



2017 Kankakee Division Water Quality Report, PWSID# IL0915030

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Illinois, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for the Kankakee Division (public water supply ID# IL0915030), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua, Kankakee provided in 2016 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2016. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our activities during 2016. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call Kevin Culver at 815.614.2057 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Source of Supply

Water for the Kankakee Division comes from the Kankakee River, a surface water source. The Source Water Assessment for the Kankakee River has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply to be susceptible to contamination. Mandatory treatment for a surface water supply includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. (All surface water sources have been assessed as susceptible to contamination by the IEPA.) Potential sources of contamination include point source and non-point source pollution such as agricultural and urban runoff. A copy of this report can be obtained by calling Kevin Culver at 815.614.2057 or on the website <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and 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, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800.426.4791).

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 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).

The following table lists regulated contaminants that were detected during 2016 in your water system. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Water Source: Kankakee River

Municipalities served: City of Kankakee, Village of Bourbonnais, Village of Aroma Park, Village of Bradley, Village of Grant Park, Village of Limestone, Village of Manteno and portions of the townships of Limestone, Bourbonnais, Kankakee, Manteno, Otto, Rockville, St. Anne, Summer, Yellowhead and Aroma.

Aqua Illinois, Inc. Kankakee Division – PWSID#: IL0915030

Contaminants	Level Detected	Range of Levels	Federal/State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of test results, not a single sample result. The Level Detected is the highest LRAA. Chloramine compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA). The Range is the lowest and highest single sample result among all samples.							
Chloramine, ppm	RAA= 3.0	2.0 - 3.0	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	No	2016	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	LRAA= 50	22 - 75	60	NA	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	LRAA= 61	28 - 98	80	NA	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium, ppm	0.01	NA	2	2	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	3.5	NA	10	10	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	2.2	NA	5	0	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium, pCi/L	0.92	NA	15	0	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride, ppm	1.12	0.66 - 1.12	4	4	No	2016	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, ppm	10	NA	NA (a)	NA	No	2016	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

(a) There is no 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. People on a sodium-restricted diet should consult a physician about the level of sodium in water they drink.

Turbidity- Regulated at the water treatment plant: 95% of samples must be below 0.3 NTU.				
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	Highest single measurement (1 NTU limit)	Violation?	Source
0.3 NTU	100.0	0.19	No	Soil Runoff

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.

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 the IEPA.

Lead and Copper Results

Contaminant and unit of Measurement	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Federal/State Standard Action Level	Ideal Goal MCLG	Last Monitoring Period	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.09	30	0	1.3	1.3	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.3	30	0	15	0	2016	No	

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. Aqua 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>.

Monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) is being conducted beginning October 2015 through 2016 on raw (untreated) water samples from our intake on the Kankakee River. *Cryptosporidium* was detected in 6 of 15 raw water samples with an average count of 0.055 per liter. Our water treatment processes will remove *Cryptosporidium*, but complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

Notes:

Action Level (AL): A concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Kankakee system receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua Illinois at 815.935.6530. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

pCi/L: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles.