the well screen) will be correspondingly reduced. The situation can be further exacerbated by the effects of well interference; water demand often increases during drought, causing wells to be operated at higher pumping rates and/or for longer periods.

Locally our shallow bedrock aquifer is overlain by a confining layer (restricts infiltration of surface water and precipitation) called the Maquoketa Formation. This layer protects our aquifer from contamination from the surface. Our aquifer is likely not impacted by local surface water bodies such as the slough because of the great time it takes for surface water and precipitation to "leak" through the confining layer into the aquifer. Localized flooding of the slough or Hillside lake could impact wells via transport down the outside of the well casing and subsequent infiltration into the well's zone of influence.

Wendy's Note:

I took a look at the two articles, they are not very specific as to the groundwater in our area or the aquifer specifics so I summarized what I thought was important and then did a little more research. I found a few things on our local aquifer that I summarized at the end. What I was really looking for is more information on the minerals and things that make up our dolomite aquifer and how that impacts our water. Because the aquifer is so variable over the northeastern part of Illinois there is no single answer to that so what I learned is the quality of our water is likely different at each well...but I already knew that. I hope this helps.

Things Well Water Owners Need to Know

Things Homeowners Need to know about their wells	SOURCE	Further Information
Water Testing is Required when selling house	Daily Herald	
Sellers do not need to catalog what the plumbing and piping is made of.	Daily Herald	
Copper Plumbing joints must not use lead and zinc solder (not allowed).	Daily Herald	
Home inspectors should be able to tell buyers if the service line connecting the property to the water system is lead. (most owners wouldn't know).	Daily Herald	
Bulbous knobs are only present in lead pipe connections. Knob that connects water meter to the main pipe coming into the house.	Daily Herald	
Can also scrape the outer coating of the pipe which will reveal a shiny metallic color indicating lead pipes. Magnets also don't stick to lead lines.	Daily Herald	
Private wells should be tested annually for nitrate and coliform bacteria to detect contamination problems early.	Daily Herald	According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency...
http://www.iagp.org/treatment	Website	This website suggests the basic things we need to be aware of, before testing the water in our private wells such as: 1)Common minerals, organisms and chemicals that can affect quality and safety of well Water..2)Geothermal Systems. 3)FAQ's. 4)Classes. 5)Booklet-Ill Public Health overseas Private Well Construction and has codes incl Hydrological Cycle.
http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/certification-training/lab-accreditation/accredited-labs/index	Website	Based upon each home owner's preference to perform basic or detailed well water tests, they can search and reach out to the respective labs accredited by Illinois EPA's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (IL ELAP) and Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). This gives home owners more options without promoting a particular lab or agency.
e-WaterTest.com's	Website	Priority Water Test Kits utilize U.S. EPA-approved water testing methods. Eliminate any doubts about the quality of the water your family uses everyday...water testing puts you in control. Once you have the results of the water test, you are in a much better position to eliminate any and all contaminants found in your drinking water AND TO DETERMINE WHAT TREATMENT IS APPROPRIATE. PRIORITY 100 PLUS – NOW ONLY \$99
http://privatewellclass.org	Website	
www.epa.gov/safewater/privatewells	Website	Links to websites with additional info on private drinking water wells

Well Water Well Classes and Resources

Webinars <http://privatewellclass.org/>

The Private Well Class webinars are live enrichment sessions, in addition to the main email course material. We'll reinforce the topics in your email lessons with additional examples. The webinars are also your best opportunity to ask questions. You can find our upcoming dates below.

Webinar registration is separate from enrollment in the email class. Both are free, but they are different. Also, you must register for any of our webinar dates separately. During the webinar you will see the presentation on your computer screen and hear the presentation through your computer speakers.

Septic Systems 101

July 6, 2016, 1pm Central

[More information](#)

What Water Testing Labs Need to Know about Private Wells

July 19, 2016, 1pm Central

[More information](#)

CLASSES AVAILABLE

The Private Well Class is designed to help a homeowner better understand how to properly care for their water well, to ensure their water remains safe to drink. By understanding the basic science of water wells and following best practices to maintain and protect water supplies, this class will provide a homeowner the tools need to ensure a safe water supply and help extend the life of the well.

Well Water Well Classes and Resources

RECENT WEBINARS

Is My Water Safe to Drink? - Common Questions about Private Wells

May 11, 2016, 1pm Central

[Recording](#)

What Realtors Need to Know about Homes with Well Water

April 27, 2016, 1pm Central

[Recording](#)

Well Care 101 - What You Need to Know to Protect Your Family

March 30, 2016, 8pm Central

[Recording](#)

What Environmental Health Professionals Need to Know about Wells

February 17, 2016, 1pm Central

[Recording](#)

Is My Water Safe to Drink? - Common Questions about Private Wells

January 20, 2016, 1pm Central

[Recording](#)

See all of our webinar recordings.

Events THERE IS ALSO A RESOURCE LIBRARY ON THIS WEBSITE WITH MUCH MORE INFO. This information is a collaboration between the Rural Community Assistance Partnership and the University of Illinois, through the Illinois State Water Survey and the Illinois Water Resources Center, and funded by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Well Water Basics

Knowing the basics about water wells is important whether you are planning a well, are a new well owner or have owned a well for a long time. Knowing the basics can equip you to make sound decisions about your water well system. Click on the topics below to learn the basics about water well systems. Also, make sure to check the “Well Maintenance” and “Water Quality” tabs above.

- What exactly is a drilled well?
- A drilled well consists of a hole bored into the ground, with the upper part being lined with casing. The casing prevents the collapse of the borehole walls and (with a drive shoe or grout seal) prevents surface or subsurface contaminants from entering the water supply. The casing also provides a housing for a pumping mechanism and for the pipe that moves water from the pump to the surface.
- The quality of materials used in well construction is an important factor. Casing must meet certain specifications, since substandard pipe does not have sufficient strength to withstand driving without potential damage to the joints. Such damage may allow shallow or surface water to enter the well.
- The casing must also have a drive shoe attached to the bottom to prevent damage during driving and to make a good seal with the formation. In some applications, a grout seal of cement or bentonite may also be recommended to prevent contamination.
- Below the casing, the lower portion of the borehole is the intake through which water enters the well. The intake may be an open hole in solid bedrock or it may be screened and gravel-packed, depending upon the geologic conditions.
- Once the well is completed, it is bailed or pumped to develop the well and determine the yield. Many areas need further work after drilling to remove fine material remaining from the drilling process so that water can more readily enter the well. Possible development methods include compressed air (blowing), bailing, jetting, surging, or pumping. The quantity of water (yield test) is usually measured during development. The minimum test time is one hour.
- After proper disinfection, the well is capped to provide sanitary protection until it is hooked into the customer’s system. Well caps require an air vent. The purpose of the vent is to equalize the air pressure between the inside of the casing and the atmosphere, and to release unpleasant or explosive lighter-than-air gases. If such gases are present and the well is enclosed in a building or confined space, the air vent should always be extended to the outside atmosphere. The vent pipe must be shielded and screened to prevent the entry of foreign material such as insects into the well.
- If drilling produces poor quality water, the water can be sealed off. One method is to install additional casing or liner inside the original casing and grout it into place. If the water quality remains unsatisfactory, or if construction defects cannot be remedied, the well must be abandoned and completely sealed to prevent cross-contamination between sites.
- Drilled wells. Drilled wells are constructed by either cable tool (percussion) or rotary-drilling machines. Drilled wells that penetrate unconsolidated material require installation of casing and a screen to prevent inflow of sediment and collapse. They can be drilled more than 1,000 feet deep. The space around the casing must be sealed with grouting material of either neat cement or bentonite clay to prevent contamination by water draining from the surface downward around the outside of the casing.
- View videos of the most common well drilling methods: air rotary, bucket auger, cable tool, down-the-hole, and reverse circulation. Videos are courtesy of Sir Sanford Fleming College.

PROCESS TO CONSIDER WATER TREATMENT FOR A PRIVATE WELL

1. MATCH THE SYSTEM TO THE SPECIFIC CONTAMINANTS

There is no one-size-fits-all treatment technology to make all drinking water safe or aesthetically acceptable. Rather, a water treatment system or systems should mediate the specific contaminants at the concentrations at which they exist in your well water.

Start by comparing your laboratory drinking water test to the treatment system specifications to see if the system is a good match. The company trying to sell you a system can help you with that. If you are still uncertain or want a second opinion, show your water test results and the treatment system specifications to your county health department, county extension office, or some other qualified person who can help you understand the proper treatment for your home.

2. USE A CERTIFIED PRODUCT

A product certified by an independent testing agency such as the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) or the Water Quality Association (WQA) has been tested and found to meet standards for drinking water treatment. This is a protection for you that the system is effective for what it is supposed to treat.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

When shopping for a treatment system, discuss your overall needs with the water treatment specialist. For instance:

- Do you want to treat all the water entering the house or just the water from certain taps? This could be a practical issue or it could relate directly to providing the protection you require.
- Will the treatment device produce a sufficient quantity of water to meet your household needs—including at times of peak water use?

Also, in addition to the purchase cost, ask on the front end what the system operation and maintenance costs are for the system you are considering.

PROCESS TO CONSIDER WATER TREATMENT FOR A PRIVATE WELL

4. TESTING THE WATER AFTER TREATMENT SYSTEM OPERATION

Talk to the water treatment system dealer about testing the system at intervals after installation to determine if it is working properly. Ask the dealer what recourse you will have if for whatever reason the system isn't effective in treating your water quality problems to acceptable levels—and get it in writing.

5. TREATMENT SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Maintaining a treatment system is critical if it is to continue providing safe drinking water. Know what maintenance is required, and follow the manufacturer's directions on maintenance. The company that sold and/or installed the system may have a maintenance plan you can purchase.

6. ONGOING WATER TESTING

Test your water periodically according to the manufacturer's recommendations to make sure the treatment system is working properly, including after the treatment system is serviced.

CLASSES AVAILABLE

The Private Well Class is designed to help a homeowner better understand how to properly care for their water well, to ensure their water remains safe to drink. By understanding the basic science of water wells and following best practices to maintain and protect water supplies, this class will provide a homeowner the tools need to ensure a safe water supply and help extend the life of the well.

Homeowners Testing Result



McHenry Analytical Water Laboratory, Inc.
 A Crystal Lake Rd. McHenry, IL 60050-4314
 Phone: (815) 344 4044 Fax: (815) 344 2208
 Email: www.mchenrylab.com



LABORATORY RESULTS

Thomas Blackburn
 Attn: Thomas Blackburn
 308 Lonsdale Rd.
 Prospect Heights, IL 60070

Date Received: 8/19/15 12:52
 Report Date: 8/20/2015
 Customer #:
 Permit Number: Homeowner
 Facility:

Sample No: **15H1912-01** Collect Date: **08/19/15 09:00**
 Client ID: **Thomas Blackburn** Site: **308 Lonsdale Rd., Prospect Heights@Kitchen Faucet**

Parameter	Result	Units	Analysis Date & Time		Qualifier	Analyst
Nitrate-Nitrite Aquacheck Hach						
Nitrate/Nitrite as N	<1.0	mg/L	08/19/15	13:11	satisfactory	CR
Total Coliform (Q-Tray by MPN) SM18 9223 B.						
Coliform, Total	<1.0	100ml	08/19/15	13:11	satisfactory	CR
Coliform, E. Coli	<1.0	"	"	13:11	satisfactory	CR

TAP

QUALIFIERS

** Results contained in this report relate only to the items tested or to the samples received by the Laboratory
 ** This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of McHenry Analytical

McHenry Analytical Laboratories participates in the following accreditation/certification and proficiency programs.
 Endorsement by the Federal or State Government or their agencies is not implied.
 State of Wisconsin Bacteriological Analysis in Drinking Water Certified Lab DNR No. 105-10102
 State of Illinois Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, NELAP/ITN accredited Laboratory No. 100279
 State of Illinois Bacteriological Analysis in Drinking Water Certified Lab Registry No. 17556
 McHenry Analytical Laboratories, 4314-A Crystal Lake Road, McHenry, IL 60050.

Certified by:


 Mark Mueller, Project Manager

Homeowners Testing Result



McHenry Analytical Water Laboratory, Inc.
 A Crystal Lake Rd. McHenry, IL 60050-4314
 Phone: (815) 344 4044 Fax: (815) 344 2208
 Email: www.mchenrylab.com



LABORATORY RESULTS

Thomas Blackburn
 Attn: Thomas Blackburn
 308 Lonsdale Rd.
 Prospect Heights, IL 60070

Date Received: 8/19/15 12:52
 Report Date: 8/20/2015
 Customer #:
 Permit Number: Homeowner
 Facility:

Sample No: 15H1912-02	Collect Date: 08/19/15 09:10
Client ID: Thomas Blackburn	Site: 308 Lonsdale Rd., Prospect Heights@RO Unit

Parameter	Result	Units	Analysis Date & Time	Qualifier	Analyst
Nitrate-Nitrite Aquacheck Hach					
Nitrate/Nitrite as N	<1.0	mg/L	08/19/15 13:11	satisfactory	CR

Reverse Osmosis

QUALIFIERS

** Results contained in this report relate only to the items tested or to the samples received by the Laboratory
 ** This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the written approval of McHenry Analytical

McHenry Analytical Laboratories participates in the following accreditation/certification and proficiency programs.
 Endorsement by the Federal or State Government or their agencies is not implied.
 State of Wisconsin Bacteriological Analysis in Drinking Water Certified Lab DNR No. 105-10102
 State of Illinois Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, NELAP/TNI accredited Laboratory No. 100279
 State of Illinois Bacteriological Analysis in Drinking Water Certified Lab Registry No. 17556
 McHenry Analytical Laboratories, 4314-A Crystal Lake Road, McHenry, IL 60050.

Certified by:

Mark Mueller
 Mark Mueller, Project Manager

McHenry Home Owner Services Cost



McHenry Analytical Water Laboratory
Scientific Water Testing & Chemical Analysis

HOME

815.344.4044

CONTACT US

[Drinking Water from Household Wells](#)

[Water Quality Questionnaire 020615-A](#)

Home Owner Water Testing Packages Add \$15.00 to ship bottles.

HO-1 Package \$ 25.00

- Total Coliform (includes E. coli)

HO-2 Package \$70.00

- Total Coliform (includes E. coli)
- IC Nitrate/Nitrite as N
- Fluoride

HO-3 Package \$150.00

- Total Coliform (includes E. coli)
- IC Nitrate/Nitrite as N
- Fluoride
- 8 Metal Scan related to the home and environment – Lead, Copper, Barium, Arsenic, Iron, Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium

HO-4 Package \$ 310.00

- Total Coliform (includes E. coli)
- IC Nitrate/Nitrite as N
- Fluoride
- 8 Metal Scan related to the home and environment – Lead, Copper, Barium, Arsenic, Iron, Calcium, Magnesium and Sodium
- 22 regulated VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) EPA 524.2 2 related to gasoline, degreasers, plastics, solvents, and dry cleaning fluid

HO-5 Package \$ 595.00

- Total Coliform (includes E. coli)
- IC Nitrate/Nitrite as N
- Fluoride
- 25 Trace and Toxic Metals (ICP scan)
- 22 regulated VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds EPA 524.2) related to gasoline, degreasers, plastics, solvents, and dry cleaning fluid
- 19 regulated SOC's (Synthetic Organic Compounds EPA 525) related to Herbicides, Pesticides, Plastics, and PCB's

Call us at **815.344.4044** to obtain your Water Sampling Containers today. You must use these containers to ensure accurate testing. A credit card is required to have a sampling kit sent to you. A *\$15.00 fee will be charged to your card at the time of shipment.*

Contamination Sources

Naturally sources of contamination

The first step to protect your health and the health of your family is learning about what may impact the quality of your source of drinking water.

- Microorganisms are bacteria, viruses, and parasites sometimes found in water. Shallow wells are at greater risk of contamination. Runoff, or water flowing over the land surface, may pick up contaminants from wildlife and soils. This is often the case after a flood. These organisms can cause a variety of illnesses.
- Radionuclides are radioactive elements such as uranium and radium. They may be present in underlying rock and ground water. Radon is a gas that is a natural product of the breakdown of uranium in the soil and can also pose a threat. Radon is most dangerous when inhaled and contributes to lung cancer. Although soil is the primary source, using household water containing radon contributes to elevated indoor radon levels. Radon is less dangerous when consumed in water, but remains a risk to health.
- Nitrates and nitrites are inorganic compounds. Usually from human activities, they may also be found naturally in ground water. They come from the breakdown of nitrogen compounds (such as fertilizers) in the soil. High levels of nitrates and nitrites in drinking water have a more significant health impact on formula-fed infants.
- Heavy metals occur naturally in underground rocks and soils. Heavy metals from natural sources may be a concern in some areas, but are not often found in household wells at dangerous levels. Naturally-occurring heavy metals include:
 - Arsenic
 - Cadmium
 - Chromium
 - Lead
 - Selenium
- Fluoride: High levels of fluoride occur naturally in some areas and can contaminate private wells. Fluoride is helpful in preventing tooth decay; however, excessive consumption of fluoride can damage bone tissue. Too much fluoride can also cause tooth discoloration in young children.

IEPA Accredited Labs Condensed Testing Fields

Illinois Environmental
Protection Agency,
Environmental Laboratory
Accreditation Program
Accredited Laboratories
and Corresponding Fields
of Testing (3/9/2016)

Lab ID # And Issue/ Expiration Dates	Laboratory Information	Laboratory Contact	DWI	DWO	SCMI	SCMO	WWI	WWO
#100246 08/31/15 – 08/31/16	Grace Analytical Lab, Inc. 5300-B McDermott Drive Berkeley, IL 60163	Xochitl Mendez 708/449-9449 Xmendez@gracelabinc.com				X		
#200048 02/17/16 – 02/17/17	Gulf Coast Analytical Laboratories, Inc. 7979 Innovation Park Dr. Baton Rouge, LA 70820	Jay Richard (225) 769-4900 Jay.Richard@gcal.com			X	X	X	X
#100267 01/31/16 – 01/31/17	Lake County Environmental Laboratory 500 W. Winchester Rd. #103 Libertyville, IL 60048	Stefanie Ladao (847) 377-7744 sladao@lakecountyil.gov	X				X	
#200079 6/10/2015- 6/10/2016	McCoy & McCoy 825 Industrial Road Madisonville, KY 42431	Michael Baumgardner (270) 825-9200 m.baumgardner@mccoyslabs.com	X	X				
#200069 05/03/15 – 05/03/16	Marathon Petroleum Company, LP 11631 US Route 23 Catlettsburg, KY 41129	Christie Clarke (606) 921-6740 cclarke@marathonpetroleum.com			X	X	X	X
#100279 04/30/15 – 04/30/16	McHenry Analytical Water Laboratory, Inc. 4314-A, Crystal Lake Rd McHenry, IL 60050	Mark Mueller 815/344-4044 mark@mchenrylab.com	X				X	
#200064 04/01/15 – 04/01/16	Microbac Laboratories, Inc. 250 West 84th Drive Merrillville, IN 46410	Donna Ruokonen (219) 769-8378 druokonen@Microbac.com	X		X	X	X	X
#200019 04/30/15 – 04/30/16	Microbac Laboratories, Inc. – Ohio Valley Division 158 Starlite Drive Marietta, OH 45750	Maren Beerye (740) 373-4071 Maren.Beerye@microbac.com			X	X	X	X
#100338 01/31/16 – 01/31/17	MWRD-GC Calumet Analytical Laboratory 400 East 130th Street Chicago, IL 60628	Victor Olchowka (773) 256-3520 Victor.olchowka@mwrdd.org					X	
#100339 07/31/15 – 07/31/16	MWRD-GC Egan Analytical Laboratory 550 S. Meacham Road Schaumburg, IL 60193	John Chavich (847) 584-5555 john.chavich@mwrdd.org					X	
#100341 10/31/15 – 10/31/16	MWRD-GC Industrial Waste Laboratory 6001 West Pershing Road Cicero, IL 60804	Robert Polis (708) 588-4076 Robert.Polis@mwrdd.org					X	
#100337 01/31/16 – 01/31/17	MWRDGC Organic Compounds Analytical Laboratory 550 S. Meacham Rd Schaumburg, IL 60193-4370	Anna Liao (847) 584-5601 anna.liao@mwrdd.org						X

Chemical Analysis Accredited Labs

Section 1
Laboratories Accredited for Chemical Analyses

By The

IL ELAP
Division of Laboratories, #22
825 North Rutledge
Springfield, IL 62702

Last Updated: 03/08/2016

Potential Water Testing Vendors

Water Testing Vendors	About as identified on the website.	Tests for	Cost	How do you get started?	Testimonials
Lisle Based Water Quality Association	is a trade group representing the water treatment industry.				
McHenry Analytical Water Laboratory	Most prominent testing facility in the region and are used by numerous water system operators to handle the myriad samples required annually by state regulators.	Water tested for most commonly occurring contaminants. Bacteria and nitrates (human or animal waste); lead and copper. Arsenic (by product of cleaning solutions (if resident lives near industrial and agricultural areas).		Go to McHenry labs and get equipment and instructions to collect the samples or call and have test kit mailed to you.	
McHenry Analytical Water Laboratory		Nitrate-Nitrite Aquacheck Hach; Coliform, E. Coli (2 samples taken, one from kitchen tap and one from Reverse Osmosis that is connected to the cold water feed of that sink		See separate cost sheet.	Thomas Blackburn in PH uses this company
Suburban Laboratories In Geneva	Most prominent testing facility in the region and are used by numerous water system operators to handle the myriad samples required annually by state regulators.				
e-WaterTest.com	Priority Water Test Kits utilize U.S. EPA-approved water testing methods. Eliminate any doubts about the quality of the water your family uses everyday...water testing puts you in control. Once you have the results of the water test, you are in a much better position to eliminate any and all contaminants found in your drinking water.		\$99		"I wanted to let you know that I truly appreciate your service especially compared to local labs in my area that took forever to just complete a few of the tests that your company offers. I would highly recommend your services to others who are in the market for water testing." Jessica R.
NOTE: McHenry and Suburban Labs identified in The Daily Herald 4/4/2016					

Potential Well Water Filtration Vendors

Vendor	Checks for	Recommended by	Name Of Unit	Vendor Contact Person	Vendor Contact #	Comments	Pros and Cons	Email
American Pure H2O, Charger Water Treatment Products		Recommended by Jim Esczuk (resident of PH) at January meeting	Iron BreakerIII	Tony	847-757-8312	Prospect Height Residents using the system: Jim Esczuk, Ken Piedlow, Wendell Sarpson, Others	Does not require chemicals	www.americanpureh2o.com
?		Recommended in 2016 Water Survey Comments	Hydro Flow Water Conditr	?	847-212-0930	Donald J. Kronforst 3 Prospect Drive	Chemicals?	don.kronforst@cbexchange.com
?		Presented data at the 2/20/2016 mtg.	??	Kurt Geihler	847-818-1137	Presented data regarding this system at the 2/20/2016 meeting, 6 Others have the system. Water treatment does not address Fire Hydrants.	Chemicals?	309 E. Camp McDonald
Water Specialties Group Inc. Bensenville		Thomas Blackburn has used this company Annually since 2005		www.proble mwaterfixed .com info@proble mwaterfixed .com	630-616-3820	Testimonial: Their chief technician also took a water sample on last Monday and again he indicated better quality than Chicago Lake Michigan. They have many clients in Prospect Heights. ?		
National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) and Water Quality Association (WQA)		From Water well basics website				Product certified by an independent testing agency and found to meet stds for drinking water treatment. This is a protection that the system is effective for what is supposed to treat.		
6/15/2016 - Taken from Daily Herald (4/4/2016) Use wqa.org and ewg.org to rate filtration systems								
Rated by Environmental Working Group in Washington DC.								

Questions for Vendors

Questions for Treatment Vendors Before Committing

Questions for Filtration Vendors	Water Specialties Group	American Pure H2O	American Pure H2O (More Info)	Homeowner's Water Softener	Homeowner's Water Treatment	Comments
Is Iron Breaker a Filtration System and what exactly does it Do?			No filter, works on oxygen and air.			
Water Softeners		y	Digital Unit Cycles when needed, has sensor, 1500 Gal Between ea Regeneration, at 1300 gal that night regens.	y		
Add Salt??		?	Has separate salt tank	y		
TAKES OUT HARDNESS MINERALS		y		y		
Calcium		y		y		
Magnesium		y		y		
IRON		y				
Controls Clear water Iron (clear from faucet, after 15 min Cloudy or Rusty-Max allowed in specs).		y		y		
Controls Red Water Iron (water cloudy or rusty from Faucet) Need filter or other equipment.		y		n		
Filters Contaminents?		y				
Chloramines	?	y				
Hydrogen Sulfide (Rotten Egg Smell)	y	y				
Custom Solutions to neutralize acidic water, remove high levels of Chlorine, eliminate nuisance particles.	y	?				
Sacrificial media that dissolves in acidic water to create a neutral water. Adds some hardness to water.		y				
Taste, odor, chlorine and organics removal including VOCs		y				
Coliforms (Tom B Test)		No				
Nitrates (Tom B Test)		No				

Questions for Vendors

Questions for Treatment Vendors Before Committing

Questions for Filtration Vendors	Water Specialties Group	American Pure H2O	American Pure H2O (More Info)	Homeowner's Water Softener	Homeowner's Water Treatment	Comments
Cost? See Cost Comparison						
Water Pressure Impact?		no				
CUSTOM DESIGNED SYSTEMS						
Hydrogen Peroxide Systems	Y					
Chemical Free Ozone Systems	Y					
Iron and Sulfur filters	Y					
Water Softeners and non-salt Conditioners	Y					
Reverse Osmosis - Whole House or drinking water only	Y					
Reverse Osmosis						
Drinking Water 99.99% pure		y	Need to have Iron Breaker and Water softener, RO 3 gal tank under sink.			
Offer Other Systems: Ultrafiltration, ultraviolet light, and air treatment Systems	Y					
Who designed it	Y		Charger			
Who installs it	Y		Tony			
Who Services it	Y		Tony, Once per yr, chlorinates and services it?			
Is Model Certified for Lead Removal by NSF International, the California EPA or Water Quality Association						
Do their Own Water Testing?	Y	Y				
Is their testing facility Accredited by IEPA	?	?				
Warranty	Y		10 yrs., Free Service 1st year.			
Rental	Y					
Financing						
Types of Filters						
Faucet Mounted						

Questions for Vendors

Questions for Treatment Vendors Before Committing

Questions for Filtration Vendors	Water Specialties Group	American Pure H2O	American Pure H2O (More Info)	Homeowner's Water Softener	Homeowner's Water Treatment	Comment
Equipment that covers entirety of house and can remove many contaminants including lead.						
Reverse Osmosis						
Universal Valve-In-Head Whole House Filter System				y		
WFPF3800						
Reduces sediment like RUST AND SILT PARTICLES						
Questions:						
Universal Whole House Filter System says it reduces rust and sediment. Is rust the same as Iron?						
How effective is the Whole House Filter System and how does it compare with Reverse Osmosis?						
http://www.freedrinkingwater.com/faq.htm#2						

eNews Announcing Educational Forum and Sharing Experiences

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (RFI):

To Solicit Input on SPECIFIC Issues faced by Private Water Well Owners.

PURPOSE:

The Prospect Heights Water Well Subcommittee Volunteer Group seeks input from Private Water Well Owners to help identify potential resources that may address challenges that we as Private Water Well Owners face to enjoy having the luxury of our own water supply.

BACKGROUND

This Prospect Heights Well Water Subcommittee is a Volunteer Group dedicated to finding, learning and sharing credible information in hopes of creating a better understanding of this most precious resource.

NEXT STEPS:

(1) Forum

The Well Water Improvement Subcommittee members have heard your concerns from your survey responses and have focused their time in creating a FORUM PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL to share with you. To attend this forum, We have selected 2 dates for you to choose from. Please respond to this RFI on what dates you can attend. (PUT TWO DATES HERE).

(2) Information Requested

Prior to the forum dates identified above, PH Water Well Subcommittee Volunteer Group requests any personal response or experience with some or any of the following items . Your experience and response will be tabled to be discussed at the forum and will be made public only upon your approval after the forum.

- Well Construction
- Regular Well Maintenance
- Regular water testing and treatment, if necessary
- Groundwater protection

HOW TO SUBMIT A RESPONSE

Response to this RFI is appreciated (1)to identify a date you can attend our forum and (2)provide information requested above. Comments can be submitted through the Water Committee email address . (Put in email address here). You can also drop off your RFI responses at city hall to the attention of the water committee.

OTHER:

Cost was identified as one of your concerns of Private Well Owners also on the survey. A separate forum from another subcommittee will have a cost forum also and you will be notified relative to that on a separate RFI.