

**OPERATORS ROUND TABLE
DU PAGE PUMPING STATION
April 21, 2017
9:00 AM**

Status of DuPage Water Commission

The Commission's sales for the month of March were a total of 1.9 billion gallons. This represents an average day demand of 62.3 million gallons per day (MGD), which is lower than the March 2016 average day demand of 63.1 MGD. The maximum day demand was 65.6 MGD recorded on March 18, 2017, which is lower than the March 2016 maximum day demand of 66.9 MGD. The minimum day flow was 57.3 MGD.

The Commission's recorded total precipitation for the month of March was 4.0 inches compared to 3.3 inches for March 2016. The level of Lake Michigan for March 2017 is 579.2 (Feet IGLD 1985) compared to 579.4 (Feet IGLD 1985) for March of 2016

Water Conservation

At WATERCON in March, the Commission received the ISAWWA 2017 Water Saver Award which recognized the accomplishments of the Water Conservation and Protection Program.

The Water Conservation and Protection Program is scheduled to be represented at Argonne's Earth Day on April 20th and at Cosley Zoo's Party for the Planet on April 22nd.

A tour is scheduled for about 170 sixth-graders on May 12th.

Another SCARCE Teacher Tour is scheduled for June 19th.

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.

New Customer

The Village of Bartlett is investigating becoming a customer of the DuPage Water Commission. If both parties agree to terms, design and construction of the

improvements to supply the Village of Bartlett will commence this spring with delivery of water expected in May of 2019.

The Commission has held meeting with Roselle and Hanover Park to discuss route options for the Bartlett supply line. Survey crews have been working on various sections of the route and preliminary design for the project should be ready in early June.

Pipeline Maintenance

Staff has found it necessary to postpone the installation of the 60" butterfly valve at Butterfield Road and Marshall in Oakbrook Terrace from April to September or October of this year. An existing 60" valve that is known to be passing water while in the fully closed position, and is the reason for the installation of the new valve, was planned to be used as part of the system isolation for the installation of the new valve. However, this valve is passing significantly more water than was anticipated rendering it useless to isolate the system. Thus, a larger part of the system must now be isolated to install the new valve. Field testing of the additional isolation resulted in a considerable impact to normal system operations. Therefore, Staff will be looking at various hydraulic modeling scenarios with the intent of maintaining normal operations while the system is partially down for the installation of the valve now tentatively scheduled after demand has decreased sometime in late summer/early fall of 2017.

Staff has begun inspection and repair work on distribution system blow off valves and expects to complete this work by the end of the year.

Staff continues collecting cathodic protection test point data.

Instrumentation / Remote Facilities Overview

A Request for Board Action was approved to authorize the General Manager to execute a 3-year term contract with AT&T for telephone services over fiber optic.

Quick Response Electrical Contract QRE-7/15

Work Order Authorization No. 9 is ongoing. This work order allows for the reinstallation of electrical equipment necessary to operate the valve remotely. The remaining work includes the reinstallation of electrical equipment and the installation of power, control, and SCADA wiring.

Work Authorization Order No. 12 for electrical upgrades at various remote facilities is ongoing with about 22% completed.

Work Authorization Order No. 13 for repairing a damaged conduit for SCADA communication antenna cable at Meter Station 7B/8F in Darien. A galvanized steel shroud will be anchored to the light pole base surrounding the conduit to prevent future damage.

Facility Construction

DuPage Pumping Station

No Change in Status: The Masonry Rehabilitation and Window Replacement Work at the DuPage Pumping Station with Mertes Contracting Co. is ongoing with fabrication of the additional replacement window frames and laminated glass work completion now being projected for late April.

Standpipe Rehabilitation

Mobilization is underway for the Contract for the Rehabilitation of Coating Systems and Fall Protection Systems for Tank Sites No. 3 (Contract SS-8/17) with Era-Valdivia Contractors, Inc. Selective demolition and steel repairs are the first order of business. The Contract Completion Date is July 7th.

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.

Spring Operations

With the Spring around the corner, we are starting to experience changing weather patterns, and we need to start thinking about bouts of severe weather. We need to make sure all catch basins and storm drain are open to help prevent localized flooding

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.

You cannot exceed the 1.7 times allocation.

You must take water at a constant rate.

Manhole lids are in place

Catch basins are clean

Meter Testing

Annual Customer Meter Calibration Program

The annual customer meter testing program is underway and is approximately 98% complete. As of this date all meter have tested within +/- 2% accuracy.

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 has installing 4 different magnetic flow meters in different Naperville meter stations. The Commission will compare meter readings for approximately a year before deciding which manufacture will be selected.

Regulations

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) needs to be sent to customers by July 1, 2017, Certification of CCR's need to be sent to the IEPA by October 1, 2017. Please send a copy of your CCR to the Commission.

Public Act 00-0922 (Senate Bill 0550)- signed into Law by Governor Bruce Rauner on January 16, 2017, established lead testing requirements and protocols for all water sources used for cooking and drinking within some schools and day care facilitates as well as requirements for water providers to compile a lead materials inventory and provide notification during water distribution work Additional Lead and Copper regulations are due in 2017

Water Quality

The Commission is not feeding chlorine at this time.

Water Rates

Water rate for 2016 \$4.80/1000 gallons

The Commission has budget a \$0.08/1000 gallon increase that will go into effect May 1, 2017.

Water rate for 2017 \$4.88/1000 gallons

Other

The Commission invites you to view all Committee and Commission Agendas which can be found on our website at 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 21, 2017 at 9:00 A.M. or before if events warrant.

AWWA

04/24/17 Water Operator Exam Refresher for Class C&D DATE CHANGED TO MAY 8-9, 2017!!

4/24/2017 » 4/25/2017

Location: Chicago, Illinois Time: 8:00am - 3:00pm

Water Trailer - Village of Mt Prospect Irish Fest

4/28/2017 » 4/29/2017

Location: Mt Prospect, Illinois

5/02/17 Lead & Copper - Water Treatment and Corrosion Control (Rockford)

IEPA#11045

5/2/2017

Location: Rockford, Illinois Time: Registration begins at 7:30 am

Drinking Water Week May 7 - 13, 2017

5/7/2017 » 5/13/2017

5/8-5/9/17 DATE CHANGED!! Water Operator Exam Refresher for Class C&D (Chicago)

IEPA #10916

5/8/2017 » 5/9/2017

Location: Chicago, Illinois Time: Registration at 7:30 AM, Class at 8:00 AM

05/10/17- Hands on Basic Water Quality Testing (Highland Park) IEPA#11162

5/10/2017

Location: Highland Park, Illinois Time: Registration begins at 7:30 am

05/11/17 - Control Valve Seminar (Westmont) IEPA#10905

5/11/2017

Location: Westmont, Illinois Time: Registration begins at 7:30 am

No Water No Beer Event Grundfos

5/18/2017

Location: Aurora, Illinois

Water For People Golf Outing

5/25/2017

Location: Channahon, Illinois Time: 9 am Shotgun Start

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.

Handouts:

1. DuPage Laboratory Bench Sheet for January, 2017, February, 2017, and March, 2017.
2. IL SB 550 Fact Sheets and Sampling Guide
3. DWC 2017 CCR

Operations/Minutes/Ort170421.doc

OPERATORS ROUND TABLE

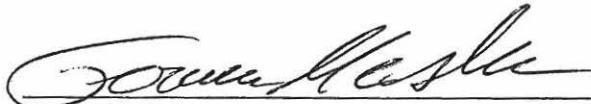
Village of Addison	Rick Russo	Village of Itasca	Absent
Argonne National Laboratory	John Daum	Village of Lisle	John Valiniti
Village of Bensenville	Absent	Village of Lombard	Absent
Village of Bloomingdale	Pat Maranto	City of Naperville	Pat O'Malley Amy Ries
Village of Carol Stream	Absent	Village of Oak Brook	Absent
Village of Clarendon Hills	Absent	City of Oakbrook Terrace	Absent
City of Darien	Absent	Village of Roselle	Mike Bills
City of Downers Grove	David Moody	Village of Villa Park	Absent
County of DuPage	Absent	Village of Westmont	Absent
City of Elmhurst	Absent	City of Wheaton	Al McMillen
Village of Glendale Heights	Jeff McCumber	Village of Willowbrook	Absent
Village of Glen Ellyn	Absent	Village of Winfield	Ryan Jackson
Village of Hinsdale	Absent	City of Wood Dale	Absent
Illinois American Water Works Company	Ryan Keillor	Village of Woodridge	Mike Kaczmark

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET
MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY 2017

LEXINGTON SUPPLY

DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL ₂	TURBIDITY	PO ₄	FREE CL ₂	TURBIDITY	TEMP	pH	Fluoride	PO ₄	P.A.C.	ANALYST
	mg/l	NTU	mg/l	mg/l	NTU	°F			mg/l	LBS/MG	INT
1	0.95	0.10	0.52	0.94	0.08	48	7.4	0.8	0.53	0	CT
2	1.00	0.10	0.52	0.96	0.08	48	7.5	0.8	0.52	0	CT
3	0.95	0.10	0.53	0.94	0.08	47	7.5	0.8	0.53	0	CT
4	0.99	0.09	0.51	0.97	0.08	47	7.5	0.7	0.50	0	RC
5	0.97	0.10	0.52	0.96	0.08	47	7.5	0.8	0.53	0	RC
6	1.00	0.10	0.53	0.98	0.09	45	7.5	0.7	0.53	0	RC
7	1.00	0.09	0.53	0.97	0.09	45	7.5	0.8	0.56	0	CT
8	1.00	0.09	0.53	0.97	0.08	45	7.5	0.8	0.53	0	CT
9	1.00	0.09	0.53	0.97	0.08	42	7.5	0.8	0.56	0	RC
10	0.93	0.09	0.52	0.94	0.09	42	7.5	0.7	0.57	0	RC
11	1.00	0.09	0.51	0.97	0.08	41	7.5	0.8	0.53	0	CT
12	0.94	0.10	0.57	0.95	0.08	40	7.4	0.7	0.54	0	CT
13	1.00	0.08	0.56	0.96	0.08	40	7.5	0.8	0.54	0	CT
14	0.96	0.10	0.53	0.94	0.09	40	7.5	0.7	0.55	0	RC
15	0.98	0.10	0.52	0.95	0.09	38	7.5	0.7	0.54	0	RC
16	0.99	0.10	0.54	0.94	0.09	38	7.4	0.8	0.55	0	CT
17	0.94	0.10	0.53	0.95	0.09	38	7.5	0.7	0.53	0	CT
18	1.00	0.09	0.54	0.95	0.09	38	7.5	0.7	0.53	0	RC
19	1.00	0.09	0.53	0.97	0.08	36	7.5	0.8	0.53	0	RC
20	0.98	0.09	0.53	0.97	0.09	37	7.4	0.7	0.54	0	RC
21	0.96	0.09	0.55	0.97	0.08	37	7.4	0.8	0.57	0	AM
22	0.99	0.09	0.57	0.98	0.08	37	7.4	0.8	0.55	0	AM
23	0.98	0.09	0.53	0.98	0.08	36	7.5	0.8	0.56	0	KD
24	0.97	0.09	0.53	0.99	0.08	35	7.5	0.8	0.58	0	KD
25	0.99	0.09	0.52	0.99	0.08	36	7.5	0.8	0.54	0	AM
26	1.00	0.10	0.52	0.97	0.08	36	7.4	0.8	0.54	0	AM
27	0.98	0.10	0.53	0.97	0.08	36	7.4	0.8	0.54	0	AM
28	0.99	0.09	0.52	0.98	0.08	36	7.4	0.8	0.52	0	KD
29	1.00	0.09	0.55	0.97	0.08	35	7.5	0.8	0.54	0	KD
30	1.00	0.09	0.58	0.98	0.08	35	7.5	0.7	0.52	0	AM
31	1.00	0.08	0.54	0.98	0.08	35	7.4	0.8	0.58	0	AM
AVG	0.98	0.09	0.53	0.96	0.08	40	7.5	0.8	0.54	0	
MAX	1.00	0.10	0.58	0.99	0.09	48	7.5	0.8	0.58	0	
MIN	0.93	0.08	0.51	0.94	0.08	35	7.4	0.7	0.50	0	



Terrance McGhee
Manager of Water Operations

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET
MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2017

LEXINGTON SUPPLY

DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL ₂	TURBIDITY	PO ₄	FREE CL ₂	TURBIDITY	TEMP	pH	Fluoride	PO ₄	P.A.C.	ANALYST
	mg/l	NTU	mg/l	mg/l	NTU	°F			mg/l	LBS/MG	INT
1	0.99	0.09	0.58	0.92	0.07	35	7.4	0.7	0.55	0	KD
2	0.97	0.09	0.58	0.94	0.08	35	7.5	0.7	0.56	0	KD
3	0.96	0.09	0.58	0.95	0.08	35	7.5	0.7	0.59	0	KD
4	0.94	0.08	0.57	0.93	0.09	35	7.5	0.7	0.59	0	AM
5	0.96	0.08	0.57	0.94	0.08	35	7.5	0.7	0.56	0	AM
6	0.94	0.08	0.57	0.96	0.09	35	7.5	0.7	0.54	0	KD
7	0.98	0.08	0.59	0.94	0.08	36	7.4	0.7	0.54	0	KD
8	0.97	0.08	0.58	0.94	0.08	36	7.5	0.7	0.57	0	AM
9	0.99	0.08	0.57	0.94	0.09	37	7.5	0.7	0.57	0	AM
10	1.00	0.08	0.59	0.96	0.08	37	7.5	0.7	0.59	0	AM
11	0.94	0.08	0.59	0.97	0.08	37	7.4	0.7	0.58	0	KD
12	0.98	0.08	0.57	0.96	0.08	37	7.5	0.7	0.57	0	KD
13	0.99	0.09	0.57	0.96	0.08	38	7.4	0.7	0.58	0	AM
14	0.92	0.08	0.58	0.94	0.09	38	7.4	0.7	0.54	0	AM
15	0.98	0.08	0.58	0.94	0.09	37	7.4	0.7	0.54	0	KD
16	0.93	0.08	0.56	0.92	0.08	38	7.5	0.7	0.59	0	KD
17	0.95	0.09	0.57	0.94	0.08	38	7.5	0.7	0.54	0	KD
18	0.99	0.08	0.58	0.97	0.08	37	7.5	0.7	0.56	0	CT
19	1.00	0.08	0.54	0.95	0.08	37	7.5	0.7	0.56	0	CT
20	1.00	0.09	0.57	0.97	0.08	37	7.5	0.7	0.57	0	RC
21	0.99	0.09	0.56	0.96	0.07	37	7.4	0.7	0.56	0	RC
22	1.00	0.08	0.56	0.97	0.07	38	7.4	0.7	0.56	0	CT
23	0.96	0.09	0.55	0.97	0.09	8	7.4	0.7	0.50	0	CT
24	0.93	0.09	0.57	0.95	0.09	39	7.4	0.7	0.54	0	CT
25	1.01	0.09	0.51	0.97	0.07	39	7.5	0.7	0.54	0	RC
26	0.97	0.09	0.55	0.95	0.08	39	7.5	0.7	0.55	0	AM
27	0.98	0.09	0.54	0.94	0.07	39	7.4	0.7	0.58	0	RC
28	1.00	0.09	0.55	0.95	0.08	39	7.4	0.7	0.58	0	KD
29											
30											
31											
AVG	0.97	0.08	0.57	0.95	0.08	36	7.5	0.7	0.56	0	
MAX	1.01	0.09	0.59	0.97	0.09	39	7.5	0.7	0.59	0	
MIN	0.92	0.08	0.51	0.92	0.07	8	7.4	0.7	0.50	0	



Terrance McGhee
Manager of Water Operations

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET
MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 2017

LEXINGTON SUPPLY

DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	FREE CL ₂	TURBIDITY	PO ₄	FREE CL ₂	TURBIDITY	TEMP	pH	Fluoride	PO ₄	P.A.C.	ANALYST
	mg/l	NTU	mg/l	mg/l	NTU	°F		mg/l	LBS/MG	INT	
1	0.94	0.11	0.56	0.91	0.08	38	7.4	0.8	0.54	0	RC
2	0.97	0.10	0.56	0.92	0.07	38	7.4	0.8	0.52	0	RC
3	0.98	0.10	0.53	0.98	0.07	39	7.4	0.8	0.56	0	RC
4	0.94	0.10	0.52	0.97	0.08	39	7.3	0.8	0.50	0	CT
5	1.20	0.10	0.53	1.10	0.07	40	7.3	0.8	0.55	0	CT
6	1.19	0.09	0.52	1.14	0.07	40	7.3	0.8	0.54	0	RC
7	1.28	0.10	0.52	1.19	0.07	40	7.4	0.8	0.56	0	RC
8	1.30	0.10	0.51	1.21	0.07	40	7.3	0.8	0.58	0	RC
9	1.28	0.10	0.57	1.23	0.09	41	7.3	0.8	0.55	0	KD
10	1.28	0.10	0.55	1.21	0.08	41	7.3	0.8	0.59	0	KD
11	1.30	0.10	0.55	1.24	0.07	41	7.3	0.7	0.58	0	CT
12	1.27	0.10	0.51	1.23	0.08	41	7.3	0.7	0.53	0	RC
13	1.30	0.10	0.55	1.19	0.07	41	7.3	0.7	0.54	0	CT
14	1.20	0.10	0.53	1.19	0.07	41	7.3	0.7	0.59	0	CT
15	1.21	0.10	0.54	1.17	0.07	41	7.4	0.7	0.51	0	RC
16	1.09	0.10	0.51	1.13	0.07	42	7.4	0.7	0.54	0	RC
17	0.92	0.10	0.53	0.97	0.07	42	7.3	0.7	0.54	0	RC
18	0.94	0.10	0.56	0.94	0.07	41	7.5	0.7	0.57	0	RC
19	0.97	0.10	0.55	0.91	0.08	41	7.4	0.7	0.57	0	AM
20	1.00	0.10	0.55	0.95	0.08	42	7.3	0.7	0.56	0	AM
21	1.10	0.10	0.57	0.95	0.07	42	7.3	0.7	0.57	0	KD
22	0.96	0.10	0.58	0.90	0.08	42	7.3	0.7	0.57	0	AM
23	0.92	0.10	0.58	0.87	0.08	42	7.3	0.7	0.55	0	AM
24	0.91	0.10	0.57	0.89	0.08	42	7.3	0.7	0.56	0	AM
25	0.99	0.11	0.58	0.89	0.08	42	7.2	0.7	0.55	0	KD
26	0.96	0.10	0.58	0.92	0.08	43	7.4	0.7	0.55	0	KD
27	0.99	0.11	0.57	0.95	0.08	42	7.4	0.7	0.57	0	AM
28	0.96	0.09	0.56	0.98	0.08	42	7.3	0.7	0.56	0	AM
29	0.97	0.09	0.54	0.97	0.08	42	7.2	0.7	0.53	0	KD
30	0.97	0.09	0.58	0.96	0.08	43	7.2	0.8	0.52	0	KD
31	0.95	0.10	0.55	0.94	0.08	43	7.2	0.7	0.52	0	KD
AVG	1.07	0.10	0.55	1.03	0.08	41	7.3	0.7	0.55	0	
MAX	1.30	0.11	0.58	1.24	0.09	43	7.5	0.8	0.59	0	
MIN	0.91	0.09	0.51	0.87	0.07	38	7.2	0.7	0.50	0	

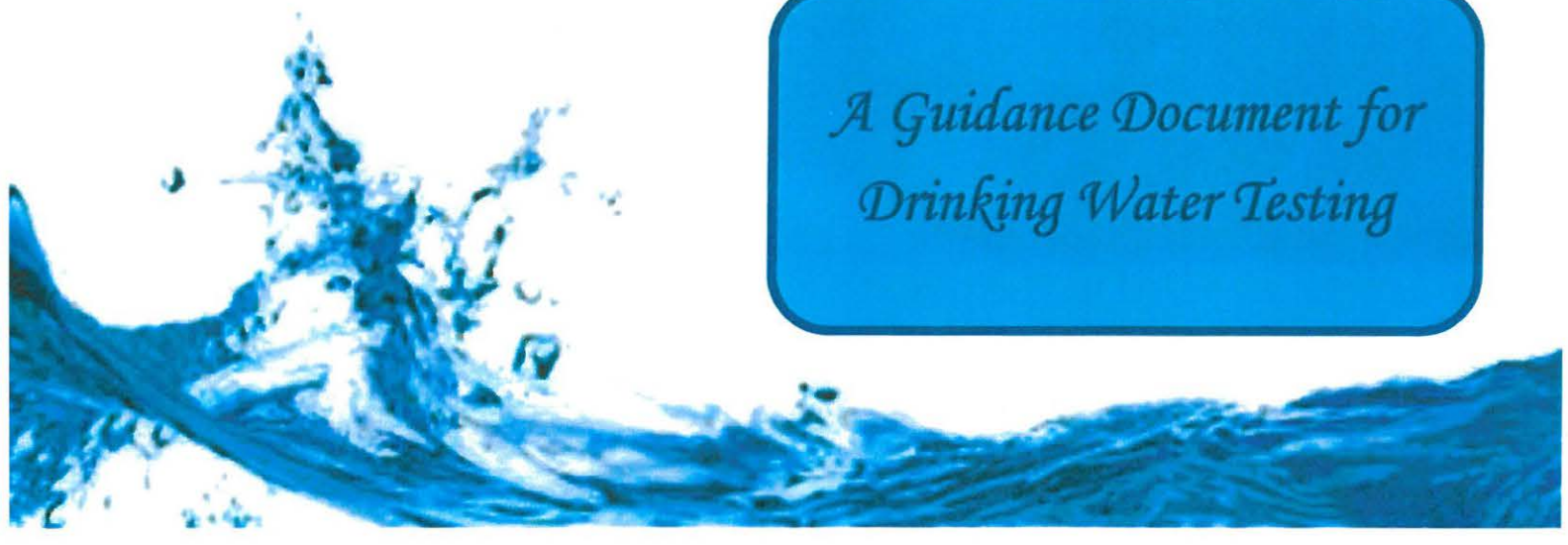


Terrance McGhee
Manager of Water Operations

Sampling Protocol for Drinking Water in Schools



*A Guidance Document for
Drinking Water Testing*



- ❖ Schools must use an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) accredited laboratory for the testing.
- ❖ Schools must provide the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) with sample results within 7 days of receipt. Results should be emailed to DPH.LeadH2O@illinois.gov.

SB 0550 was signed by Governor Bruce Rauner on January 16, 2017. It requires all schools (Pre-K through 5th grade) to test for lead in water used for drinking and cooking. Schools built after January 1, 2000 are not required to test at this time.

Sampling must be completed by:

- ❖ December 31, 2017 — Schools constructed prior to January 1, 1987
- ❖ December 31, 2018 — Schools constructed between January 2, 1987 and January 1, 2000



Action Steps Prior to Sampling

1. Your local water supply can be a great resource. Contact them to request assistance in establishing your sampling plan.
2. Obtain a general floor plan for each school building. Floor plans are available in the schools' asbestos management plan.
3. Identify all fixtures to be sampled on the general floor plan. All plumbing fixtures that are used for cooking or drinking must be sampled. Bathroom and utility sinks do not need to be sampled.
4. Assign a unique alphanumeric identifier to each fixture.
5. Label fixture identifiers on the floor plan. Make sure all samples are labeled with the corresponding alphanumeric identifier for each fixture.
6. Determine which IEPA accredited laboratory you will utilize for the analysis. A list can be found at <http://www.epa.illinois.gov/citizens/citizens-information/in-your-home/resources-on-lead/index>.
7. Contact the laboratory to obtain enough 250 mL sample bottles and Chain of Custody forms to allow you to collect 2 samples from each fixture. The laboratory will also provide sample shipping instructions.

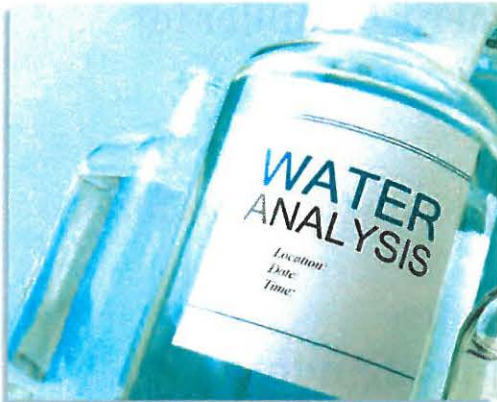


Sample Collection Procedure

PROCEDURE

- ❖ Do NOT collect samples on Mondays or after extended holiday/break periods.
- ❖ Schools should develop a program to routinely flush plumbing fixtures after extended school closings.
- ❖ Do NOT flush plumbing fixtures in advance of sampling.

1. Each fixture must be sampled twice:
 - a. First draw sample
 - b. Second draw sample after 30 seconds
2. Ensure water has been idle and unused in pipes and fixtures for at least eight hours, but not more than 18 hours.
3. Prior to sampling, label the sample bottles with the alphanumeric identifier. Do not open the sample bottles until you are ready to collect each sample.
4. Position the first sample bottle beneath the fixture and turn the water on. Do not allow any water to spill.
5. Fill the bottle to the shoulder or the line marked 250 mL and turn the water off. Cap the bottle tightly.
6. Turn the water back on and allow the water to run for 30 seconds before filling the second sample bottle. Cap the bottle tightly.
7. Make sure both bottles are labeled with the date and time, alphanumeric identifier, and sample description (first or second draw).
8. Fill out Chain of Custody for each sample.
9. Continue sampling all fixtures until all samples are collected. Prepare the samples for shipping per laboratory instructions.



WARNING! Use caution when collecting samples. Some sample containers may contain a nitric acid preservative that can cause skin irritation.

McHENRY ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES, INC.
4314-A CRYSTAL LAKE RD. PHONE # 815-344-4044
MCHEMRY, IL 60050 FAX # 815-344-2208 State where samples collected: Illinois

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD

CLIENT	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE NUMBER	ANALYST	DATE SAMPLED	ANALYSIS REQUESTED	LABORATORY USE ONLY
North Park Public	1111 First St	Ill	61115		815 596 1812	J. Donahue	4/16/06 @ 2:30		
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION									
Anytime Elementary School 333 Second St. Maclester Park									
MCH - B9 - 01							4/16/06 @ 2:30	X	
MCH - F - 01							4/16/06 @ 2:30	X	
MCH - B - 01							4/16/06 @ 2:30	X	
MCH - B - 01							4/16/06 @ 2:30	X	
MCH - 0 - 01							4/16/06 @ 2:30	X	
RECEIVED BY (SIGNATURE)									
DATE									
RECEIVED BY (SIGNATURE)									
DATE									
RECEIVED BY (SIGNATURE)									
DATE									

Test Results

How to interpret your test results

1. Test results will be reported in either parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/l). Both units of measure are appropriate.
2. If any sample exceeds 5 ppb of lead, the notification requirements are triggered.



Reporting and Notification Requirements

- ❖ Within 7 business days of receipt of test results, schools must email all results to IDPH at DPH.LeadH2O@illinois.gov.
- ❖ If all sample results are less than 5 ppb, schools may use their website (at minimum) to notify parents of the results.
- ❖ If any of the sample results exceed 5 ppb, schools must notify parents in writing or electronically, and include :
 - The location and source exceeding 5 ppb, and
 - The USEPA website for information about lead in drinking water: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Parents should be advised to contact their health care provider with any concerns about their child's health, including blood tests for lead exposure.

Next Steps

Test results will likely generate questions from parents, guardians, and the public about steps the school is taking to address lead in water.

Removing fixtures from use may not be an immediate option. Establishment of a water management plan, including identification of lead-containing plumbing, scheduled flushing, fixture replacement, and monitoring is the best course of action for schools addressing positive lead test results.

Additional guidance for interim (short-term) and permanent lead control measures is provided in the USEPA 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools. This document can be found at:

www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/201509/documents/toolkit_leadschools_guide_3ts_leadschools.pdf



The Illinois Department of Public Health supports the efforts of Illinois Section AWWA to educate schools about lead testing. For additional information see dph.illinois.gov.

TESTING FOR LEAD IN SCHOOLS

Senate Bill 0550

Public Act 00-0922 (Senate Bill 0550)- signed into Law by Governor Bruce Rauner on January 16, 2017, established lead testing requirements and protocols for all water sources used for cooking and drinking within some schools and day care facilities as well as requirements for water providers to compile a lead materials inventory and provide notification during water distribution work. A brief summary of the bill is included below:

SCHOOLS RESPONSIBILITY

Multiple ways for schools to pay for testing and mitigation: life safety funds, property tax levy tort liability, inter-fund transfers.

Schools are required to test all sources used for cooking and drinking in all schools where K thru 5th graders are present that were built before 1/1/2000.

Schedule Deadline:

- 12/31/2017 (constructed prior to 1/1/1987)
- 12/31/2018 (constructed between 1/1/1987—1/1/2000)
- No Action (constructed after 1/1/2000, IDPH to determine by 6/30/2019 if necessary)

Sampling protocol shall consist of 2 consecutive samples.

- The first 250 ml sample shall be a first draw sample. Water must have sat for minimum of 8 hours and a maximum of 18 hours.
- Second sample is 250 ml, taken 30 seconds after first. Leave water run entire time between 1st & 2nd sample.

Exceptions:

- Schools that have performed testing that is equal to or greater than (2 or >2 consecutive samples) can apply to IDPH for a waiver. Must send IDPH results within 120 days of receipt of results from laboratory.
- If multiple faucets use the same drain, only 1, second sample must be taken.





Caution!!!

Additional Requirements

- *Schools must use an IEPA approved laboratory for the testing.*
- *Schools must provide IDPH with sample results within 7 days of receipt of sample results (could have lab send results directly to schools and IDPH).*

If a sample exceeds 5 ppb of lead, school must notify parents of students the following:

- *Location and source exceeding 5 ppb*
- *Ways to mitigate risk*
- *Hazards of lead in drinking water (USEPA website)*

If a sample results are less than 5 ppb, schools shall use school website at a minimum to notify parents of students

Within 90 days from the effective date of this bill, IDPH must provide mitigation strategies for schools on their website.

TESTING FOR LEAD IN DAY CARE FACILITIES

Senate Bill 0550

Public Act 00-0922 (Senate Bill 0550)- signed into Law by Governor Bruce Rauner on January 16, 2017, established lead testing requirements and protocols for all water sources used for cooking and drinking within some schools and day care facilities as well as requirements for water providers to compile a lead materials inventory and provide notification during water distribution work. A brief summary of the bill is included below:

DAY CARE RESPONSIBILITY

- On or before January 1, 2018 DCFS shall adopt rules that detail procedures and standards in assessing levels of lead in water in licensed day care centers, day care homes and group day care homes constructed prior to January 1, 2000 that serves children under 6.
- After adoption these rules will become part of the license renewal application process.






DuPage Water Commission

MEMORANDUM

TO: Owner / Official Custodian / Bottle Recipient

FROM: Terry McGhee 
Manager of Water Operations

DATE: March 31, 2017

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 their source water data and 2016 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
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, 2016**

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.

2016 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.

2016 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	9/26/2016	1.18	0.85 – 1.18	4	4	ppm	No	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	20	15.1 – 19.7	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2016	30	25.8 – 30.3	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)



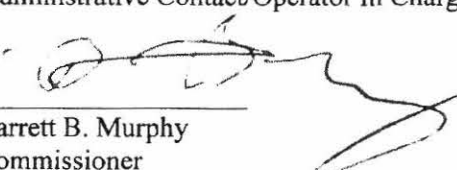
RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT MAR 30 2017
CITY OF CHICAGO

DuPage Water Commission

TO: Administrative Contact/Operator In Charge/Bottle Recipient

FROM:


Barrett B. Murphy
Commissioner
Department of Water Management

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

DATE: March 27, 2017

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 2016 through December 2016. If your water supply is required to produce a report you will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report.

The completed 2016 report for the DWM will be mailed to consumers before the July 1st 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 Andrea Putz using either:

e-mail: andrea.putz@cityofchicago.org, fax: (312) 742-9123, or phone: (312) 742-1070

Included in this information package:

- Summary Tables -
 - 2016 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
 - 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, 2017 we have enclosed 2016 tables that were prepared by DWM with the help of 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/>

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Attachments

Cc: Water Quality Manager
Deputy Commissioner, BWS

2016 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

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 2016.

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.

N/A: Not applicable

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (unit of measurement) <i>Typical source of Contaminant</i>	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit 0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit 1 NTU)	0.16	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	2	2	0.0206	0.0196 - 0.0206		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.46	0.40 - 0.46		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.46	0.40 - 0.46		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>	N/A	N/A	25.7	25.0 - 25.7		
Sodium (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i>	N/A	N/A	8.92	8.49 - 8.92		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</i>	4	4	0.78	0.62 - 0.78		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	5	0.84	0.50 - 0.84		02-11-2014
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	15	6.6	6.1 - 6.6		02-11-2014

Units 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

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 level of 0.7 mg/L with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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.

2016 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. Also, in compliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program that was started in April 2015, collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli and turbidity, with no detections for Cryptosporidium and Giardia reported so far.

In 2016, 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_emerigincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact
Alan Stark, Deputy Commissioner for the Bureau of Water Supply
At 312-742-7499

Chicago Department of Water Management
Bureau of Water Supply
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Alan Stark

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:
The City of Chicago
Department of Water Management
Water System ID# IL0316000