



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

RIVERWOODS

IL0971450

Annual Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2003

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

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name SWANSON WATER TREATMENT
Phone 847/680-1113

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

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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).

Source Water Assessment Availability

When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

There are two potential sources, related to Central Park, that are within Highland Park's CAZ. With this in mind, a workgroup from the Great Lakes States was organized to develop a protocol for assessing the Great Lakes. The mission of the Great Lakes Protocol was to develop a consistent procedure allowing the flexibility necessary to properly conduct source water assessments of our Great Lakes drinking water sources. This flexibility will take into account the variability of these sources and site-specific concerns for determination of source sensitivity and susceptibility (Illinois EPA, 1999). Sensitivity is defined as the intrinsic ability of surface water to be isolated from contaminants by the physical attributes of the hydrologic or geologic setting (Illinois EPA, 1999). As shown by the sensitivity analysis, Highland Park's primary intake (IEPA# 00110) is located far enough offshore (5,150ft.) that the shoreline impacts are not considered a factor on water quality. The secondary intakes (IEPA# 01481 and IEPA# 01482), located 1,250 feet and 2,230 feet respectively, are close enough to the shore and may be influenced by potential sources including Central Park. The secondary are used infrequently to augment the capacity of the primary intake or during maintenance or inspection of the primary intake. The combination of the land use, potential sources and the proximity of storm sewer outfalls adds to the susceptibility of these two intakes. In addition, 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 intakes with no protection only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Water supply officials from Highland Park are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination regarding water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc) is frequently discussed during the associations quarterly meetings. Lake Michigan, as well as all the Great Lakes, has many different organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of watershed protection activities in this document is aimed at this purpose.

References Cited:

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Hensel, B., June 2002, Chief Water Plant Operator, Lake Forest IL, Source Water Assessment Survey.

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(Internet: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/watershed/reports/303d-report/index.html>)

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U.S. EPA, 2001, (EPA 815-C-01-001, April 2001) (Internet: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mbdp/membrane_filtration.html)

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Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 9/5/2003

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7.5	Not Applicable	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	27.7	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

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)

2003 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2002 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
COLIFORM, TOTAL (TCR)	MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR	5/1/2003 To 5/31/2003
Health Effects:	Failure to collect the required number of samples.	

RIVERWOODS has taken the following actions specific to the violations listed above:



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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 calendar year.

2003 Water Quality Data							
Contaminant (units)	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL	Highland Park Level Found	Range of detection	Violation Yes/NO	Date of Sample (if not tested annually)	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU)	n/a	1.0	100	n/a	NO		Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU)	n/a	10-100	0.13	n/a	NO		Soil runoff.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2	2	0.019	0.019-0.019	NO		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)		4	0.040	0.040-0.040	NO		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.32	0.32-0.32	NO		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants							
Zinc (ppb)	n/a	5000	6	6	NO		Naturally occurring; discharge from factories.
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NO		Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.