2018

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Based on 2017 data)

NORTH PARK PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT

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PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT

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MACHESNEY PARK, IL 61115

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DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018

Introduction IL 2015500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017.

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 63 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 2017

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2017

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled 2017

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	4.3	1	1.3	1.3 ppm	0.44	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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a 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 or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiaiton absorbed by the body).

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

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

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce thelevel of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter (measuring radioactivity).

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2017	15	11.7 - 14.6	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5)	2017	2	1.45 - 1.89	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	12/31/17	0.8	0.7 - 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs)								
Barium	4/6/15	0.12	0.065 - 0.12	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4/6/15	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)	2017	5	2.48 - 4.54	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	2017	1	0 - 1.3	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Trichloroethylene	2017	2	0 - 1.7	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 222/228	7/6/15	0.332	0.332 - 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	4/6/15	67	20 - 67	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits used in water softener regeneration
Iron	4/6/15	0.086	0 - 0.086		1	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	4/6/15	2.1	0 - 2.1	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Zinc	4/6/15	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.