This annual publication provides information about your drinking water and the Village of Lisle’s stormwater and floodplain management efforts. The Water Quality Report reviews the quality of the drinking water that the Village of Lisle provided in 2013, including details on the water’s source and content, and comparisons with regulatory standards.

The stormwater and floodplain management information reflects the Village’s education and outreach efforts as a participant in the Community Rating System Program (CRS). Through the CRS Program, the Village’s stormwater and floodplain management activities enable Lisle property owners to obtain a discount on their flood insurance premiums. Policies for structures in the regulatory floodplain realize a 25% discount, while all other policies receive a 10% discount.

LISLE’S FLOOD HISTORY

Unfortunately, 2013 provided the Village of Lisle with a new page in its history - the highest recorded flood. Photos can’t begin to show the extensive damage experienced by the community. Torrential downpours caused the river to quickly rise. Flap gates on the storm sewers closed to stop the river from backing up. Stormwater began to accumulate behind the levees. Eventually the pump stations, which pump the water back into the river, flooded. St. Joseph Creek flowed out of its banks and the East Branch of the DuPage River flowed over sections of the levees. Flooding reached up to and even beyond the mapped regulatory floodplain.

Lisle, located on the river and its tributaries, has a long history of flooding. Early records show flooding occurred every few years before the levees were built in the 1960’s, with floods occurring in 1948, 1950, 1954 and 1957. Since the levees were constructed, the Village has experienced flooding approximately every ten years: in 1972, 1987, 1996, twice in 2008 and finally in April 2013.
HOW TO DRAIN A BASEMENT

Pumping a basement out too soon after a flood can result in a broken floor and walls due to pressure from the water in the soil surrounding the basement. To safely remove basement water, follow these steps:

1. Make sure the electricity is off.
2. If there is no floodwater on top of the ground, start pumping the water out of the basement.
3. Pump the water level down two to three feet. Mark the level and wait overnight.
4. Check the water level the next day. If the water went back up, it’s still too early to try to drain the basement.
5. Wait overnight. Then pump the water down two to three feet again. Check the level the next day.
6. When the water stops going back up, pump down another two to three feet and wait overnight. Repeat steps 4 through 6 until all water is pumped out of the basement.

TO AVOID ELECTRIC SHOCK

Weather conditions can change quickly. Visit the National Weather Service website (weather.gov) for updated forecasts.

Register to receive phone, text or email CodeRED Weather Warnings & Community Notifications at villageoflisle.org.

STAY SAFE IN A FLOOD

The following guidelines can help keep you safe during a flood:

OUTDOORS

✓ **Do Not Walk Through Flowing Water.** Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths. Just six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet. If you have to walk in standing water, use a pole or stick to determine the depth of the water and stability of the ground.

✓ **Do Not Drive Through a Flooded Area.** More people drown in their cars than anywhere else. Don’t drive around road barriers; the road or bridge may be washed out. A car can float in as little as two feet of water.

✓ **Stay Away From Power Lines and Electrical Wires.** After drowning, the number two flood killer is electrocution. Electrical current can travel through water. Report downed power lines to ComEd at 1-(800) EDISON-1.

✓ **Keep People and Pets Away from Standing Water.** Floodwater in ditches, culverts, storm drains and detention basins is often contaminated with sewage and bacteria, and may carry fast moving objects which can cause injury. People have drowned when currents have pulled them into flooded culverts and storm sewers.

✓ **Turn Off Electricity.** Turn off electricity at the main panel if your house is about to flood. Otherwise, have it turned off by ComEd or an electrician before re-entering your home after a flood. Some appliances, such as television sets, can shock even after they have been unplugged. Don’t use appliances or motors that have gotten wet unless they have been taken apart, cleaned and dried.

✓ **Look Out for Animals.** Small animals such as mice and snakes may seek shelter in your home after a flood. Use a pole or stick to poke and turn items over and scare away critters. Be cautious around frightened animals.

✓ **Look Before You Step**. After a flood, the ground and floors are covered with debris which could include broken bottles and nails. Floors and stairs that are covered with mud can be very slippery.

✓ **Be Alert for Gas Leaks.** Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Don’t smoke or use candles, lanterns, or open flames unless you know the gas has been turned off and the area has been thoroughly aired out. If you have questions regarding gas, call Nicor at 1 (888) NICOR4U.

✓ **Protect Yourself.** Wear gloves, boots and protective face masks and wash your hands frequently during clean up. Recovering from a flood or other disaster is difficult. It is tough on both the body and spirit and can affect you and your family for a long time. Watch for signs of anxiety, stress and fatigue in yourself and others.

INDOORS

✓ **Be Aware of Carbon Monoxide Dangers.** Use generators or other gasoline-powered machines outdoors as carbon monoxide exhaust can kill. The same goes for camping stoves. Fumes from charcoal are especially deadly — always cook with charcoal outdoors.

✓ **Clean Everything that got Wet.** Flood waters are contaminated by human and animal waste and other chemicals. Spoiled food, cosmetics or medicines that have gotten wet are health hazards. When in doubt, throw them out.
Natural floodplains, without buildings or pavement, can greatly reduce flooding by allowing flood water to spread out over large areas. This provides the following benefits:

- Reduces the speed at which the floodwaters move (higher speeds cause more damage)
- Reduces the frequency of flooding
- Reduces the length of time that floodwaters cover the ground outside of the stream channel
- Allows water to soak into the ground and recharge the groundwater aquifer; less water ultimately flows downstream
- Moderates the floodwater temperature, reducing the possibility of harmful effects on aquatic plants, fish and animals
- Provides habitat, breeding and feeding areas for a variety of plants and animals.

Vegetation in a natural floodplain:

- Stabilizes soil during flooding and reduces erosion
- Filters and improves water quality and minimizes sediment in the stream
- Reduces the damage caused by waves created as wind blows across floodwater

Residents can play an important role in preserving and protecting our local waterways by following these simple clean water guidelines:

- Never dump anything down a storm drain or into waterways. Storm drains carry water directly into creeks, ponds and rivers without any treatment. Debris, such as grass clippings and branches, can also block the flow of water, causing flooding.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly.
- Sweep up yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible. Use natural compost instead of traditional fertilizer.
- Dispose of household hazardous waste at the DuPage County drop off center located behind Naperville Fire Station #4 at 1971 Brookdale Road. Visit the Village website, villageoflisle.org to view the 2014 DuPage County Recycling Guide for a detailed list of recycling opportunities.
- Wash your car at a commercial car wash, or on your lawn instead of your driveway. Use automotive cleaners that are less toxic to the environment (read labels carefully). Washing your car on the lawn allows the dirty, soapy water to be filtered through the grass and soak into the ground.
- Drain your swimming pool only when test kit results are negative for chlorine.
- Pick up animal waste to prevent water contamination.
- Install a rain garden with deep rooted native plants to filter pollutants from stormwater runoff.
Most homeowners’ insurance policies do not include flood damage coverage. While the risk of flooding is greater if the property is located in the regulatory floodplain, severe rains, clogged drainage systems and melting snow threaten all structures.

In fact, 25% of flood insurance claims paid are for damages to properties outside the regulatory floodplain. Consider talking to your insurance agent about getting a flood insurance policy. You can protect your home up to $250,000 for the structure and $100,000 for its contents. Business structures may be insured for up to $500,000.

Here are some quick facts about flood insurance:

- Any house or business in Lisle can be covered by a flood insurance policy.
- Any insurance agent can sell a flood insurance policy and all agents must charge the same rates.
- There is a 30 day waiting period before flood insurance coverage becomes effective. Plan ahead; don’t wait until a flood is predicted before purchasing flood insurance.
- Detached garages and accessory buildings are covered under the policy for the property’s main building.
- Separate policies can be obtained for a structure, one for the building and another for the contents (except for money, valuable papers, and the like).
- Renters can buy contents only coverage, even if the owner does not buy structural coverage on the building.
- Several homeowner insurance companies have sump pump failure or sewer backup coverage that can be added to a homeowner’s insurance policy. Each company offers different amounts of coverage, exclusions, deductibles, and arrangements. Most are riders that cost extra.
- Flood insurance is a mandatory requirement for a property in the floodplain when dealing with any lender who uses federal funds. For these property owners there is some relief. The Village participates in FEMA’s Community Rating System Program. This program gives credit for the Village’s floodplain management regulations and other efforts. Owners of property in the regulatory floodplain in Lisle are eligible for a 25% reduction on premiums; all other policies receive a 10% reduction. Please check your policy and make sure you are receiving the discount.

The following information can help you determine what water level you choose for your Water Alerts:

**East Branch of the DuPage River, at Butterfield Road**
- Normal water level is generally 10.5 feet
- Recent high water levels
  - 17.79 feet on 4/18/2013
  - 16.57 feet on 12/27/2008
  - 17.07 feet on 9/13/2008

**St. Joseph Creek at Ogden Avenue**
- Normal water level is generally 4 feet
- Recent high water levels
  - 14.98 feet on 4/18/2013
  - 10.49 feet on 12/27/2008
  - 9.84 feet on 9/13/2008

The best way to track local water levels is by visiting the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) stream gage website. There are two local water gages - one on the East Branch of the DuPage River at Butterfield Road and one on St. Joseph Creek at Ogden Avenue. The USGS website displays real time water levels and past flood records for both waterways. You can also subscribe to the USGS Water Alert System, which will send emails or text messages to warn of rising water levels. Links to these gages are available on the Village website, villageoflisle.org in the flood section.

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  - 14.98 feet on 4/18/2013
  - 10.49 feet on 12/27/2008
  - 9.84 feet on 9/13/2008
The following flood services are available to Lisle residents free of charge. Contact the Village’s Community and Economic Development Department at (630) 271-4150 for assistance.

- Flood maps and flood protection references are available at Village Hall and at the Lisle Public Library in the Local Government Reference Section.
- You can request a floodplain determination letter for any property within the Village.
- Village staff can provide floodplain information, such as flood map panel, flood zone and depth of flooding.
- Village staff is available to answer questions concerning floodplain regulations and recommend flood protection measures to reduce the risk of flooding.
- An Elevation Certificate may be available for your property, especially for buildings built in the floodplain since 1980.

Properties in Lisle are subject to three flooding problems: overbank flooding, local drainage and sewer backup. You could experience any or all of these hazards.

**Overbank Flooding and Levees**

Lisle is subject to overbank flooding from the East Branch of the DuPage River, Willoway Brook, St. Joseph Creek, Rott Creek and St. Procopius Creek. The enclosed floodplain map shows the flood hazard for the Village.

**Levee**

Typical overbank flooding will occur along the smaller creeks, while levees along the East Branch of the DuPage River and a small section of St. Joseph Creek protect Lisle from many overbank flooding events. The levees have provided protection from many floods since being built in the 1960s.

Unfortunately, levees do not protect from all floods, nor is this protection guaranteed in the future. Because a majority of the levees are on privately owned properties, the Village does not have the right to access and maintain the majority of the levee system. Trees, utility poles, animal burrows and erosion all threaten to undermine its integrity. A time may come when all or portions of the Village currently protected by the levees will experience more frequent overbank flooding conditions.

**Local Drainage**

Local flooding can occur due to clogged storm sewers and overflow routes for stormwater through residential yards. Local drainage problems can occur during storms in any part of the Village. In some cases, yard ponding will cause or aggravate basement flooding. Before landscaping your yard, check with the Village’s Community and Economic Development Department at (630) 271-4150 to make sure you are not going to block a stormwater overflow route to prevent causing flooding problems for you or your neighbors.

**Sewer Backup**

During storms, water in the saturated ground or on the streets flows into sanitary sewers through manholes, pipe joints, damaged pipes or root infiltration. Once the main sewers are full, there is no place for the water to go. The sewage will then back up and can flow into basements or out of manholes into the floodwaters in the streets or utility easements. The Village of Lisle and DuPage County offer rebates for overhead sewers or backup protection. Please visit the Village website, villageoflisle.org or call the Community and Economic Development Department at (630) 271-4150 for more information.
PROPERTY PROTECTION

If your property is susceptible to flooding, there are flood damage reduction measures you may wish to consider. Some of these measures require permits, so check with the Village’s Community and Economic Development Department before proceeding.

- Mark your fuse/breaker box for easy identification. Turning off the power to the basement before flooding occurs can reduce damages and save lives.
- Elevate water heaters, furnaces, air conditioners and other major appliances to higher floors or place on raised platforms.
- Raise the entire home above flood levels. Most wood frame houses can be elevated, allowing floodwaters to flow under the house.
- If the sanitary sewer backs up into the basement during heavy rains, a plug or standpipe can prevent this if the water does not get more than one or two feet deep and if there are no toilets on the lowest level. The most effective solution for sewer backup flooding is installation of an overhead sewer connection. Rebates are available - see page 5 for information.
- Check your building for water entry points. These can include basement windows or stairwells, doors and dryer vents. These can be protected with sandbags, low walls or temporary shields.
- Install a second sump pump with a separate outlet pipe.
- Purchase a generator or install a battery backup sump pump, in case of a power outage.
- Apply watertight seals to brick and block walls to help protect against low-level flooding.

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources has developed a “Guide to Floodproofing” which can be found at dnr.illinois.gov/waterresources/pages/guidetofloodroofing.aspx.

Another excellent source for more information is the “Homeowner's Guide to Retrofitting: Six Ways to Protect Your House from Flooding” (FEMA Publication 312). It can be read at the library or viewed and downloaded from FEMA's web site at http://www.fema.gov/rebuild/mat/fema312.shtm.

CONSERVE WATER, SAVE MONEY

The following suggestions can help you conserve water and save money:

**Outdoors**

- Use rain barrels to collect rainwater that falls on your property and use it to water your lawn, flowers and garden. Rain barrels are available at most garden centers and from The Conservation Foundation, theconservationfoundation.org.
- Repair leaking hoses and faucets. Use a hose nozzle that can be adjusted for the task at hand.
- Instead of hosing sidewalks and driveways, use a broom to remove debris.

**In the Kitchen and Laundry**

- When using a dishwasher, do full loads whenever possible. Pre-rinsing dishes before loading is usually not necessary. Most modern dishwashers do an excellent job without pre-rinsing.
- Keep a container of drinking water in the refrigerator. Don’t let the faucet run just to get a glass of cold water.

For more information on water conservation, please visit the DuPage Water Commission website at: http://www.preservingeverydrop.org/.

- Don’t let the water run when shaving or brushing your teeth.
- Install low-flow shower heads and water-saving toilets.

$ Elevate Appliances
What do you know about your drinking water?

The Water Quality Report was prepared to inform you, the consumer, about the quality of the water the Village of Lisle provides to you on a daily basis. This report covers the period between January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013.

We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about this report or Lisle’s water supply, please contact Lisle Public Works at (630) 271-4180. Information contained in this report can also be accessed on the Village website at villageoflisle.org. More information about contaminants and their potential health risks can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The hotline also lists EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. Lisle water customers can attend Village Board meetings, held the 1st and 3rd Mondays at 7:00 pm at Lisle Village Hall.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The source of water distributed by the Village of Lisle is Lake Michigan. This surface water supply is treated by the City of Chicago, sold to the DuPage Water Commission (DWC), and then purchased by the Village of Lisle for use by Lisle residents, businesses, and visitors.

The regulations in place restrict industrial and sewage treatment plant effluents from entering Lake Michigan, thereby reducing the risk of having these contaminants in the water.

All 63 miles of shoreline within Illinois are now considered to be in good condition. The Illinois EPA is implementing a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP will inventory potential sources of contamination and determine the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. All sources of pollutants into Lake Michigan will be identified.

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection, only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago’s offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality.

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 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.

Immunocompromised 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.

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.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and 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.

At certain times of the year, the potential for contamination exists due to wet–weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on our community water supply’s Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Water Quality Division office at (312) 742-7499 or by faxing to (312) 742-2364.
CONTAMINANTS AND SOURCES

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Possible contaminants may consist of the following:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Inorganic compounds, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of gas and oil production and mining activities. Our supplier will summarize these results, and the Village will incorporate this information into a future water report, as required.

Since the quality of the raw water source is good, conventional treatment methods of disinfection, coagulation and sedimentation, and sand filtration are adequate in producing a water that is free of harmful contaminants.

Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment or about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or you may access the Illinois EPA website at:

http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/drinkingwaterwatch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Found</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)</td>
<td>No goal for total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.28 - 18.8</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4x/yr</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)</td>
<td>No goal for total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17.39 - 38.7</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4x/yr</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>MRDLG=4</td>
<td>MRDL=4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6 – 1.0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>12/31/13</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th>Number of Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Found</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Throughout year</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The state requires the Village of Lisle to monitor for lead and copper less frequently than once per year. Although the data provided is accurate, it is more than one year old.

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

We are pleased to report no violations were recorded in 2013.
## 2013 Water Quality Data for the City of Chicago

### DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Found</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbial Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (%&lt;03NTU)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100% – 100%</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TT=INTUmax</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0205</td>
<td>0.0204 - 0.0205</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.362</td>
<td>0.351 - 0.362</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Nitrate &amp; Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.362</td>
<td>0.351 - 0.362</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.519 - 0.767</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium(ppb)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>ND - 2.48</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unregulated Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate (ppm)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>ND - 11.9</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppb)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7.84</td>
<td>7.42 - 7.84</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used in manufacture of special steels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Regulated Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.856 - 0.922</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Water additive which promotes strong teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.3 – 1.38</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>3-17-08</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>00.88</td>
<td>0.090 - 0.880</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>3-17-08</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2013 City of Chicago Violation Summary Table

No monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2013.

### City of Chicago Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

**Turbidity (NTU)**: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration systems and disinfectants.

**Unregulated Contaminants**: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

**Fluoride**: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

**Sodium**: 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.

### DEFINITIONS OF CHART TERMS

**MCLG** (Maximum Contaminate Level Goal): The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level)

**MRDLG** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)

**MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)

**Level Found**: An average of sample result data collected. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

**AL** (Action Level): The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements a water system must follow.

**TT** (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Range of Detections**: A range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected.

**Date of Sample**: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year as the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the calendar year.

**NTU** (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): Used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

**ppm**: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

**ppb**: Parts per billion or micro grams per liter.

**N/A**: Not applicable.
WATER MATTERS
STORM WATER AND WATER QUALITY REPORT