2020 North Maine Division Water Quality Report, PWSID# IL0315350

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Illinois, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2020 Consumer Confidence Report for the North Maine Division (public water supply ID# IL0315350), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua, North Maine provided in 2019 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2019. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is a summary of our activities during 2019 and earlier. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call Melissa Kahoun at 815.614.2032 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Source of Supply

Water for the North Maine Division comes from the City of Chicago which utilizes Lake Michigan, a surface water source. 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. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus 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. The Source Water Assessment for Chicago has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply to be susceptible to contamination. A copy of this report can be obtained by calling Melissa Kahoun at 815.614.2032 or on the website http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl

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 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 (800.426.4791).

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/Centers for Disease Control 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 following table lists regulated contaminants that were detected during 2019 in your water system. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Water Source: City of Chicago- Lake Michigan **Municipalities served:** Village of North Maine

North Maine – PWSID# IL0315350

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total # of positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Federal/State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation ?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS- For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly results for each sampling location.							
Chlorine, ppm	RAA = 0.7	0.6 – 0.7	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	20	10.1 – 21.6	60	NA	No	2019	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	31	18.6 – 48.4	80	NA	No	2019	

Lead and Copper							
Lead & Copper	90th Percentile Level	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Federal/State Standard Action Level	(Ideal Goal) MCLG	Violation?	Last Monitoring Period	Likely Source of Contaminants
Copper, ppm	0.17	0	1.3	1.3	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4.3	1	15	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing

LEAD: 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. Aqua is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 cold water 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.

City of Chicago – PWSID#: IL0316000

Contaminants	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels	Federal/ State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation ?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium, ppm	0.02	0.019 – 0.021	2	2	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen), ppm	0.35	0.33 – 0.35	10	10	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen), ppm	0.35	0.33 – 0.35	10	10	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.84	0.5 - 0.84	5	0	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha, pCi/L	6.6	6.1 - 6.6	15	0	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride, ppm	0.79	0.62 – 0.79	4	4	No	2019	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Levels	Federal/ State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation ?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Sulfate, ppm	26.7	25.8 – 26.7	NA (a)	NA (a)	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium, ppm	10.2	8.73 – 10.2	NA (b)	NA (b)	No	2019	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

(a) 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.

(b) There is no 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. People on a sodium-restricted diet should consult a physician about the level of sodium in water they drink.

Turbidity- Regulated at the water treatment plant: 95% of samples must be below 0.3 NTU.				
Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Lowest monthly % meeting limit**	**Highest single measurement (1 NTU limit)**	**Violation?**	**Source**
0.3 NTU	100	0.14	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

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

2019 Voluntary Monitoring
The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for *Cryptosporidium, Giardia* and *E.coli* in its source water as part of its water quality program. To date, *Cryptosporidium* has not been detected in these samples, but *Giardia* was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts and *Giardia* cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

Hexavalent Chromium (chromium-6)
In 2019, the City of Chicago also monitored for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6, and continues to do so quarterly. USEPA has not yet established a standard for Chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources.

Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312.742.7499. A list of detected contaminants from the monitoring studies and additional information is posted on the City of Chicago's website which can be accessed at the following address below: http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsand reports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html
Please address any questions or concerns regarding the Chicago portion of this CCR to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312.742.7499.

Notes:

Action Level (AL): A concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the North Maine system receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua Illinois at 815.935.6530. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 Goal (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.

ND: Not detected.

Nitrate: 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 advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

pCi/L: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.