RIVERWOODS 2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 9/5/2003

Definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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 Maxium 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 Goal (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.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/5/2005	26	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/5/2005	9.2	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Chlorine	4/30/2005	0.46	0.3703 - 0.46	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Edit

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.

2005 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2005 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
TURBIDITY	SINGLE COMB. FILTER EFFLUENT (IESWTR)	4/1/2005 To 4/30/2005

RIVERWOODS has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

This violation occured on 4/13/05. During routine plant maintenance, at the City of Highland Parks pumping station,the pumps were shut down for a time for inspection. During the restarting of the pumps, sediment from the tanks was disturbed and turbidity levels increased. The City of Highland Park and The Village of Riverwoods issued a Precautionary Boil Water Order. Bacteriological tests confirmed that no contaminant water was present in the Highland Park water system and the boil order was lifted on 4/14/05.

HIGHLAND PARK 2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Nitrate (As N)	4/19/2005	0.38	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Barium	4/19/2005	0.019	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Fluoride	4/19/2005	1	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Nitrate-Nitrite	4/22/2003	0.32	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	
Dichloromethane	4/19/2005	1	0 - 1	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories	Edit
State Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	
Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	4/19/2005	8.8	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit

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.

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source	
0.3 NTU	99.45	No	Soil Runoff	Edit
Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Violation**	**Source**	
1 NTU	2.36	Yes	Soil Runoff	Edit

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2005 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2005 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
INTERIM ENHANCED SWTR	SINGLE COMB. FILTER EFFLUENT (IESWTR)	4/1/2005 To 4/30/2005

HIGHLAND PARK has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

* *Explanation*: This occurred on 4/13/2005. During routine plant maintenance the pumps were shut down for a time for inspection. During the restarting of the pumps sediment from the tanks was disturbed and turbidity levels increased. The City of Highland Park issued a Precautionary Boil Water Order. Bacteriological tests confirmed that no contaminated water was present in the Highland Park water system and the boil order was lifted on 4/14/2005.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

RIVERWOODS

IL0971450

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005

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 Water.

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Source Water Assessment

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

Susceptibility is defined as the likelihood for the source water(s) of a public water system to be contaminated at concentrations that would pose a concern. 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. Hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. 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.