505

TEL:

CITY OF PARK RIDGE

BUTLER PLACE
PARK RIDGE, IL 60068
847/ 318-5200
FAX: 847/ 318-5300
TDD:847/ 318-5252
URL:http://www.parkridge.us

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2019

The City of Park Ridge is committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. We remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. In previous years, this report has been mailed to you separately; this year the report is being included with your water bill.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Illinois drinking water health standards. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

If you have any question about this report or about our water system, please contact Donald Mann, Supervisor of Water Distribution, at (1-847-318-5251). You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The City Council meets at 7 p.m. the first and third Monday of each month at City Hall, 505 Butler Place.

The City of Park Ridge purchases all of our drinking water from the City of Chicago and enjoys an abundant supply of water from Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan water is first treated and then pumped from the City of Chicago's Jardine Filtration Plant off of Navy Pier, one of the largest and most advanced filtration plants in the world. The water is then pumped into Park Ridge's distribution system and into your home.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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 infection. 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

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 Park Ridge 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 at (1-800-426-4791) or at http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead.

WATER CONSERVATION

You can play a role in conserving water and save money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use you water meter to detect hidden leaks (if you are allowed access). Simply turn off the taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

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 other than dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance great enough that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, wet-weather flows and river reversals can potentially contaminate offshore intakes. 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 stormwater runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Information on the Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management, at (1-312-744-6635).

SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. USFDA 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The source 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 materials, and can pickup 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.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791) or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

CITY OF PARK RIDGE
2019 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.
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. MCGL's 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 the 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.
MFL: Million fibers per liter.
mrem/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
NA: Not applicable.
Not Detected (ND): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.
Parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water or micrograms per liter.
Parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water or milligrams per liter.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq): Or pictograms per liter.
Parts per trillion (ppt): Or nanograms per liter.
Treatment Techniques (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				CITY OF PARK RIDGE		CITY OF CHICAGO			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDGL)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	NA	NA	0.0208	0.0195-0.0208	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural materials
Chlorine (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.63	0.52-0.63	NA	NA	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	NA	NA	0.79	0.62-0.79	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	2019	60	NA	12.4	13.7-22.3	NA	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2019	80	NA	34.2	20.4-56.8	NA	NA	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (%positive samples)	2019	5% OF MONTHLY SAMPLES ARE POSITIVE	0	ND	NA	NA	NA	NO	Naturally present in the environment
Total Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2019	10	10	NA	NA	0.35	0.33-0.35	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	2019	TT=1NTU MAX	NA	NA	NA	0.14	NA	NO	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT=95% OF SAMPLES<0.3	NA	NA	NA	100.0%	100.0%-100.0%	NO	Soil runoff

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSES FROM SAMPLE SITES THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL / TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper(ppm)	2017	0	1.3	ND	0/30	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	3.67%	0/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

TOC (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.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

	CITY OF CHICAGO					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDGL)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2014	5	0	0.84	0.50-0.84	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium (pCi/L)	2014	15	0	6.6	6.1-6.6	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES

		CITY OF PARK RIDGE		CITY OF CHICAGO		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)-IDSE Results (ppb)	2007	21.9	7.67-21.9	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sodium[2] (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	10.2	8.73-10.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	26.7	25.8-26.7	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)-IDSE Results (ppb)	2007	54.81	35.3-62.72	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

[1] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.
[2] Sodium is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4)

UCMR 4 Overview

Every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). The purpose of UCMR is to collect data from across the country on contaminants that may be present in drinking water. EPA uses this data to decide if the contaminants occur at frequencies and concentrations high enough to be regulated in the future.

The fourth round of UCMR, UCMR 4, requires monitoring for 30 contaminants between 2018 and 2020. The contaminants include 2 metals, 9 pesticides, 3 alcohols, 3 semi-volatiles, 3 brominated haloacetic-acid groups, 2 disinfection by-product indicators, and, for surface water systems, 10 cyanotoxins. These contaminants are not regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

More information is available on the EPA's website at www.epa.gov.