2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Lisle™

THE ARBORETUM VILLAGE

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2020

Water Quality Report for 2019

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, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

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 the Lisle Public Works Department 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 of each month at 7:00 P.M. 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 the 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, USEPA 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.

LEAD AND HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

The Village of Lisle is responsible for providing the community with safe drinking water. However, lead can enter drinking water through corrosion of plumbing materials used in your home or service line. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to contain lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new homes are also at risk and even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to eight percent lead.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. You can buy lead testing kits in home improvement stores, then collect and send water samples to a laboratory for analysis. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) recommends sending samples to a certified laboratory for analysis and a list of accredited laboratories is available on the IEPA website, http://www.epa.state.il.us/labs/combinedlist.html.

For more information, visit the EPA website at: http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm or call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, 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. USEPA/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. The Village of Lisle is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

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 about our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by contacting the City of Chicago, Water Quality Division office at (312) 744-6635.

OUTDOOR WATERING RESTRICTIONS

- Watering is permitted from 5:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. May 15 to September 15.
- Even numbered addresses may water only on even numbered calendar days.
- Odd numbered addresses may water only on odd numbered calendar days.
- Handheld watering, a person actively holding a flowing garden hose, is allowed anytime.
- A two week Sod or Seed Watering Permit for newly laid lawns may be obtained from the Public Works Department by calling (630) 271-4180.

See the Village website for additional information, villageoflisle.org.

2019 Water Quality Data for the Village of Lisle

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectant By-Products							
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No goal for total	60	28.6	12.8 – 32.2	NO	4x/yr	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	No goal for total	80	45.3	17.6 – 44.0	NO	4x/yr	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.13	.30 – 1.13	NO	12/31/19	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper 2017						
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	.015	.015	ND	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing materials.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	ND	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria						
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	0	0	0	NO	Throughout year	Naturally present in the environment.

2019 Lisle Violation Table

No violations were recorded in 2019.

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. The Village of Lisle also tests the rain water from our emergency wells. The data for this is available upon request.

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 include 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 byproducts 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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 2018

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (average)	Range of Detections (lowest – highest)	Typical Source
Location Water Tower Source				
germanium	2018	ND	0 – 0.300	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available In combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used In Infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications
manganese	2018	ND	0 – 0.400	Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used In steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient
Alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	2018	<0.01	0 – 0.01	Component of benzene hexachloride (BHC); formerly used as an Insecticide
chlorpyrilos	2018	<0.03	0 – 0.03	Organophosphate; used as an Insecticide, acaricide and miticide
dimethlpin	2018	<0.2	0 – 0.02	Organophosphate; used as an Insecticide, acaricide and miticide
ethoprop	2018	<0.03	0 – 0.03	Used as an insecticide
oxyfluorfen	2018	<0.05	0 – 0.05	Used as an herbicide
profenofos	2018	<0.3	0 – 0.3	Used as an Insecticide and acaricide
tebuconazole	2018	<0.02	0 – 0.2	Used as a fungicide
total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	2018	<0.04	0 – 0.04	Used as an insecticide
tribufos	2018	<0.07	0 – 0.07	Used as an insecticide and cotton defoliant
1-butanol	2018	ND	0 – 2	Used as a solvent, food additive and in production of other chemicals
2-methoxyethanol	2018	ND	0 – 0.04	Used In a number of consumer products, such as synthetic cosmetics, perfumes, fragrances, hair preparations and skin lotions
2-propen-1-ol	2018	ND	0 – 0.05	Used In the production flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals
butylated hydroxyanlsole	2018	ND	0 – 0.03	Used as a food additive (antioxidant)
o-toluidine	2018	ND	0 – 0.007	Used In the production of dyes, rubber, pharmaceuticals and pesticides
quinoline	2018	ND	0 – 0.02	Used as a pharmaceutical (anti-malarial) and flavoring agent; produced as a chemical intermediate; component of coal
Location #1 Northside of town				
bromochloroacetic acid	2018	3.9	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
bromodichloroacetic acid	2018	5.01	0 – 0.500	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
chlorodibromoacetic acid	2018	1.26	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
haa6br	2018	11.2	0 – 0.200	Disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
haa9	2018	29.5	0 – 0.200	Disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
tribromoacetic acid	2018	ND	0 – 2.00	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
chloroacetic acid	2018	3.65	0 – 2.00	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
dichloroacetic acid	2018	8.34	0 – 0.400	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
trichloroacetic acid	2018	8.9	0 – 1.00	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
bromoacetic acid	2018	0.455	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
dibromoacetic acid	2018	1.14	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
total haloacetic acids (haa5)	2018	19.9	0 – 0.200	Disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 2018

Location #2 Southside of town				
bromochloroacetic acid	2018	3.99	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
bromodichloroacetic acid	2018	4.65	0 – 0.500	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
chlorodibromoacetic acid	2018	1.33	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
haa6hr	2018	11.6	0 – 0.200	Disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter present In source waters.
haa9	2018	33.01	0 – 0.200	Disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter present In source waters.
tribromoacetic acid	2018	ND	0 – 0.200	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
chloroacetic acid	2018	5.06	0 – 0.200	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
dichloroacetic acid	2018	10.1	0 – 0.400	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
trichloroacetic acid	2018	9.9	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
bromoacetic acid	2018	0.477	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
dibromoacetic acid	2018	1.08	0 – 0.300	A disinfectant byproduct that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and Inorganic matter present in source waters.
total haloacetic acids (haa5)	2018	23.1	0 – 0.200	Disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter present In source waters.
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose or unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulation, or mandatory health effects language.				

Disinfectant Byproduct Monitoring 2019

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (average)	Range of Detections (lowest – highest)	Typical Source
Location #1 Northside of town	**Trihalomethanes (THMS)**			
CHLOROFORM	2019	12.97	0 – 1.00	It is a colorless, sweet-smelling, dense liquid that is produced on a large scale as a precursor to PTFE. It is also a precursor to various refrigerants. It is a powerful anesthetic, euphoriant, anxiolytic and sedative.
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	2019	8.84	0 – 1.00	Bromodichloromethane has formerly been used as a flame retardant, and a solvent for fats and waxes and because of its high density for mineral separation. Now it is only use as a reagent or intermediate in organic chemistry.
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2019	4.38	0 – 1.00	Dibromochloromethane was formerly used as a flame retardant and as an intermediate in chemical manufacturing. Today it is used only as a laboratory reagent. Dibromochloromethane is also a disinfection byproduct, formed by the reaction of chlorine with natural organic matter and bromide ions in the raw water supply. As a result, it is commonly found in chlorinated drinking water.
BROMOFORM	2019	ND	0 – 1.00	Only small quantities of bromoform are currently produced industrially in the United States. In the past, it was used as a solvent, sedative and flame retardant, but now it is mainly used as a laboratory reagent, for example as an extraction solvent. A disinfection byproduct formed by the reaction of chlorine.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (THMS)	2019	26.3	0 – 1.00	Many trihalomethanes find uses in industry as solvents or refrigerants. Products of disinfection, formed by the reaction of chlorine.
Location #1 Northside of town	**Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)**			
CHLOROACETIC ACID	2019	ND	0 – 2.00	In industry, chloroacetic acid is used in the production of a wide variety of useful compounds (e.g. drugs, dyes, and pesticides)
DICHLOROACETIC ACIDS	2019	9.91	0 – 0.400	Used as a chemical intermediate in the synthesis of organic materials, as an ingredient in pharmaceuticals and medicines as a topical agent, and as a fungicide.
TRICHLOROACETIC ACIDS	2019	7.29	0 – 0.500	Used in cosmetic treatments such as chemical peels and tattoo removal, and as topical medication for chemo ablation of warts and skin cancer.
BROMOACETIC ACIDS	2019	0.474	0 – 0.300	Bromoacetic acid and its esters are widely used building blocks in organic synthesis, for example in pharmaceutical chemistry.
DIBROMOACETIC ACIDS	2019	1.14	0 – 0.300	Used for cosmetic treatments such as chemical peels and tattoo removal, and as topical medication for the chemo ablation of warts.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	2019	18.9	0 – 0.200	Haloacetic acids are a group of disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter present in sources of water.
Location #1 Southside of town	**Trihalomethanes (THM)**			
CHLOROFORM	2019	19.07	0 – 1.00	It is a colorless, sweet-smelling, dense liquid that is produced on a large scale as a precursor to PTFE. It is also a precursor to various refrigerants. It is a powerful anesthetic, euphoriant, anxiolytic and sedative.
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	2019	10.51	0 – 1.00	Bromodichloromethane has formerly been used as a flame retardant, and a solvent for fats and waxes and because of its high density for mineral separation. Now it is only use as a reagent or intermediate in organic chemistry.
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2019	4.88	0 – 1.00	Dibromochloromethane was formerly used as a flame retardant and as an intermediate in chemical manufacturing. Today it is used only as a laboratory reagent. Dibromochloromethane is also a disinfection byproduct, formed by the reaction of chlorine with natural organic matter and bromide ions in the raw water supply. As a result, it is commonly found in chlorinated drinking water.
BROMOFORM	2019	ND	0 – 1.00	Only small quantities of bromoform are currently produced industrially in the United States. In the past, it was used as a solvent, sedative and flame retardant, but now it is mainly used as a laboratory reagent, for example as an extraction solvent. A disinfection byproduct formed by the reaction of chlorine.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (THMS)	2019	34.5	0 – 1.00	Many trihalomethanes find uses in industry as solvents or refrigerants. Products of disinfection, formed by the reaction of chlorine.
Location #2 Southside of town	**Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)**			
CHLOROACETIC ACID	2019	ND	0 – 2.00	In industry, chloroacetic acid is used in the production of a wide variety of useful compounds (e.g. drugs, dyes, and pesticides)
DICHLOROACETIC ACIDS	2019	13.73	0 – 0.400	Used as a chemical intermediate in the synthesis of organic materials, as an ingredient in pharmaceuticals and medicines as a topical agent, and as a fungicide.
TRICHLOROACETIC ACIDS	2019	9.41	0 – 0.500	Used in cosmetic treatments such as chemical peels and tattoo removal, and as topical medication for chemo ablation of warts and skin cancer.
BROMOACETIC ACIDS	2019	0.604	0 – 0.300	Bromoacetic acid and its esters are widely used building blocks in organic synthesis, for example in pharmaceutical chemistry.
DIBROMOACETIC ACIDS	2019	1.17	0 – 0.300	Used for cosmetic treatments such as chemical peels and tattoo removal, and as topical medication for the chemo ablation of warts.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	2019	24.9	0 – 0.200	Haloacetic acids are a group of disinfectant byproducts that are formed when disinfectants, such as chlorine or chloramine, are used to treat water and react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter present in sources of water.

2019 Water Quality Data for the City of Chicago

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity (%<03NTU)	N/ATT (Limit: 95%<0.3NTU		100%	100% – 100%	NO	2019	Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT=1NTU	0.14	N/A	NO	2019	Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0208	0.0195 - 0.0208	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.35	0.33 - 0.35	NO	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.35	0.33 - 0.35	NO	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	26.7	25.8 – 26.3	NO	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	10.2	8.73 – 10.2	NO	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used in manufacture of special steels.
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.79	0.62 - 0.79	NO	Daily	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.84	0.50 – 0.84	NO	2/11/14	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	6.6	6.1 - 6.6	NO	2/11/14	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The percentage of total organic carbon removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

2019 DuPage Water Commission Water Quality Report

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive	0	No	Naturally present in environment

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	03/13/2019	1.18	0.70 - 1.18	4	4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	15.9	10.6 - 15.9	N/A	60	ppb	NO	by-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes	2019	35	31.0 – 35.0	N/A	80	ppb	NO	by-product of drinking water chlorination

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 the compliance sampling should occur in the future.

City of Chicago Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)

In compliance with the Unregulated Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) as required by the EPA, the City of Chicago has monitored for 28 contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but they do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The monitoring results were reported to the EPA. The list of UCMR3 contaminants that we have monitored included volatile organic chemicals, metals, perfluorinated compounds, hormones, 1.4-dioxane and chlorate. The contaminants that were detected in this monitoring program are listed below. The state requires the City of Chicago to monitor for UCMR3 less frequently than once per year. Although the data provided is accurate, it is more than a year old.

Substance (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections (lowest – highest)	Typical Source
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
Chromium 6 (ppb) or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	NA	NA	0.19	0.18 - 0.19	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	1.1	1.0 – 1.1	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	120	110 - 120	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NA	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.

2019 City of Chicago Violation Summary Table

No monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2019.

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 contaminate 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.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): The percentage of total organic carbon removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

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. %<=0.3 NTU- Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

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

Parts per billion or micro grams per liter.

pCI/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

N/A: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits