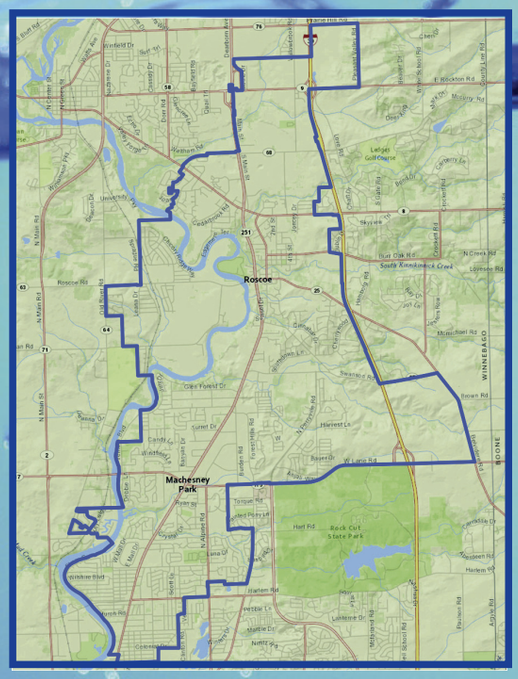
2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Based on 2015 data)



NORTH PARK PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT

1350 TURRET DRIVE
MACHESNEY PARK, IL 61115
815-633-5461
www.northparkwater.org

Introduction

IL 2015500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015.

The North Park Public Water District (NPPWD) is a public corporation chartered May 9, 1955. The District currently provides an average of 3.6 million gallons of water per day serving a population of approximately 35,252 in the Machesney Park, Roscoe and Loves Park area.

High professional standards have maintained the District's reliability for the past 61 years in the service area. The Water District has received certificates of commendation for its technical operation from both the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Illinois Department of Public Health. The District has received international recognition through the Ground Water Guardian Foundation for its groundwater protection efforts. **The District is committed to providing safe drinking water to its customers**

Annual Drinking Water Quality

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

This report is published in entirety at:
http://ccr.northparkwater.org/waterqualityreport.pdf

For more information regarding this report, contact:

John Donahue, (815) 633-5461

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

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and 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 pick up 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 byproducts 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.

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)

The source of drinking water used by NORTH PARK PWD is Groundwater.

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.

Violation Summary Table

NO DRINKING WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED IN 2015

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Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2015

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled 2014

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

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	Likely Source of Contamination
0	15 ppb	4.2	0	1.3	1.3 ppm	0.316	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.

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**.

Water Quality Test Results

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant 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.

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

ug/l or ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

N/A: 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 convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2015	16.76	11.731 - 16.76	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5)	2015	2.3	2.2 - 2.3	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	12/31/15	0.7	0.7 - 0.7	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)								
Barium	2015	0.12	0.065 - 0.12	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	1.36	0.893 - 1.36	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2015	4.83	2.74 - 4.83	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)								
Tetrachloroethylene	2015	0.99	0 - 0.99	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Trichloroethylene	2015	1.6	0 - 1.6	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 222/228	2015	0.332	0 - 0.332	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Sodium	4/2/15	67	20 - 67	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits used in water softener regeneration
Iron	4/2/15	0.086	0 - 0.086		1	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	4/2/15	2.1	0 - 2.1	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Zinc	4/2/15	0.039	0 - 0.039	5	5	ppm	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Maximum Contaminant Level	Contaminant Level	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	5% of all samples	0		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

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.

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Our water system was required to monitor for the contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Results may be obtained by calling the contact listed on the first page of this report.

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Source Water Assessment

To determine North Park Public Water District's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, and a Wellhead Protection Management Plan were reviewed. Based on the information obtained in these documents, several potential sources of contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by the North Park Public Water District community water supply wells.

The community's source water is susceptible to VOC contamination although detection of any quantifiable levels in the water has not occurred NPPWD's source water is not susceptible to SOC contamination. This determination is based on the location of potential sources of contamination and the land use within there charge areas of the wells (see the Potential Sources of Contamination section in the Source Water Assessment Program Fact Sheet). However, as a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land use activities, and source water protection initiatives by the NPPWD, the NPPWD's source water is not susceptible to IOC contamination.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the US EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that NPPWD's community water supply wells are not susceptible to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria used in the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; 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. Having stated this, the "[US] EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel, and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive and these systems must perform routine source water monitoring." Because a portion of the community's wells are open to an unconfined sand and gravel aquifer, the Illinois EPA evaluated the well hydraulics associated with NPPWD's well field. Well #2 has approximately 140 feet of overburden; Wells #3, #4, and #5 have approximately 80 feet of overburden. Well #2 is about 190 feet deep with the last 50 feet open to the aquifer. Wells #3, #4, and #5 are approximately 240 feet deep with the last 160 feet open to the aquifer. This should provide an adequate degree of filtration to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 and 400 feet for North Park Public Water District's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA To further reduce the risk to the source water, NPPWD has implemented a wellhead protection management plan that includes source water protection management strategies and contingency planning. This effort resulted in a reduced risk of SOC and VOC contamination to the community water supply. Hence, the community water supply received a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in SOC and VOC monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the District considerable laboratory analysis costs.

As authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, NPPWD enacted a "maximum setback zone" ordinance for Wells #2, #3, #4, and #5, that allows county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential source prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from their wells. NPPWD also developed a recharge area management program in order to further protect the community's source water from potential contamination sources for which it is susceptible. The management program covers the recharge areas for NPPWD Wells #2, #3, #4, and #5.

To further minimize the risk to NPPWD's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that NPPWD continue to evaluate additional source water protection management options to address the land use activities within the community wells' recharge areas. Specifically, these management options should include potential effects from non print sources related to agricultural land uses. If these additional source water protection management options are not addressed, NPPWD may risk revocation of their Safe Drinking Water Act Monitoring Waiver for SOCs and VOCs.

Community Safety Note: The NPPWD has eliminated the use of chlorine gas as a disinfectant. Liquid sodium hypochlorite is now the disinfectant being utilized at all District wells which eliminates the possibility for accidental release of gaseous chlorine to surrounding neighborhoods.

Additional information pertaining to public participation regarding decisions that may affect the quality of water way be obtained by calling the North Park Public Water District at 815-633-5461 or by attending regularly scheduled board meetings. Meetings are conducted at the District Office, 1350 Turret Drive, Machesney Park, Illinois. You may call the District Office for the time and date of the next meeting.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

If you notice any suspicious activities at or near any of the North Park Water facilities, please call the District Office at 815-633-5461.

IT IS A FEDERAL OFFENSE TO TAMPER WITH ANY NPPWD FACILITY (US CODE TITLE 42, SECTION 300i-1)

Nitrates – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes – Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

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