

**OPERATORS ROUND TABLE  
DU PAGE PUMPING STATION  
April 17, 2015 9:00 AM**

**Status of DuPage Water Commission**

The Commission's sales for the month of March were a total of 2.107 billion gallons. This represents an average day demand of 68.0 million gallons per day (MGD), which is lower than the March 2014 average day demand of 70.4 MGD. The maximum day demand was 77.2 MGD on March 1, 2015, which is higher than the March 2014 maximum day demand of 76.80 MGD. The minimum day flow was 61.1 MGD.

The Commission's recorded total precipitation for the month of March was 1.10 inches compared to 1.71 inches for March 2014. The level of Lake Michigan for March 2015 is 579.01 (Feet IGLD 1985) compared to 577.26 (Feet IGLD 1985) for March of 2014.

**Water Conservation**

Staff is attending a few water conservation events in April:

- DuPage County Energy Conservation and Air Quality Improvement Press Release Event on April 14
- Argonne Earth Day for employees on April 22
- Cosley Zoo Party for the Planet on April 25
- Several Commission staff members will be visiting Hadley Junior High in Glen Ellyn on April 28<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, and 30<sup>th</sup> to will serve on a water conservation panel for sixth graders

**Ongoing:**

Staff is working with SCARCE to earn their Earth Flag. The process consists of a green audit, staff training in recycling and conservation, an action that involves the Commission in the community (i.e. a book drive, cleaning a creek, adopting a highway, etc.), and finally presenting the Earth Flag to the Board Members. Staff has completed the green audit and is working with SCARCE to set up a date for staff training.

Staff is working with BridgePoint Technologies to consolidate preservingeverydrop.org pages onto dpwc.org. This will reduce costs as well as bring more traffic to the water conservation pages on dpwc.org. Staff will retain the domain preservingeverydrop.org and it will route to water conservation pages on dpwc.org.

### **Condition Assessment**

AECOM has provided submitted a report final report in draft form. The report is being reviewed for clarifications and corrections with the delivery of the final form being expected in the next few weeks.

### **Water Quality Analyzer**

The Commission has completed its evaluation of the Blue Guardian Water Quality Analyzer and is in the process of installing conduit and cabling from the Water Contamination Detection system to the DuPage Pumping Station SCADA system.

### **Document Management**

#### **Infor EAM**

Work continues on organizing the Operations department asset hierarchy in Infor. The asset hierarchy is intended to allow us to summarize employee work order, purchasing and vendor costs for specific equipment and systems.

The Infor EAM Mobile application has worked well using a iPad. The Commission will be testing a iPad mini which, because of its smaller size, will probably be the preferred device for tracking and updating work orders in the pumping facility. After this we are going to set up mobile inspections for Instrumentation and Remote Facilities for use in the field.

We received the results of the Wi-Fi evaluation and are working through the issues involved. To balance costs and performance it seems likely that we will end up with a hybrid system that uses Wi-Fi and 4G to connect to the network. Details still need to be worked out.

### **GIS**

Pipelines department has started using the ArcGIS Collector app in the field to record locations of leaks and marker balls. Collector is a free app from ESRI that allows users to edit GIS features in the field and upload to the cloud. It runs on smart phones and iPads and uses GPS to track locations. It's anticipated that the app will be especially useful for recording locations of newly installed cathodic protection test stations and electronic marker balls.

**Additional Customers**

**DuPage County York Township:** The Contractor's work is winding down and they have requested substantial completion status from DuPage County. The County's engineer is reviewing the substantial completion and change order requests with the County and seeking input from DWC Staff.

**Pipeline Maintenance****Contract QR-10/13**

Work has resumed for pavement repairs and frame and lid adjustments at 46 manhole structures. This work had been postponed for winter.

Water main repairs began the week of April 13<sup>th</sup> on the Southwest Transmission Main at the northeast corner of Butterfield Road and Fairfield Avenue in the City of Lombard. The Commission will be replacing a 20' length of 60" PCCP in response to a leaking joint.

Staff will resume the installation of cathodic protection test stations in DuPage County right of ways upon permit issuance by the DuPage County Department of Transportation.

**Instrumentation / Remote Facilities Overview****Remote Facilities Maintenance**

Annual Remotely Operated Valve (ROV) inspections, maintenance and calibrations are ongoing as per schedule.

The relocation of the Commission's weather station has been completed to allow for the Reservoir Hatch Modification project.

The Meter Station Electrical Upgrade project at 38 meter stations is approximately 95% completed.

We have been finding various Commission facilities that were damaged over the winter; please keep the Commission informed of damage you may find.

**Facility Construction****Condition Assessment**

AECOM has provided submitted a report final report in draft form. The report is being reviewed for clarifications and corrections with the delivery of the final form being expected in the next few weeks.

### Storage System Improvements

PAX mixers installations have been completed at all the Commission standpipe locations. Staff will be evaluating the effectiveness of the mixers over the upcoming year.

The Contract for the Rehabilitation of Coating Systems and Fall Protection Systems for Tank Sites No. 2 and No. 4 West (Contract SS-6/15) is underway. The Contractor is submitting shop drawings and other required documentation. Mobilization to Tank Site No. 2 began the week of April 13<sup>th</sup>.

**Ongoing:** Strand Associates has tendered draft feasibility studies regarding the potential for adding ancillary pumping systems at the standpipe sites. This is the continuation of efforts to maximize water quality in the Commission's water storage and transmission system. The study report is under review by Staff.

A Contract was awarded to Manusos General Contracting, Inc for concrete and miscellaneous metals rehabilitation. This work includes replacement of access hatches and improvements to air-release/vacuum vent system. Also included in the project are stairway replacements on the reservoir and also Metering Station 19B.

### Security

The Commission is continuing to update its Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and its Vulnerability Assessment as our system grows.

It is imperative that all Commission's padlocks at the metering stations are not locked out of the loops. The Water Purchase Agreement requires the Commission to have access to all metering stations at any time.

### Summer Operations

Now that the summer is approaching we need to start thinking about repair any damage caused by the winter temperatures and prepare our system the high flows of summer.

Make sure to keep the water moving in your elevated tanks to prevent any water quality problems.

Make sure the overflow drains and vents are clean and drain properly to prevent any damage.

You cannot exceed the 1.7 times allocation.

If you need to take additional water, you can exceed the 1.7 times allocation between 00:00 and 06:00. Try to have your storage reservoirs filled by 06:00.

You must take water at a constant rate.

Manhole lids and frames are in place and at the correct elevation.

Catch basins are clean and free of debris.

### **Meter Testing**

The annual customer meter calibration program is 94% completed. All testing to date have found all customer meters registering within contractual limits.

Rick Nolan Meter Technician and should be contacted with any questions or concerns.

The Commission is available to test the large customer meters. We can test 6" 8" and 10" turbine meters. Please contact John Schori at (630) 834-0100 if you have any questions concerning this service.

The Commission will be installing some new test meters at four different stations in Naperville.

### **Regulations**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) need to be sent to customers by July 1, 2015, Certification of CCR's need to be sent to the IEPA by October 1, 2015. Please send a copy of your CCR to the Commission if you have not done so already.

### **Water Quality**

The Commission has no started up our chlorination system for the summer. The residual from Chicago remains approximately 0.9 mg/l free chlorine

### **Water Rates**

Water rate for the continuation of 2015 \$4.85/1000 gallons

The Commission has passed the following increases in response to the City of Chicago's rate increases:

2015	17%
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**AWWA**

**8th Annual Water Distribution Conference -**

**When:** Tuesday, April 28, 2015  
Visit Exhibitors from 7:00 to 8:00 AM

**Where:** *Map this event »*  
Medinah Banquets  
550 Shriners Drive  
Addison, Illinois 60101  
United States

**Contact:** Angela Podesta  
angela@isawwa.org  
Phone: 866-521-3595 ext 2

**No Water No Beer**

**When:** Tuesday, May 5, 2015  
6:00 p.m.

**Where:** Top Golf  
699 W Thorndale Avenue  
Wood Dale, Illinois 60191  
United States

**Contact:**  
  
Laurie Dougherty  
laurie@isawwa.org  
Phone: 866-521-3595 x1

## Water For People Golf Outing

**When:** May 14, 2015  
11 am start time

**Where:** *Map this event »*

Heritage Bluffs Golf Course  
24355 W Bluff Road  
Channahon, Illinois 60410  
United States

**Contact:**

Dennis Ross  
ross@otterlakewater.net  
Phone: 217 965-1566

**Other**

The Commission invites you to view all Committee and Commission Agendas which can be found on our website at [www.dpwc.org](http://www.dpwc.org).

Please contact the Commission with any changes in water department personnel, phone and/or pager numbers. This is an important part of our ERP for system emergency purposes.

Please provide the Commission with a valid e-mail address. All meeting minutes will be distributed via e-mail.

The next Operators Round Table will be July 17, 2015 at 9:00 A.M. or before if events warrant.

### **Questions & Answers**

If you have any comments concerning these issues or would like to have a topic discussed at the next Round Table Meeting, please feel free to email me at [mcghee@dpwc.org](mailto:mcghee@dpwc.org).

#### Handouts:

1. DuPage Laboratory Bench Sheet for January 2015, February 2015, and March, 2015.
2. DuPage Water Commission 2014 CCR
3. ISAWWA top Golf
4. ISAWWA Water for People Golf Outing

Operations/Minutes/Ort150417.doc



## OPERATORS ROUND TABLE

<b>Village of Addison</b>	<b>Village of Itasca</b>
<b>Stewart Mcleod</b> <b>John Chrysogolos</b>	<b>Michael Subers</b>
<b>Argonne National Laboratory</b>	<b>Village of Lisle</b>
<b>John Daum</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Village of Bensenville</b>	<b>Village of Lombard</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Village of Bloomingdale</b>	<b>City of Naperville</b>
<b>Elias Vega</b>	<b>Pat O'Malley</b>
<b>Village of Carol Stream</b>	<b>Village of Oak Brook</b>
<b>Todd Hoppenstedt</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Village of Clarendon Hills</b>	<b>City of Oakbrook Terrace</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>City of Darien</b>	<b>Village of Roselle</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Mike Schulz</b>
<b>City of Downers Grove</b>	<b>Village of Villa Park</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Roderick Scheitler</b>
<b>County of DuPage</b>	<b>Village of Westmont</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Brian Beusse</b>
<b>City of Elmhurst</b>	<b>City of Wheaton</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Al McMillen</b>
<b>Village of Glendale Heights</b>	<b>Village of Willowbrook</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Village of Glen Ellyn</b>	<b>Village of Winfield</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Robert Orlando</b>
<b>Village of Hinsdale</b>	<b>City of Wood Dale</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Illinois American Water Works Company</b>	<b>Village of Woodridge</b>
<b>Absent</b>	<b>Absent</b>




DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET  
MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY 2015

## LEXINGTON SUPPLY

## DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL <sub>2</sub>	TURBIDITY	PO <sub>4</sub>	FREE CL <sub>2</sub>	TURBIDITY	TEMP	pH	Fluoride	PO <sub>4</sub>	P.A.C.	ANALYST
	mg/l	NTU	mg/l	mg/l	NTU	°F			mg/l	LBS/MG	INT
1	0.96	0.10	0.53	0.92	0.09	40	7.5	0.9	0.54	0	CT
2	0.97	0.10	0.50	0.93	0.09	40	7.5	0.9	0.54	0	CT
3	0.97	0.10	0.56	0.94	0.09	40	7.6	1.0	0.55	0	RC
4	0.96	0.11	0.55	0.96	0.09	41	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	RC
5	0.97	0.11	0.53	0.96	0.09	40	7.5	1.1	0.51	0	RC
6	0.95	0.11	0.55	0.94	0.09	40	7.5	1.0	0.51	0	RC
7	0.95	0.10	0.53	0.96	0.09	40	7.5	1.0	0.54	0	RC
8	0.95	0.09	0.52	0.94	0.10	40	7.5	1.0	0.54	0	RC
9	0.96	0.09	0.51	0.95	0.09	39	7.6	1.0	0.52	0	RC
10	0.95	0.09	0.52	0.95	0.10	41	7.6	1.0	0.54	0	CT
11	0.97	0.10	0.55	0.93	0.10	39	7.5	1.1	0.54	0	CT
12	0.95	0.10	0.53	0.94	0.10	39	7.5	0.9	0.55	0	RC
13	0.94	0.09	0.56	0.97	0.10	39	7.5	0.9	0.51	0	RC
14	0.95	0.10	0.52	0.94	0.10	39	7.5	0.9	0.55	0	CT
15	0.96	0.09	0.54	0.95	0.09	39	7.5	0.9	0.53	0	CT
16	0.94	0.09	0.54	0.96	0.09	39	7.5	1.1	0.54	0	CT
17	0.95	0.10	0.54	0.93	0.10	38	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	RC
18	0.94	0.10	0.51	0.94	0.09	38	7.5	1.0	0.55	0	RC
19	0.95	0.10	0.55	0.93	0.09	37	7.5	1.0	0.54	0	CT
20	0.96	0.10	0.54	0.95	0.09	38	7.5	1.0	0.53	0	CT
21	0.95	0.11	0.54	0.95	0.08	39	7.5	1.0	0.54	0	RC
22	0.92	0.11	0.55	0.94	0.08	38	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	RC
23	0.94	0.10	0.52	0.91	0.10	38	7.5	1.1	0.52	0	RC
24	0.93	0.10	0.55	0.91	0.09	36	7.4	1.0	0.53	0	AM
25	0.95	0.10	0.54	0.92	0.10	37	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	AM
26	0.94	0.11	0.56	0.90	0.08	37	7.5	1.1	0.51	0	KD
27	0.95	0.10	0.54	0.92	0.09	37	7.6	1.0	0.53	0	KD
28	0.94	0.10	0.55	0.92	0.09	38	7.6	1.1	0.55	0	AM
29	0.95	0.10	0.56	0.92	0.09	36	7.5	1.1	0.54	0	AM
30	0.95	0.10	0.54	0.94	0.08	36	7.5	1.1	0.54	0	AM
31	0.95	0.11	0.55	0.93	0.08	36	7.4	1.0	0.54	0	KD
AVG	0.95	0.10	0.54	0.94	0.09	39	7.5	1.0	0.53	0	
MAX	0.97	0.11	0.56	0.97	0.10	41	7.6	1.1	0.55	0	
MIN	0.92	0.09	0.50	0.90	0.08	36	7.4	0.9	0.51	0	



Terrance McGhee

Manager of Water Operations

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET  
MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2015

## LEXINGTON SUPPLY

## DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL <sub>2</sub> mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	FREE CL <sub>2</sub> mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	TEMP °F	pH	Fluoride mg/l	PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	P.A.C. LBS/MG	ANALYST INT
1	0.97	0.09	0.55	0.94	0.08	36	7.4	1.1	0.54	0	KD
2	0.96	0.08	0.56	0.90	0.09	36	7.5	1.0	0.55	0	KD
3	0.95	0.08	0.55	0.93	0.08	36	7.5	1.0	0.55	0	KD
4	0.95	0.08	0.55	0.94	0.09	35	7.5	1.0	0.54	0	KD
5	0.96	0.08	0.52	0.95	0.09	35	7.5	1.1	0.56	0	KD
6	0.96	0.08	0.54	0.96	0.09	35	7.5	1.1	0.56	0	KD
7	0.97	0.08	0.55	0.95	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.55	0	AM
8	0.98	0.08	0.54	0.96	0.09	35	7.4	1.1	0.52	0	AM
9	0.98	0.08	0.54	0.96	0.09	35	7.4	1.1	0.54	0	KD
10	0.95	0.09	0.55	0.95	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.54	0	KD
11	1.00	0.09	0.55	0.97	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.54	0	AM
12	0.97	0.08	0.54	0.97	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.56	0	AM
13	1.00	0.09	0.51	0.98	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.53	0	AM
14	0.98	0.08	0.50	0.98	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.51	0	KD
15	0.96	0.08	0.53	0.98	0.08	36	7.4	1.1	0.56	0	KD
16	0.95	0.08	0.55	0.98	0.09	36	7.4	1.1	0.50	0	AM
17	0.99	0.09	0.55	0.97	0.08	35	7.4	1.0	0.52	0	AM
18	0.96	0.08	0.56	0.97	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.54	0	KD
19	0.99	0.08	0.55	0.97	0.08	35	7.4	1.1	0.52	0	KD
20	0.97	0.08	0.54	0.97	0.09	35	7.4	1.0	0.55	0	KD
21	0.96	0.08	0.54	0.95	0.09	37	7.4	1.0	0.56	0	CT
22	0.98	0.09	0.56	0.95	0.09	36	7.4	1.0	0.52	0	CT
23	0.97	0.09	0.53	0.96	0.07	35	7.5	1.1	0.55	0	RC
24	1.00	0.09	0.52	0.98	0.08	35	7.6	1.1	0.54	0	RC
25	1.00	0.09	0.55	0.98	0.07	36	7.6	1.1	0.53	0	CT
26	0.97	0.08	0.52	0.98	0.09	36	7.6	1.1	0.56	0	CT
27	1.00	0.09	0.54	0.97	0.09	35	7.6	0.9	0.54	0	CT
28	0.95	0.08	0.53	0.98	0.07	35	7.5	1.1	0.51	0	RC
29										0	
30										0	
31										0	
AVG	0.97	0.08	0.54	0.96	0.08	35	7.5	1.1	0.54	0	
MAX	1.00	0.09	0.56	0.98	0.09	37	7.6	1.1	0.56	0	
MIN	0.95	0.08	0.50	0.90	0.07	35	7.4	0.9	0.50	0	



Terrance McGhee  
Manager of Water Operations

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET  
MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 2015

## LEXINGTON SUPPLY

## DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL <sub>2</sub> mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	FREE CL <sub>2</sub> mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	TEMP °F	pH	Fluoride	PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	P.A.C. LBS/MG	ANALYST INT
1	1.00	0.10	0.50	1.00	0.09	35	7.6	0.9	0.52	0	CT
2	1.00	0.10	0.53	0.99	0.09	35	7.6	1.1	0.54	0	CT
3	1.00	0.11	0.52	0.98	0.09	35	7.6	1.0	0.52	0	CT
4	0.96	0.11	0.58	0.95	0.09	35	7.5	1.1	0.56	0	RC
5	0.93	0.11	0.58	0.94	0.10	35	7.5	1.1	0.58	0	RC
6	0.98	0.10	0.55	0.93	0.09	36	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	RC
7	0.92	0.10	0.54	0.98	0.09	35	7.5	1.1	0.51	0	RC
8	0.94	0.10	0.53	0.94	0.09	37	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	RC
9	0.98	0.09	0.55	0.95	0.09	36	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	RC
10	0.98	0.09	0.54	0.98	0.08	36	7.5	1.1	0.54	0	RC
11	1.00	0.10	0.51	0.97	0.08	36	7.5	1.0	0.51	0	CT
12	0.95	0.10	0.54	1.00	0.09	36	7.5	1.1	0.56	0	CT
13	0.98	0.10	0.53	0.95	0.09	37	7.5	1.0	0.54	0	CT
14	1.00	0.09	0.53	0.97	0.09	37	7.7	1.1	0.56	0	RC
15	0.96	0.10	0.51	0.94	0.09	37	7.6	1.1	0.54	0	AM
16	0.98	0.10	0.53	0.96	0.09	37	7.6	1.0	0.56	0	CT
17	0.99	0.10	0.52	0.97	0.10	37	7.6	1.0	0.55	0	CT
18	0.97	0.11	0.56	0.96	0.10	38	7.6	1.1	0.55	0	RC
19	1.00	0.11	0.58	0.96	0.08	38	7.6	1.1	0.57	0	RC
20	1.00	0.11	0.57	0.97	0.07	38	7.5	1.0	0.59	0	RC
21	0.98	0.09	0.54	0.96	0.08	38	7.5	1.1	0.53	0	AM
22	0.99	0.09	0.54	0.95	0.08	38	7.6	1.0	0.51	0	AM
23	0.97	0.10	0.51	0.98	0.09	38	7.6	1.0	0.52	0	KD
24	0.96	0.10	0.50	0.95	0.09	40	7.6	1.0	0.51	0	KD
25	0.98	0.10	0.53	0.96	0.09	39	7.7	1.1	0.54	0	AM
26	0.94	0.10	0.52	0.97	0.08	39	7.6	1.1	0.54	0	AM
27	0.92	0.11	0.50	0.91	0.09	39	7.6	1.1	0.57	0	RC
28	0.94	0.11	0.51	0.90	0.09	39	7.6	1.0	0.50	0	KD
29	1.00	0.10	0.56	0.97	0.09	39	7.6	1.1	0.53	0	KD
30	1.00	0.08	0.54	0.98	0.07	40	7.6	1.1	0.50	0	AM
31	0.99	0.09	0.56	0.97	0.08	40	7.6	1.1	0.53	0	AM
AVG	0.97	0.10	0.54	0.96	0.09	37	7.6	1.1	0.54	0	
MAX	1.00	0.11	0.58	1.00	0.10	40	7.7	1.1	0.59	0	
MIN	0.92	0.08	0.50	0.90	0.07	35	7.5	0.9	0.50	0	



Terrance McGhee  
Manager of Water Operations



# DuPage Water Commission

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Owner / Official Custodian / Bottle Recipient

FROM: Terry McGhee  
Manager of Water Operations

DATE: March 30, 2015

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide a report to their customers on the quality of their drinking water. You should have received a package from the City of Chicago by now containing all of their source water data and 2014 data tables.

I have included a copy of the data tables for the DuPage Water Commission as part of our CCR requirements. If you have any questions regarding this letter or the information attached please feel free to contact me. If you are not the person who should be receiving the CCR information please contact me so I can update my files.

[mcghee@dpwc.org](mailto:mcghee@dpwc.org)  
ph (630) 834-0100  
fax (630) 834-0120

Attachments

Cc: File



## **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

**DU PAGE WATER COMMISSION**

**IL0435400**

**Annual Water Quality Report for the period of  
January 1, to December 31, 2014**

**This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the DU PAGE WATER COMMISSION water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by DU PAGE WATER COMMISSION is Purchased Water from the City of Chicago.**

**For more information regarding this report contact:**

**Name Terry McGhee**

**Phone (630) 834-0100**

### **IS MY WATER SAFE**

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### **DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of Infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking 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.

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 or 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 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 Hotline 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 Hotline (800-426-4791).



## **DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS**

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand and gravel filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

## **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 for 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 of 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 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 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 assure 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 the 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 association's 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

watershed 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 awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (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 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. DuPage Water Commission 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>.

### **WATER CONSERVATION TIPS**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak.

- Fixing it or replacing a leaking toilet with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids 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 <http://www.preservingeverydrop.org/> for more information.

## **SOURCE WATER PROTECTION**

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one
- Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier
- Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water."
- Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

## **2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

### **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:** milligrams 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 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 (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.

## 2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform 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
0	0 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

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	5/1/4014	1.40	0.70– 1.40	4	4	ppm	No	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2014	16.1	14.0 – 16.1	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2014	31.03	28.6 – 31.03	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

**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.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

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

**ppm:** parts per million

**ppb:** parts per billion

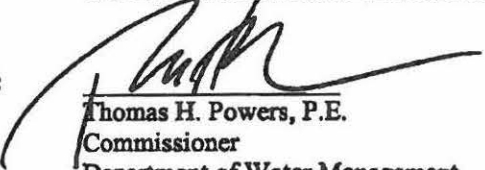
**ppt:** parts per trillion

**pCi/l:** picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)



**DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT  
CITY OF CHICAGO**

**TO:** Owner/Official Custodian/Bottle Recipient

**FROM:**   
Thomas H. Powers, P.E.  
Commissioner  
Department of Water Management

**SUBJECT:** Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

**DATE:** March 16, 2015

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The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide a report to their customers on the quality of the drinking water. The Department of Water Management (DWM) as your parent supply, is providing the required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period January 2014 through December 2014. If your water supply is required to produce a report you will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report.

The completed 2014 report for the DWM will be mailed to consumers before the July 1<sup>st</sup> deadline. If this information does not apply to you or if you are not the person to be receiving this package, please send any changes to Alan Stark using either  
e-mail: [astark@cityofchicago.org](mailto:astark@cityofchicago.org) or fax: (312) 742-2364

**Included in this information package:**

- Summary Tables -
  - 2014 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
  - 2014 Violation Summary Table – there were no violations for this facility for the 2014 monitoring period.
  - Source Water Assessment Program Summary
  - Educational Statements Regarding Commonly Found Drinking Water Contaminants
  - Voluntary Testing - short summary of additional testing done by this facility outside of the required testing

In order to expedite the CCR to you before April 1, 2015 we have enclosed 2014 tables that were prepared by DWM with the help by the Illinois EPA. The Illinois EPA posted data tables for the Department of Water Management on the Internet at

<http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/drinking-water-watch/>.

**Attachments**

**2014 Water Quality Data****-Definition of Terms-**

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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.

**Highest Level Detected:** This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2009.

**Range of Detections:** This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

**Date of Sample:** If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

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

**ND:** Contaminant Not Detected at or above the reporting or testing limit. **N/A:** Not applicable

**Detected Contaminants**

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
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**Turbidity Data**

TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly %≤0.3 NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 95%≤0.3 NTU)	(Lowest Monthly %) 100%	100% – 100.0%		
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.11	N/A		

**Inorganic Contaminants**

BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0227	0.0223 - 0.0227		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.31	0.30 - 0.31		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.31	0.30 - 0.31		



### Detected Contaminants Continued

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
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#### 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 IEPA.

#### Unregulated Contaminants

SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	35.5	20.9 – 35.5		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	N/A	N/A	10.0	9.53 – 10.0		

#### State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.98	0.94 – 0.98		
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#### Radioactive Contaminants

COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.84	0.50 – 0.84		
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	6.6	6.1 – 6.6		

#### UCMR3 Compliance Reporting

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 that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The monitoring results were reported to the EPA. The list of UCMR3 contaminants that we have monitored included volatile organic chemicals, metals, perfluorinated compounds, hormones, 1,4-dioxane and chlorate. The contaminants that were detected in this monitoring program are listed below.

CHROMIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys	100	100	0.3	0.2-0.3		
MOLYBDENUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide	NA	NA	1.1	1.0-1.1		
STRONTIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element; has been used in cathode-ray tube TVs to block x-ray emissions	NA	NA	120	110-120		
VANADIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring metal; vanadium pentoxide is used as a catalyst and a chemical intermediate	NA	NA	0.3	ND-0.3		
CHROMIUM-6 or HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and alloys	NA	NA	0.22	0.18-0.22		
4-ANDROSTENE-3,17-DIONE (ppb) Steroidal hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used as an anabolic steroid and a dietary supplement	NA	NA	0.0008	0.0008-0.0008		
TESTOSTERONE (ppb) Androgenic steroid naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals	NA	NA	0.0001	0.0001-0.0001		

#### Unit of Measurement

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

%≤0.3 NTU - Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

## *Water Quality Data Table Footnotes*

### **TURBIDITY**

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

### **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.

### **FLUORIDE**

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

### **SODIUM**

There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns 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.

## **CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT SUMMARY FOR THE 2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)**

### **Source Water Location**

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

### **Source Water Assessment Summary**

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

### **Susceptibility to Contamination**

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 of 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 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 storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

### **2014 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 the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

In 2014, 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 below:

[http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp\\_info/water\\_quality\\_resultsandreports/city\\_of\\_chicago\\_emergincontaminantstudy.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html)

## *2014 Violation Summary Table*

We are pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2014.

FOOD  
SODA  
BEER  
GAMES  
GOLF

THE TYPE OF WATER USED  
IN BREWING WILL HAVE A  
DRASTIC EFFECT ON THE  
FLAVOR OF THE BEER



6:00 PM

TUESDAY MAY 5



Illinois  
Section  
American  
Water Works  
Association

AT TOPGOLF  
699 W THORNDALE AVE

**NO WATER BEER!!!**

SPONSORSHIPS  
AVAILABLE

[www.isawwa.org/event/TopGolf](http://www.isawwa.org/event/TopGolf)

PRE-REGISTRATION  
REQUIRED

\$25



The fact that water affects a drink's pH is extremely important because the enzymes in your mouth responsible for the conversion of starch to fermentable sugars function best over a relatively narrow pH range.

OF BEER IS WATER.  
WITHOUT CLEAN  
WATER, YOU CAN'T  
MAKE GREAT BEER.



**TOPGOLF**



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**ISAWWA Water for People Committee**

# **GOLF OUTING**

May 14, 2015

**Heritage Bluffs Golf Course**

**24355 W Bluff Road**

**Channahon, IL**

**LUNCH**

**4 Man Scramble Format 10:00 am – Shotgun Start**

**50/50  
RAFFLES**



**PRIZES**

**QUESTIONS...**

**Chris Ulm**

**[Chris.Ulm@Strand.com](mailto:Chris.Ulm@Strand.com)**

**815-744-4200**

**To Register:**

**<http://www.isawwa.org/event/WaterForPeoplegolfouting>**

**Registration Fee \$99 • Sponsorship Fees \$125-\$499**