Loves Park Water Department

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Loves Park, Illinois

Consumer Confidence Report

Compiled With The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

2019 Water Quality Report

Groundwater Guardian

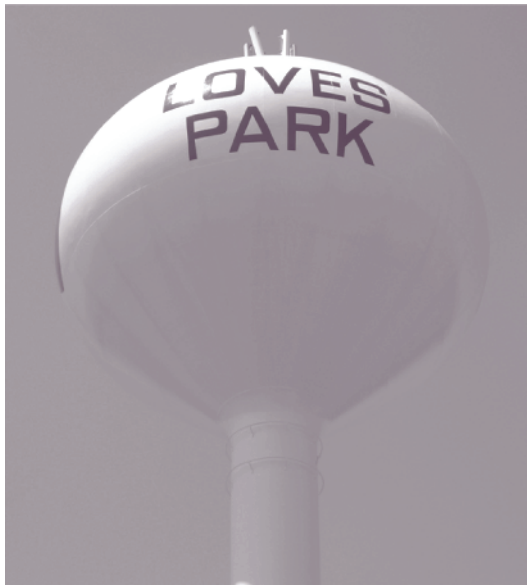
Loves Park Water Department
5440 Walker Avenue
Loves Park, Illinois 61111

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Beta/Photon Emitters: The MCL for beta particles 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium: The Combined Radium Maximum Contaminate Level has been exceeded by the Loves Park Water Dept. Treatment facilities were designed and became operational by 2005. For further information please refer to the Notice on the last page of this report.

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).



Iron and Manganese: These contaminants are not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for these contaminants for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Sodium: There is not a 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 the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2019

LOVES PARK IL 2010150
Annual Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the LOVES PARK water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by LOVES PARK is Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Craig McDonald, (815) 877-1421

or feel free to attend any regularly scheduled council meeting held every Monday, 6:15 p.m. at City Hall, 100 Heart Blvd.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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.

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.

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.

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 byproducts 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.

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.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

To determine Loves Park's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1991, was reviewed. During the survey of Loves Park's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded six potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 200 foot minimum setback zone of well #1. Thirty potential sources or problem sites are located within the 1,000 foot survey radius of well #1. There are an additional 22 potential sources located within the recharge area delineated for wells #1 and #2 that are outside of the 1,000 foot survey radius. No potential sources were located within either the 200 foot or 1,000 foot setback zones for wells #3, #4, and #5. The Illinois EPA considers the sourcewater for well #1 of this facility to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. The Illinois EPA does not consider the confined bedrock wells #3, #4, and #5 to be susceptible to contamination. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act established minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Loves Park's active community water supply wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. A 5-year recharge zone was delineated for wells #1 and #2. This is the geographic area surrounding a well or well field providing potable water to a community water supply as modeled using computer software to determine a five year time related capture zone. From these wells the recharge area extends approximately 1,000 feet to the west and 3,000 feet to the east, and it attains a maximum north-south distance of 4,000 feet.

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 (815) 877-1421. 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.

Groundwater Guardian

Loves Park is a proud member of The Groundwater Guardian program which supports, recognizes and connects communities taking Pro-active steps toward ground water protection.

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 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 radiaiton 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 thelevel of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter (measuring radioactivity).

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Maximum Contanimant Level Goal	TotalColiform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria						
0	1 positive monthly sample	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** 9/3/2017 The Loves Park Water Department records reflect no lead service lines within the system.

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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	15 ppb	5.8	2	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.45	0	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. 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. Loves Park Water Department 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.*

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.*							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2018	18	15.8 - 18	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	6	5.6 - 6.05	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	2018	1.2	1 - 1.37	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	2018	3.4	0 - 3.4	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Barium	2018	0.46	0.23 - 0.46	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	11/16/2015	1.9	0 - 1.9	5	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Runnoff from waste batteries
Fluoride	2018	0.662	0.301 - 0.662	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)								
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	2018	11	3.35 - 10.6	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2018	6	1.6 - 5.8	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	9/26/2011	0.1639	0.1639 - 0.1639	0	30	ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2018	4	3.8 - 3.8	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes	12/20/2011	0.001	0 - 0.00135	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories
State Regulated Contaminants								
Iron	2018	1.1	0 - 1.1	N/A	1.0	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.								
Manganese	2018	16	0 - 16	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.								
Sodium	2018	50	3.1 - 50	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Zinc	2018	0.022	0 - 0.022	5	5	ppm	No	Discharge from metal refineries.

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.

2018 Violation Summary Table:

The Loves Park Water Department detected no Water Quality violations in 2018.

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected - North Park Public Water District

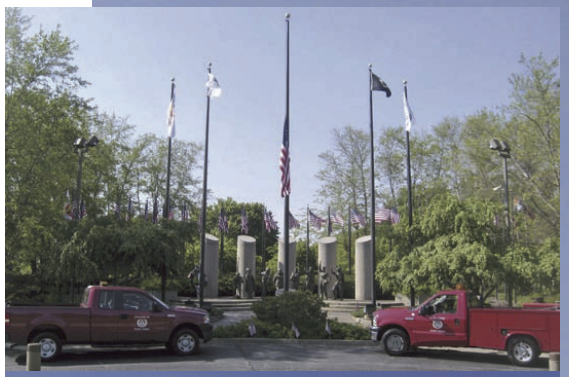
Water Quality Data from the North Park Water Dist. represents water supplied to the Loves Park water system in 2018

Lead and Copper Date Sampled	Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
2017	0	15 ppb	4.3	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.44	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2018	20.2	14.36 - 20.2	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2018	6.34	3.77 - 6.34	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	12/31/2018	0.8	0.7 - 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	2018	1.6	0 - 1.6	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion, runoffs, production wastes
Barium	2018	0.16	0.065 - 0.16	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	0.938	0.699 - 0.938	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate	2018	4.0	2.4 - 4.3	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2018	6.7	0 - 6.7	100	100	ppb	No	Erosion, runoffs, production wastes
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs)								
Tetrachloroethylene	2018	1	0 - 1.1	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Trichloroethylene	2018	2	0 - 2.3	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
State Regulated Contaminants								
Sodium	2018	68	23 - 68	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Combined Radium 226/228	7/6/2015	0.332	0.332 - 0.332	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Iron	2018	0.092	0 - 0.092		1.0	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	2018	2.8	0 - 2.8	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Zinc	2018	0.017	0 - 0.017	5	5	ppm	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories

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.

Note: Coliform Bacteria from fecal coliform bacteria or E. Coli sampled resulted in no positive samples for 2018.



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