

# VILLAGE OF ITASCA WATER QUALITY REPORT 2017

Keeping you informed on water quality in your community

## **About this report**

The Village of Itasca wants all consumers to be aware of what is being done to insure that the water you use is safe for you and your family. The Village of Itasca currently meets or exceeds all water quality standards set by the United States and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. These agencies developed the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which sets the standards for water quality and monitors compliance. This report summarizes the quality of water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the regulatory agencies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water system, please contact Michael Subers, Utilities Superintendent, at 630-773-2455. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of the Village's regularly scheduled board meetings on Tuesday evenings at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall, 550 W Irving Park Road. This report will also be available on the Village website [www.itasca.com](http://www.itasca.com)

## **Source Water Information**

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

Lake Michigan is the primary source of water used to provide drinking water to the Village of Itasca. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found the quality of Lake Michigan has improved dramatically over the past 20 years. 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 water that is free of harmful contaminants.

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the Northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and the third largest by area.

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

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.

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.

### **Additional Information about 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. The Village of Itasca 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 tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about 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 Water Assessment**

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist the watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventoried potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our water supply. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at (312)744-6635

### **Susceptibility to Contamination**

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.

## Consumer Confidence Report

### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ITASCA IL0430500

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

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

The source of drinking water used by ITASCA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Michael Subers

Phone 630-773-2455

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted 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 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

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- 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.
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- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
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#### Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 630-773-2455. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: CHICAGO The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems.

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**Lead and Copper**

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.159	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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 goal 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 radiation 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 the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2017	0.9	0.5 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	24	4.93 - 23.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	62	42.3 - 61.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2017	3.5	3.03 - 3.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2017	0.0283	0.0219 - 0.0283	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.3	0.23 - 0.3	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2017	3.21	2.91 - 3.21		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2017	109	0 - 109	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.

Sodium	2017	106	91.2 - 106			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
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**Regulated Contaminants**

Public Notice

The Village of Itasca sampling demands were changed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for the calendar year of 2018. We were previously on a reduced monitoring schedule because of our continued low results of Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acid. During this reduced sampling, the IEPA only demanded samples twice a year. In 2018 we were removed from reduced monitoring and placed on quarterly sampling. The village missed the first quarter deadline for sampling and notified the IEPA. Because of the missed sampling period, we cannot be sure that the maximum contaminant level was not exceeded. The sample was then taken on 2/27/18 with results well below the MCL. Because of the missed deadline or monitoring violation, the IEPA requires the Village to make a public notice and inform you of the details below.

**Sample Results**

2/27/18

Site	Parameter	Result	MCL
S2HH1	Total Trihalomethanes	20.7	80
S2HT1	Total Trihalomethanes	25.8	80
S2HH1	Total Haloacetic	20.7	80
S2HT1	Total Haloacetic	25.8	80

The Village is currently up to date with all scheduled monitoring requirements and our water is well within all parameters monitored by the IEPA.

**Monitoring Violations Annual Notice**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Itasca**

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 1/1/18-1/31/18 we did not monitor for Disinfectant Byproducts and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Required frequency</b>	<b>sampling</b>	<b>Number of samples taken</b>	<b>When all samples should have been taken</b>	<b>When samples were or will be taken</b>
Trihalomethanes	2		0	1/1/18-1/31/18	2/27/18
Haloacetic Acids	2		0	1/1/18-1/31/18	2/27/18

**What happened? What is being done?**

We have since taken the required samples as described in the last column of the table above. The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Michael Subers at 630-773-2455 or msubers@itasca.com.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Itasca.

Water System ID#

0430500

Date distributed

4/30/18



DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT  
CITY OF CHICAGO

**TO:** Administrative Contact/Operator In Charge/Bottle Recipient

**FROM:** *Randy Cotner*  
Randy Cotner  
Commissioner  
Department of Water Management

**SUBJECT:** Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

**DATE:** March 19, 2018

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The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide a report to their customers on the quality of the drinking water. The Department of Water Management (DWM), as your parent supply, is providing the required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period January 2017 through December 2017. If your water supply is required to produce a report you will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report.

The completed 2017 report for the DWM will be mailed to consumers before the July 1<sup>st</sup> deadline. If this information does not apply to you or if you are not the person to be receiving this package, please send any changes to Andrea Putz using either:

e-mail: [andrea.putz@cityofchicago.org](mailto:andrea.putz@cityofchicago.org), fax: (312) 742-9123, or phone: (312) 742-1070

Included in this information package:

- Summary Tables -
  - 2017 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
  - Source Water Assessment Program Summary
  - Educational Statements Regarding Commonly Found Drinking Water Contaminants
  - Voluntary Testing - short summary of additional testing done by this facility outside of the required testing

In order to expedite the CCR to you before April 1, 2018 we have enclosed 2017 tables that were prepared by DWM with the help of the Illinois EPA. The Illinois EPA posted data tables for the Department of Water Management on the Internet at:

<http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/drinking-water-watch/>

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Attachments

Cc: Water Quality Manager  
Managing Deputy Commissioner, BWS

# 2017 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT  
0316000 CHICAGO

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**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 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.

**Highest Level Detected:** This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2017.

**Range of Detections:** This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

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

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

**N/A:** Not applicable

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (unit of measurement) <i>Typical source of Contaminant</i>	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b>Turbidity Data</b>						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % $\leq$ 0.3 NTU) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit 0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit 1 NTU)	0.26	N/A		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium (ppm) <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	2	2	0.0193	0.0191 – 0.0193		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36		
<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Sulfate (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>	N/A	N/A	26.3	26.2 – 26.3		
Sodium (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i>	N/A	N/A	8.06	7.81 – 8.06		
<b>State Regulated Contaminants</b>						
Fluoride (ppm) <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</i>	4	4	0.75	0.59 – 0.75		
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	5	0.84	0.50 – 0.84		02-11-2014
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	15	6.6	6.1 – 6.6		02-11-2014

### Units of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

% $\leq$ 0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

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

### TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system 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 level of 0.7 mg/L with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

### SODIUM

There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

### Source Water Location

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## 2017 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. Also, in compliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program (April 2015 through April 2017), collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli and turbidity, with no detections for Cryptosporidium and Giardia reported so far.

In 2017, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. 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. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below:

[http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp\\_info/water\\_quality\\_resultsandreports/city\\_of\\_chicago\\_emerigincontaminantstudy.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emerigincontaminantstudy.html)

For more information, please contact  
Alan Stark, Managing Deputy Commissioner for the Bureau of Water Supply  
At 312-742-7499

Chicago Department of Water Management  
Bureau of Water Supply  
1000 East Ohio Street  
Chicago, IL 60611  
Attn: Alan Stark

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by:  
The City of Chicago  
Department of Water Management  
Water System ID# IL0316000