

2024 WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



The Village of Maple Park is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water to its approximately 1,433 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 Village Hall 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot line (800-426-4791).

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 drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

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You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact the Village Hall at 815-827-3309. 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 IL0890500) utilizes two active community water supply wells. Wells #4, #5 (Illinois EPA #20057, #01421) produce approximately 95,000 gallons per day delivered to 590 service connections and serve an estimated population of 1,433 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

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, 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 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: MAPLE PARK

To determine Maple Park's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: 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 autobody, 1 autorepair, 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.

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. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.

N/A: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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.

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								
Copper Range: 5.7 micrograms to 12 micrograms								
Lead Range: < 1.0 microgram to <1.0 microgram								
To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Please call Village Hall at (815) 827-3309.								
Our Community Water Supply <u>has</u> developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory please call Village Hall at (815) 827-3309.								
<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	2024	1.3	1.3	0.011	0	ppm	N	Erosion of Natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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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	2024	1	0.2-1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1	1.021-1.021	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	1	1.23-1.23	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	2024	0.690	0.69-0.69	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<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>
Fluoride	2024	0.476	0.476-0.476	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2024	1.8	1.8-1.8	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	82.2	82.2-82.2			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
<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	2024	6	5.78-11.9	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2024	20	3.66-3.66	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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Violations Table

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2024	03/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Combined Radium 226/228			
Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Gross alpha including radon and uranium			
Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches,			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	02/01/2024	02/29/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Violation Correction Table			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Corrective Action
Chlorine	01/01/2024	03/31/2024	We will ensure all future testing is done in the required timeframe.
Combined Radium 226/228	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	The samples were taken during the required period but the lab result was reported after the required deadline. The results were under the required limit and all future samples will be reported in the required timeframe.
Gross alpha including radon and uranium	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	The samples were taken during the required period but the lab result was reported after the required deadline. The results were under the required limit and all future samples will be reported in the required timeframe.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	The samples were taken but not during the correct month. The results were under the required limit and all future samples will be taken in the required timeframe.
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	02/01/2024	02/29/2024	We will ensure all future testing is done in the required timeframe.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	The samples were taken but not during the correct month. The results were under the required limit and all future samples will be taken in the required timeframe.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Maple Park IL0890500

Our water system violated some 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 February 2024 we did not test for total coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The samples for Total HAA5 and TTHM not taken during the correct month.

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 total coliform and 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.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Combined Radium 226/228	Quarterly	1	10/01/2024 to 12/31/2024	10/01/2024 to 12/31/2024
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Quarterly	1	10/01/2024 to 12/31/2024	10/01/2024 to 12/31/2024

What happened? What is being done?

The samples were taken during the correct period but the samples were not available and reported beyond the required date. The samples results were within acceptable limits. We will ensure that future sampling requirements are collected and reported to IEPA on time. For more information, please contact the Village at 815-827-3309.

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 Maple Park. Water System ID#

IL0890500

Date distributed

5/5/2025