

**OPERATORS ROUND TABLE  
DU PAGE PUMPING STATION  
April 20, 2018  
9:00 AM**

**Status of DuPage Water Commission**

The Commission's sales for the month of March were a total of 1.98 billion gallons. This represents an average day demand of 63.7 million gallons per day (MGD), which is higher than the March 2017 average day demand of 62.3 MGD. The maximum day demand was 68.3 MGD recorded on March 19, 2018, which is higher than the March 2017 maximum day demand of 65.6 MGD. The minimum day flow was 58.4 MGD.

The Commission's recorded total precipitation for the month of March was 1.74 inches compared to 3.89 inches for March 2017. The level of Lake Michigan for January 2018 is 579.9 (Feet IGLD 1985) compared to 579.2 (Feet IGLD 1985) for March of 2017

**Water Conservation**

AP Environmental Science students from Downers Grove North High School attended a presentation and tour at the Commission on April 3<sup>rd</sup> and April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018. A memo regarding this is available on [dpwc.org/conservation/events/](http://dpwc.org/conservation/events/).

Staff will be attending Glendale Heights' Senior Center Lunch & Learn to present on water quality and conservation along with Glendale Heights' Green Team on April 13, 2018.

The Commission is partnering with SCARCE to be one of the sponsors for Glen Ellyn Public Library's three-month project on water conservation and quality starting on May 25, 2018.

Ongoing: Staff is working with the Villages of Clarendon Hills and Westmont on the design of the Richmond Education Gardens & Apiary underground cistern system that the Commission will help sponsor.

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 dates for staff training.

### **Bartlett Water Service**

Benchmark Construction has begun installing pipe along Central Ave. in Roselle. Meanwhile, Benchmark continues to provide various Shop Drawing Submittals and Requests For Information.

3,200 ft of pipe installed

Greeley and Hansen have delivered the 60% preliminary design for the Bartlett Connection Facilities where Staff will be reviewing and providing their comments. The design project remains on schedule.

### **Pipeline Maintenance**

Staff continues inspection and repair work on distribution system blow off valves.

Installation of a 60" diameter butterfly valve located in the City of Oakbrook Terrace has been placed on Hold while staff investigate alternative options.

Staff continues collecting cathodic protection test point data.

### **Instrumentation / Remote Facilities Overview**

#### **Quick Response Electrical Contract (QRE-8/17)**

On the agenda for consideration is R-11-18; Work Authorization Order No. 001 to McWilliams Electric Co., Inc. for various electrical repairs at various sites including: electrical service entrance repairs at six (6) metering stations, remove and replace an entire breaker panel at a single metering station, and alleviate groundwater penetration into an underground conduit at Tank Site No. 3.

### **Facility Operations**

Staff is working on a project to install high efficiency LED lighting fixtures for the DuPage Pumping Station and Administration facilities. This project was identified in the 2014/2015 Condition Assessment and was included in the Commission's Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan.

### **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.

New locks at all facilities

### **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 85% 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 annual customer meter testing program will be run differently this year. The commission is changing out all our billing meters, so as each existing meter is removed it will be tested to verify the final reading and then the new meters will be placed in service.

The Flow Meter Replacement Project Contract with Meccon Industries to replace water meters at the Commission's meter stations is ongoing and is anticipated to be complete in late Summer 2018.

**Regulations**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) needs to be sent to customers by July 1, 2018, Certification of CCR's need to be sent to the IEPA by October 1, 2018. Please send a copy of your CCR to the Commission.

The proposed changes to the minimum chlorine residual are under review and there is no time limit as of now.

Special Exception Permit regarding pH and Orthophosphate

*(See attached letter from IEPA)*

**Water Quality**

The Commission is not feeding chlorine at this time.

**Water Rates**

Water rate for 2018 \$4.94/1000 gallons

The Commission has budget a \$0.06/1000 gallon increase that will go into effect May 1, 2018.

***Water rate for 2018 \$4.94/1000 gallons***

**Other**

The Commission invites you to view all Committee and Commission Agendas which can be found on our website at [www.dpwc.org](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 20, 2018 at 9:00 A.M. or before if events warrant.

**AWWA**

05/01/18 - In Plant Training & Tour-Jardine(Chicago) IEPA#12371  
5/1/2018

*Location: Chicago, Illinois Time: Registration at 8:30 AM*

APWA Illinois Chapter Conference  
5/2/2018 » 5/4/2018

05/02/18 - Certified Flagger (Arlington Heights) IEPA#12302  
5/2/2018

*Location: Arlington Heights, Illinois Time: Registration begins at 7:30am*

Drinking Water Week May 6 - 12, 2018  
5/6/2018 » 5/12/2018

05/10/18 - Plant Maintenance Technologist Conference (New Lenox) IEPA#12372  
5/10/2018

*Location: New Lenox, Illinois Time: Registration at 7:30am*

05/17/18 - SCADA 202 (Park Forest) IEPA#12150 IDEM#PWST18-6433  
5/17/2018

*Location: Park Forest, Illinois Time: Registration at 7:30 AM*

05/23/18-05/24/18 - Disaster Management for Water/Wastewater Utilities (Chicago) IEPA#3816  
5/23/2018 » 5/24/2018

*Location: Chicago, Illinois Time: Registration at 7:30 AM*

Water For People Golf Outing  
5/24/2018

*Location: Channahon, Illinois Time: 9 am Shotgun Start*

05/31/18 - Hands on Basic Water Quality Testing (Highland Park) IEPA#12243  
5/31/2018

*Location: Highland Park, Illinois Time: Registration at 7:30 AM*

06/07/18- Safety Summit (Joliet) IEPA #12303  
6/7/2018

*Location: Joliet, Illinois Time: Registration begins at 7:30 am*

### **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 2018, February, 2018, and March, 2018.
2. DWC 2018 CCR
3. IEPA Contact Sheet

Operations/Minutes/Ort180420.doc

OPERATORS ROUND TABLE

Village of Addison	Jim Russo Steward McLeod	Village of Itasca	Absent
Argonne National Laboratory	Absent	Village of Lisle	Absent
Village of Bensenville	Absent	Village of Lombard	Absent
Village of Bloomingdale	Pat Maranto	City of Naperville	Pat O'Malley Tony Conn
Village of Carol Stream	Absent	Village of Oak Brook	Absent
Village of Clarendon Hills	Absent	City of Oakbrook Terrace	Craig Ward
City of Darien	Absent	Village of Roselle	Mike Schulz
City of Downers Grove	Absent	Village of Villa Park	Dan Coulter
County of DuPage	Absent	Village of Westmont	Mike Ramsey Brian Beusse
City of Elmhurst	John Kelly	City of Wheaton	Al McMillen
Village of Glendale Heights	Absent	Village of Willowbrook	Absent
Village of Glen Ellyn	John Hubsy	Village of Winfield	Bob Orlando
Village of Hinsdale	Absent	City of Wood Dale	Absent
Illinois American Water Works Company	Absent	Village of Woodridge	Mike Kaczmark

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET  
MONTHLY REPORT FOR JANUARY 2018

## 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	0.98	0.07	0.57	0.92	0.08	43	7.6	0.9	0.56	0	AM
2	1.00	0.08	0.58	0.90	0.09	44	7.6	0.9	0.54	0	AM
3	1.00	0.08	0.53	0.91	0.08	43	7.7	0.9	0.55	0	AM
4	0.96	0.08	0.49	0.95	0.08	41	7.8	0.9	0.51	0	AM
5	0.98	0.08	0.51	0.94	0.08	41	7.8	0.9	0.50	0	AM
6	0.96	0.08	0.51	0.90	0.08	41	7.6	0.9	0.52	0	KD
7	1.00	0.08	0.50	0.91	0.08	41	7.7	0.9	0.51	0	KD
8	1.00	0.09	0.49	0.91	0.07	40	7.8	0.9	0.50	0	KD
9	1.00	0.07	0.55	0.92	0.08	41	7.8	0.9	0.57	0	KD
10	1.00	0.08	0.53	0.91	0.08	42	7.8	0.9	0.56	0	KD
11	1.00	0.09	0.51	0.91	0.07	42	7.8	0.8	0.53	0	KD
12	1.00	0.07	0.52	0.95	0.09	41	7.8	0.9	0.51	0	AM
13	1.00	0.07	0.53	0.95	0.08	41	7.8	0.9	0.51	0	KD
14	1.00	0.07	0.51	0.91	0.07	42	7.7	0.9	0.53	0	KD
15	0.98	0.07	0.57	0.92	0.08	41	7.8	0.9	0.55	0	AM
16	1.00	0.08	0.53	0.95	0.08	40	7.8	0.9	0.51	0	AM
17	1.00	0.09	0.57	0.96	0.09	40	7.8	0.9	0.55	0	KD
18	1.00	0.09	0.55	0.97	0.09	40	7.8	0.9	0.54	0	KD
19	1.00	0.07	0.58	0.94	0.10	41	7.7	0.9	0.59	0	KD
20	0.96	0.09	0.51	0.97	0.08	42	7.7	0.9	0.54	0	CT
21	0.91	0.09	0.54	0.94	0.08	42	7.7	0.7	0.51	0	CT
22	0.99	0.07	0.53	1.00	0.08	41	7.7	0.9	0.54	0	RC
23	0.99	0.09	0.54	0.95	0.07	41	7.8	0.9	0.51	0	RC
24	0.98	0.07	0.54	0.99	0.08	40	7.6	0.9	0.55	0	RC
25	1.00	0.08	0.55	0.98	0.08	40	7.6	0.9	0.56	0	KD
26	0.91	0.07	0.57	0.92	0.08	38	7.6	0.9	0.52	0	RC
27	1.15	0.09	0.52	0.93	0.07	38	7.6	0.9	0.55	0	RC
28	1.05	0.09	0.49	0.95	0.08	38	7.6	0.9	0.52	0	RC
29	0.98	0.07	0.51	0.98	0.07	37	7.8	0.1	0.50	0	CT
30	1.00	0.07	0.50	0.94	0.09	38	7.8	0.8	0.55	0	CT
31	1.01	0.07	0.51	0.99	0.07	37	7.6	0.9	0.52	0	RC
AVG	0.99	0.08	0.53	0.94	0.08	41	7.7	0.9	0.53	0	
MAX	1.15	0.09	0.58	1.00	0.10	44	7.8	0.9	0.59	0	
MIN	0.91	0.07	0.49	0.90	0.07	37	7.6	0.1	0.50	0	



Terrance McGhee  
Manager of Water Operations



DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET  
MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 2018

## LEXINGTON SUPPLY

## DUPAGE DISCHARGE

DAY	LEXINGTON SUPPLY		DUPAGE DISCHARGE		TEMP °F	pH	Fluoride	PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	P.A.C. LBS/MG	ANALYST INT	
	FREE CL <sub>2</sub> mg/l	TURBIDITY NTU	PO <sub>4</sub> mg/l	FREE CL <sub>2</sub> mg/l							TURBIDITY NTU
1	1.05	0.06	0.51	0.84	0.08	49	7.6	0.9	0.56	0	RC
2	1.03	0.06	0.50	0.88	0.08	45	7.8	0.9	0.53	0	RC
3	0.88	0.06	0.54	0.83	0.09	48	7.8	0.9	0.53	0	CT
4	1.10	0.05	0.54	0.80	0.09	49	7.8	0.7	0.50	0	CT
5	1.00	0.06	0.48	0.95	0.08	46	7.8	0.8	0.45	0	CT
6	1.00	0.07	0.47	0.93	0.08	47	7.8	0.8	0.50	0	AM
7	1.00	0.05	0.48	0.92	0.08	47	7.8	0.8	0.50	0	CT
8	1.00	0.06	0.55	0.95	0.08	46	7.6	0.8	0.48	0	CT
9	1.00	0.06	0.54	0.95	0.07	47	7.6	0.8	0.50	0	CT
10	1.01	0.06	0.51	1.02	0.07	46	7.6	0.9	0.53	0	RC
11	1.10	0.06	0.51	1.03	0.07	46	7.7	0.9	0.53	0	RC
12	1.00	0.09	0.54	0.95	0.07	46	7.7	0.8	0.53	0	CT
13	1.00	0.06	0.56	0.99	0.08	46	7.7	0.9	0.42	0	CT
14	1.06	0.06	0.53	0.99	0.07	47	7.6	0.9	0.51	0	RC
15	1.08	0.06	0.52	0.97	0.06	46	7.6	0.9	0.49	0	RC
16	1.06	0.06	0.53	1.05	0.06	51	7.6	0.9	0.55	0	RC
17	1.00	0.07	0.49	0.96	0.08	50	7.8	0.9	0.56	0	AM
18	1.00	0.07	0.48	0.98	0.08	50	7.8	0.9	0.55	0	AM
19	1.10	0.07	0.50	0.94	0.09	50	7.8	0.9	0.54	0	KD
20	1.10	0.07	0.53	0.83	0.10	50	7.8	0.9	0.55	0	KD
21	1.00	0.08	0.49	0.86	0.08	51	7.8	0.9	0.55	0	AM
22	1.00	0.07	0.56	0.92	0.08	49	7.7	0.8	0.56	0	AM
23	1.00	0.07	0.55	0.96	0.08	49	7.7	0.8	0.55	0	AM
24	1.00	0.08	0.56	0.85	0.08	50	7.7	0.8	0.56	0	KD
25	1.10	0.06	0.52	0.82	0.08	51	7.8	0.8	0.58	0	KD
26	1.10	0.07	0.58	0.86	0.08	51	7.7	0.8	0.54	0	AM
27	1.00	0.07	0.57	0.84	0.08	51	7.7	0.7	0.56	0	AM
28	0.98	0.06	0.56	0.78	0.09	51	7.8	0.8	0.55	0	KD
29										0	
30										0	
31										0	
AVG	1.03	0.07	0.53	0.92	0.08	48	7.7	0.8	0.53	0	
MAX	1.10	0.09	0.58	1.05	0.10	51	7.8	0.9	0.58	0	
MIN	0.88	0.05	0.47	0.78	0.06	45	7.6	0.7	0.42	0	



Terrance McGhee  
Manager of Water Operations

DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION LABORATORY BENCH SHEET  
MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 2018

## 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	1.07	0.06	0.54	0.82	0.11	51	7.8	0.8	0.63	0	KD
2	1.00	0.06	0.53	0.84	0.10	51	7.8	0.8	0.59	0	KD
3	1.00	0.06	0.55	0.84	0.09	52	7.8	0.8	0.58	0	AM
4	1.10	0.07	0.57	0.82	0.09	52	7.8	0.8	0.60	0	AM
5	1.10	0.06	0.57	0.80	0.08	52	7.8	0.8	0.53	0	KD
6	1.00	0.06	0.53	0.84	0.09	52	7.8	0.8	0.56	0	KD
7	1.00	0.06	0.57	0.80	0.08	52	7.8	0.9	0.54	0	AM
8	1.10	0.07	0.59	0.83	0.09	50	7.8	0.8	0.54	0	AM
9	1.00	0.08	0.55	0.83	0.09	50	7.8	0.8	0.53	0	AM
10	1.00	0.08	0.56	0.83	0.09	51	7.8	0.8	0.56	0	KD
11	0.96	0.06	0.55	0.75	0.08	51	7.8	0.7	0.59	0	KD
12	1.00	0.08	0.54	0.83	0.10	50	7.8	0.8	0.53	0	AM
13	1.00	0.08	0.57	0.81	0.10	50	7.8	0.7	0.53	0	AM
14	0.97	0.06	0.53	0.78	0.08	51	7.8	0.8	0.59	0	KD
15	1.02	0.08	0.51	0.84	0.11	51	7.8	0.8	0.53	0	KD
16	1.08	0.15	0.54	0.79	0.14	51	7.8	0.7	0.50	0	KD
17	1.00	0.14	0.55	0.84	0.11	51	7.8	0.8	0.59	0	CT
18	1.00	0.09	0.50	0.82	0.14	53	7.9	0.8	0.53	0	CT
19	0.93	0.06	0.50	0.78	0.12	51	7.8	0.9	0.56	0	KD
20	1.05	0.19	0.53	0.81	0.10	52	7.8	0.8	0.53	0	KD
21	1.00	0.10	0.56	0.78	0.09	52	7.8	0.8	0.52	0	CT
22	0.96	0.08	0.50	0.78	0.09	52	7.8	0.8	0.50	0	CT
23	1.00	0.08	0.54	0.74	0.09	52	7.8	0.7	0.50	0	CT
24	0.99	0.06	0.51	0.84	0.08	54	7.8	0.9	0.54	0	RC
25	1.00	0.06	0.53	0.83	0.09	54	7.8	0.9	0.52	0	RC
26	0.93	0.09	0.52	0.72	0.08	56	7.9	0.8	0.50	0	CT
27	1.10	0.06	0.54	0.77	0.08	52	7.9	0.8	0.56	0	CT
28	1.02	0.09	0.51	0.83	0.08	53	7.7	0.9	0.51	0	RC
29	1.09	0.06	0.52	0.81	0.08	54	7.7	0.8	0.50	0	RC
30	1.02	0.07	0.50	0.90	0.08	53	7.7	0.9	0.55	0	RC
31	1.10	0.09	0.51	0.75	0.08	54	7.9	0.8	0.54	0	CT
AVG	1.02	0.08	0.54	0.81	0.09	52	7.8	0.8	0.54	0	
MAX	1.10	0.19	0.59	0.90	0.14	56	7.9	0.9	0.63	0	
MIN	0.93	0.06	0.50	0.72	0.08	50	7.7	0.7	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, 2018

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 2017 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, 2017**

**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.



## **2017 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.

## 2017 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	3/10/2017	1.24	0.79 – 1.24	4	4	ppm	No	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	18	13.9 – 18.1	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2017	33	30.4 – 32.6	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

RECEIVED

MAR 29 2018

TO: Administrative Contact/Operator In Charge/Bottle Recipient

DuPage Water Commission

FROM:

*Randy Cotner*

Randy Cotner  
Commissioner  
Department of Water Management

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

DATE: March 19, 2018

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 2017 through December 2017. If your water supply is required to produce a report you will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report.

The completed 2017 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 Andrea Putz using either:

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

Included in this information package:

- Summary Tables -
  - 2017 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, 2018 we have enclosed 2017 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  
Managing Deputy Commissioner, BWS

# 2017 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 2017.

**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) Typical source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b>Turbidity Data</b>						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % $\leq 0.3$ NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT(Limit 0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT(Limit 1 NTU)	0.26	N/A		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Barium (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0193	0.0191 - 0.0193		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36		
<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
Sulfate (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	26.3	26.2 - 26.3		
Sodium (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	8.06	7.81 - 8.06		
<b>State Regulated Contaminants</b>						
Fluoride (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.75	0.59 - 0.75		
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.84	0.50 - 0.84		02-11-2014
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	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

$\% \leq 0.3$  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.

## 2017 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 (April 2015 through April 2017), 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 2017, 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)

For more information, please contact  
Alan Stark, Managing 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



## IMPORTANT PLACES TO GET INFORMATION

Drinking Water Watch (including sample schedules, etc.): <http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp>

Illinois Rural Water Association: <http://www.ilrwa.org/>

Environmental Resources Training Center: [https://www.siue.edu/ertc/cross\\_connection\\_control.shtml](https://www.siue.edu/ertc/cross_connection_control.shtml)

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act that forms the statutory authority for most of the regulations can be found at the following link (See Section 17.11 that contains the “Lead in drinking water notification and inventories” provision.):

- <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1585&ChapterID=36>

The regulations can be found at the Illinois Pollution Control Board and/or the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules websites. Generally, the community water supply regulations are found in the “600” series. This includes the latest Water Supply Operator Certification regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 681). Go to the following links:

- <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us/slr/ipcbandiepaenvironmentalregulations-title35.aspx>
- <ftp://www.ilga.gov/JCAR/AdminCode/035/035parts.html>

The Public Water Supply Operations Act provides the statutory authority and guidance for the Illinois EPA in developing the Operator Certification regulations. This Act can be found at the following link:

- <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1593&ChapterID=36>

A couple of other noteworthy web sites:

The Illinois EPA’s proposed changes to the Illinois Pollution Control Board Design/Operations/Maintenance regulations can be found at the following location:

- <http://www.ipcb.state.il.us/cool/external/CaseView.aspx?case=15461>

SB3080: The bill would also amend the EPA Act to require every community water system to create a plan within one year of the bill’s taking effect to remove all known lead service lines within 10 years from the completion of the plan, and to implement an asset management plan designed to inspect, maintain, repair, and renew its infrastructure within 18 months. The bill would also require IDPH to adopt rules for lead replacement that require an expedited timeline for high risk facilities and communities.

- <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/fulltext.asp?DocName=&SessionId=91&GA=100&DocTypeId=SB&DocNum=3080&GAID=14&LegID=110656&SpecSess=&Session=>

HB4246, HB4247, HB4248: These bills would prohibit the expenditure of tax dollars at conferences and other training events for local officials. Provides that on or after the effective date of the Act, public funds shall not be expended by a unit of local government for expenses connected with attendance by an employee or contractor of the unit of local government at a convention or gathering of personnel.

- <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/fulltext.asp?DocName=&SessionId=91&GA=100&DocTypeId=HB&DocNum=4246&GAID=14&LegID=108690&SpecSess=&Session=>



# ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

BRUCE RAUNER, GOVERNOR

ALEC MESSINA, DIRECTOR

## Special Exception Permit (SEP) Revised

(217) 785-0561

March 8, 2018



Re: [Redacted] - Water Quality Control Parameters

Water System Official:

Lead and Copper in drinking water primarily comes from the corrosion of lead and copper plumbing materials that are located in and/or connected to the distribution system. The amount of lead and copper in drinking water attributed to corrosion is influenced by water quality parameters such as pH, total alkalinity, dissolved inorganic carbonate, calcium, hardness, and corrosion control inhibitors. It cannot be assumed; however, that there is a simple relationship between these parameters and the levels of lead and copper found in drinking water.

**CHICAGO** has taken steps to reduce the lead and copper levels in their system and has recommended the addition of blended polyphosphate as their Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment (OCCT). The Agency reviewed and approved the Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Recommendation. To determine the effectiveness of the corrosion control treatment after installation, follow-up monitoring was completed. Follow-up monitoring verifies the relationship between water quality parameters and levels of lead and copper in drinking water as specified by the OCCT Recommendation.

To ensure that the corrosion control treatment is correctly maintained, the Agency is required to establish water quality control parameter ranges (35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.352(f)(1)). These values have been established using data provided in the Corrosion Control Treatment Recommendation, compliance monitoring, correspondence from the public water supply, and open literature. The water quality control parameter ranges that you are required to meet are listed below:

### Entry Point and Distribution Water Quality Parameters and Associated Minimum/Ranges:

Entry Points and Description	WQP that must be measured	Approved Minimum/Ranges
[Redacted]	Orthophosphate	0.4 mg/L or greater (as PO4)
[Redacted]	pH	7.2 - 7.9





Distribution	WQP that must be measured	Approved Minimum
10 Different Distribution Locations each Calendar quarter	Orthophosphate	0.35 mg/L or greater (as PO4)
	pH	7.0 or higher

Your supply is required to maintain water quality parameter values at or above minimum levels or within ranges approved by the Agency in each sample collected (35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.352(g)(1)). Compliance will commence for these WQP ranges beginning with the **January 1, 2019 through June 30, 2019** monitoring period.

All test results except those performed by a certified laboratory must be included with the monthly operating reports submitted to the Regional Office. Measure pH with a field instrument that is calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Information regarding Watery Quality Parameter ranges (or minimum) can be found in the Sample Collector's Handbook on our website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/compliance/drinking-water/collectors-handbook/index.html>

If applicable, the "Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Compliance with the Water Quality Parameter (WQP) Ranges Certification of Results" FORM that must be completed and sent in to Jeri Long at Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Water, Bureau of Water, Drinking Water Compliance Unit, Mailcode #19, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276 **within 10 days** after the end of **each** six-month monitoring period. Or email to [jeri.long@illinois.gov](mailto:jeri.long@illinois.gov)

If you have any questions **regarding the Water Quality Parameter set in this SEP**, please feel free to contact Rob Watson, Division of Public Water Supplies, Permit Section, 217/782-1724.

Sincerely,

David C. Cook, P.E.  
Acting Manager, Permit Section  
Division of Public Water Supplies