

Village of
Oak Brook

**VILLAGE OF OAK BROOK
2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**





Village of Oak Brook

www.oak-brook.org

1200 Oak Brook Road, Oak Brook, IL —IL Facility No. 0430700

VILLAGE OF OAK BROOK 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village of Oak Brook to provide safe drinking water. For additional information, please contact Patrick Toland--Responsible Water Operator in Charge--630-368-5270. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

We at the Village of Oak Brook are pleased and proud to present our annual Water Quality Report and we want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. We are pleased to report we have met or exceeded all State and Federal Standards. If you have any questions about your drinking water or any other concerns important to you, please contact the Village at 630-368-5000 or attend a Village Board meeting. The Oak Brook Village Board routinely meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month beginning at 7:00 P.M. at the Village Hall, 1200 Oak Brook Road. All comments are welcome at these meetings. Additional information can be found on the Village website at www.oak-brook.org

Substances That Might Be in Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effect can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Water Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and 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 treatments plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations or wildlife.
Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 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 may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Village of Oak Brook Water Supply is purchased surface water from Lake Michigan and is filtered in the City of Chicago's Jardine Filtration Plant located off of Navy Pier. The Jardine Filtration Plant is one of the largest and most advanced water filtration plants in the world and is capable of treating and pumping 1.4 billion gallons of high-quality water daily. The water is then pumped from Chicago to the DuPage Water Commission's Lexington Pumping Facility and then to the DuPage Water Facility located in Elmhurst. The Village of Oak Brook then receives its water at three separate locations throughout the Village where it is pumped directly into our distribution system and into your home or business. We are contractually obligated to purchase all of our water needs from the DuPage Water Commission. In the event the commission is unable to supply our needs, we can activate one of three deep wells we have available. These wells are strictly for emergency use only and are tested on a routine basis to ensure safe, clean potable water if the need arises.

Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Controls and Preventions) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Additional Information on 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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2015 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 water, the possibility of *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* organisms getting into the drinking Water System is greatly reduced. Also, in compliance with Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has started the 24 months long monitoring program in April 2015, collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, *E. coli* and turbidity. *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* were not detected in these samples. In 2015 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: www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/chromium-6.html.

Source Water Assessment

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 of 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 off 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 water fowl, 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. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to ensure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicago land area. From the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock-and dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance. The city now looks to the recently created Department of Water Management, Department of Environment and the MWRDGC to assure the safety of the city's water supply. Water supply officials from Chicago are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination of water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc) and general lake conditions are frequently discussed during the associations quarterly meetings. Also, Lake Michigan has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Finally, one of the best ways to ensure a safe source of drinking water is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois boundary of Lake Michigan is urban, a majority of the watershed protection activities in this document are aimed at this purpose. Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve an awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local water source area. A proven best management (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water. Additional information can be attained by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635 or information concerning Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois Website at www.epa.state.il.us/us/cgibin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Footnote for year sampled: The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Footnote for Beta/photon emitters: The MCL for beta/photon

emitters is written as 4 mrem/year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

Footnote for Total Organic Carbon: The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Footnote for Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Chicago monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Footnote for Fluoride: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal range of 0.9 ppm to 1.2 ppm.

Footnote for Sodium: 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. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

Footnote for 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.

Water Sprinkling Times

Outdoor watering is permitted as follows

- Odd Numbered Street Addresses Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday
- Even Numbered Street Addresses Wednesday, Friday and Sunday
- During the hours of 6:00 A.M. until 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. until 10 P.M.

Definitions of Terms

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million or microgram per liter.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion or micrograms per liter.

NA: Not Applicable.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.

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

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Average (AVG): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running average of monthly samples.

Water Quality Test Results Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

mg/l: micrograms per litre or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na: Not applicable

AvG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Water Conservation Tips

The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day. Here are some tips to help conserve water.

- A short 5 minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth and when shaving. Doing so can save you up to 500 gallons a month.
- Replace your showerhead with a water-efficient type. They are inexpensive, easy to install and can help you save up to 750 gallons per month.
- Run clothes washer and dishwasher only when full. You can save up to 1000 gallons per month.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. To check a toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait a few minutes. If you see the colored water in the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak.
- Fixing it or replacing it with a water efficient model can save up to 1000 gallons or more a month.
- Teach your children about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
Visit www.preservingeverydrop.org for more information

City of Chicago

| Coliform Bacteria | MCLG | Total Coliform MCL | Highest Number of Positive Samples | Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> MCL | Total No. of Positive <i>E. coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|------|--|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | 0 | MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). > 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month). | 0.4 | Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2015 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0782 | 0 | ppm | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | 2015 | 0 | 15 | 9.11 | 3 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

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 City of Chicago 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 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>.

| Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine | 12/31/2015 | 1 | 1-1 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | No | Water additive to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2015 | 10 | 3.6-14.3 | No Goal for the total | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2015 | 22 | 11.6-29 | No Goal for the total | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | 2015 | 0.0201 | 0.0193-0.0201 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2015 | 0.30 | 0.28-0.30 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite (As Nitrogen) | 2015 | 0.30 | 0.28-0.30 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | 2015 | 8.5 | 8-8.5 | N/A | N/A | ppm | No | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration. |
| Sulfate | 2015 | 8.48 | 8.04-8.48 | N/A | N/A | ppm | No | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2015 | 0.8 | 0.803-0.846 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 02/11/2014 | 0.84 | 0.5-0.84 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 02/11/2014 | 6.6 | 6.1-6.6 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

In compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant 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 do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The monitoring results were reported to the

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----|--|
| Chromium | 2015 | 0.3 | 0.3-0.3 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys. |
| Molybdenum | 2015 | 1.1 | 1.0-1.1 | N/A | N/A | ppb | No | Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used from molybdenum trioxide. |
| Strontium | 2015 | 120 | 110-120 | N/A | N/A | ppb | No | Naturally-occurring element; has been used in cathode-ray TVs to block x-ray emissions. |
| Vanadium | 2015 | 0.2 | 0.2-0.2 | N/A | N/A | ppb | No | Naturally-occurring metal; vanadium pentoxide is used as a catalyst and a chemical intermediate. |
| Chromium-6 or Hexavalent Chromium | 2015 | 0.19 | 0.18-0.19 | N/A | N/A | ppb | No | Naturally-occurring element; used in making steels and alloys. |

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

| Turbidity | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 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 and disinfectants. | | | | |
| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit | 0.3 NTU | 99.7 | No | Soil Runoff |
| Highest Single Measurement | 1 NTU | 0.45NTU | No | Soil Runoff |

| 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 IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section. | |

Violation Summary Table

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2015.

DuPage Water Commission

| Coliform Bacteria | MCLG | Total Coliform MCL | Highest Number of Positive Samples | Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> MCL | Total No. of Positive <i>E. coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | 0 | MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). > 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month). | 0 | Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

| Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine | 7/31/2015 | 0.9 | 0.6-0.9 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | No | Water Additive used to control microbes. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2015 | 13.8 | 4.2-13.8 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2015 | 20.9 | 18.6-20.9 | No Goal for the total | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water. |

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

Violation Summary Table

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2015.

Village of Oak Brook

| Coliform Bacteria | MCLG | Total Coliform MCL | Highest Number of Positive Samples | Fecal Coliform or E. coli MCL | Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------|------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| | 0 | MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). > 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month). | 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 the environment |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2014 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.212 | 0 | ppm | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | 2014 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

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 Oak Brook 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 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>.

| Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine | 12/31/2015 | 0.8 | 0.7-1.0 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | No | Water Additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | 2015 | 13 | 0-18.83 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2015 | 41 | 15.26-62.5 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Antimony | 10/16/2014 | 3.38 | 3.38-3.38 | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition. |
| Barium | 10/16/2014 | 0.324 | 0.324-0.324 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 10/16/2014 | 1.13 | 1.13-1.13 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Iron | 10/16/2014 | 0.249 | .0249-0.249 | | 1.0 | ppm | No | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 10/16/2014 | 54 | 54-54 | | | ppm | No | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration. |

| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (pesticides and herbicides) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2015 | 3 | 0-335 | 0 | 6 | ppb | n | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2015 | 11.4 | 11.4-11.4 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding Uranium | 2015 | 11 | 11-11 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 2015 | 0.298 | 0.298-0.298 | 0 | 30 | Ug/l | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

| 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 IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section. |

Violation Summary Table

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2015.