

2017 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT MAPLE PARK - ILo890500



The Village of Maple Park is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water to its approximately 1,310 residents and 31 businesses. Our water is sampled frequently according to strict Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Maple Park water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by the Village is groundwater. Please contact Elizabeth Peerboom, Village Clerk, at **(815) 827-3309** if you have additional questions. Village Board meetings are held at 7:00 pm on the first Tuesday of each month, and offer opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

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 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 Hot line 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

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microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot line (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. 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 Hot line or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The Maple Park (Facility Number ILo890500) utilizes two active community water supply wells. Wells #4, #5 (Illinois EPA #20057, #01421) produce approximately 95,000 gallons per day delivered to 525 service connections and serve an estimated population of 1,310 individuals in Maple Park.

Source Water Information

| <u>Source Water Name</u> | <u>Type of Water</u> | <u>Report Status</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Well 4 (20057) | GW | | 20 YDS SE Corner Pearl & Charles |
| Well 5 (01421) | GW | | SE of Well 4 |

If you would like a copy of this information, call Village Hall at (815) 827-3309. 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 of Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at [http:// www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.com](http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.com)

Maple Park determined it's susceptibility to groundwater contamination through a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document there are 11 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Maple Park's community water supply wells. These include 1 private well, 1 warehouse, 1 auto body, 1 auto repair, 1 park, 1 car dealer, 1 dry cleaner, 1 foundry, and 3 underground storage tanks. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Maple Park Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to VOC and SOC, and IOC contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes commercial and agricultural properties.

DEFINITIONS

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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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.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

N/A: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are 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 Goal (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.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

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

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| <u>Lead and Copper</u> | <u>Date Sampled</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>Action Level (AL)</u> | <u>90th Percentile</u> | <u># Sites Over AL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
| Copper | 07/09/15 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.383 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of Natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

| Coliform Bacteria | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>MCLG</u> | <u>Total Coliform MCL</u> | <u>Highest No. of Positive</u> | <u>Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL</u> | <u>Total No. Of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 1 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

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| Regulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| <u>Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts</u> | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Levels Detected</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
| Chlorine | 12/31/2017 | 0.7 | 0.5 - 1 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additives used to control microbes |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2017 | 2 | 1.72 - 1.72 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| <u>Inorganic Contaminants</u> | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Levels Detected</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
| Barium | 04/23/15 | 0.495 | 0.495 - 0.495 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 04/23/15 | 15 | 15 - 15 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride | 04/23/15 | 0.975 | 0.975 - 0.975 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Iron | 04/23/15 | 0.199 | 0.199 - 0.199 | | 1.0 | ppm | N | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 04/23/15 | 129 | 129 - 129 | - | - | ppm | N | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits ; used in water softener regeneration. |

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| Regulated Contaminants (cont.) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Radioactive Contaminants</u> | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Levels Detected</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2017 | 4 | 3.6 - 3.6 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium | 2017 | 8 | 7.5 - 7.5 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

The Village of Maple Park had no water quality standard violations during the 2017 calendar year.