2019 Regulated Contaminants Detected - Calumet City 2019

Lead and Copper

Definition: "Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Some water systems use lead or other metals in their plumbing. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by running your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the lead level in your well, you should have your water tested. Information on lead or drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)."

Actions: "Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. ALGS are not enforceable standards."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># Site Over AL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Violation Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural safety</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Quality Test Results

Definition: "The following table contains 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. MCLs are set to protect the health of consumers from getting sick from drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. MCLG is a target for the Nation to strive for. Level of Contaminant: A level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Contaminants</th>
<th>Detected in 2019</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>VIC Code</th>
<th>VIC Points</th>
<th>Likelihood of Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride / Disinfection By-Products</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1 - 1.3</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>VIC-4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.34-6.6</td>
<td>No go for the total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THMs)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.3-20.4</td>
<td>No go for the total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chlorine: 2018 - 1.1 - 1.3; 2019 - 1.1 - 1.3

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs): 2019 - 6.3 - 6.6

Total Trihalomethanes (THMs): 2019 - 13.3 - 20.4

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.

Caliber Bacteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level</th>
<th>Total Caliorment Level</th>
<th>Hightest No. of Positive</th>
<th>Fecal Caliorment or E. Coli</th>
<th>Total No. of Fecal Caliorment Samples</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 G. stearothermophilus</td>
<td>naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Violations Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Type</th>
<th>Violation Regulation</th>
<th>Violation End</th>
<th>Violation Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. coli, E. coli, P. E. coli (RETCN)</td>
<td>07/01/2019</td>
<td>09/01/2019</td>
<td>E. coli bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in violation of the federal standard. We had E. coli and positive result or exceedance for coliform.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Calumet City

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Source of Water: CHICAGO

The Illinois EPA considers all water sources of community supply to be subject to protection and regulation. The nature of surface water supplies contaminates to migrate into the intake with no protection only discussion. This is the mandate of regulatory protection for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that extends beyond any consideration for a water-quality problem. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to water-weather filers and riverine neutrals. In addition, the placement of the offshore structures may serve to attract waterfowl, aquatic, and terms that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating local deposits in the intake and thereby compromising Chicago's drinking-water quality. Contamination to the intake comes are highly susceptible to water-source runoff, and marine and shoreline point-source pollution to provide side-by-side comparisons. Sources of water: HAMMOND INDIANA

Indiana EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply susceptible to pollution problems. Following is the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois includes agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

Contaminants that may be present in surface water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock and wildlife, and
- 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 as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

Dinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain contaminants not subject to regulatory control. Some of these contaminants do not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about benzene as a general health risk can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4795.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which define acceptable levels of contaminants in public water systems. The Illinois EPA 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. Infants, some older persons, and people with immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly as risk from these infections. People should advise of water quality treatment for their health-care providers. EWG's TapPhave guidelines on appropriate means to keep the risk of infection by cancers/contaminants in drinking water. EWG's TapPhave contaminants come from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4795).

The City of Chicago uses a hGoal water treatment process. To monitor water intake in Lake Michigan, as well as 수행. There are six drinking-water components, volatile organic compounds, in any municipal tap water intake in the Federal Water Quality Act to ensure the safe drinking water of the city. To learn more about this initiative, visit the City of Chicago's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4795).

2019 Water Quality Data Chicago - Hammond

2019 Chicago Contaminant Detections

The following table identifies contaminants detected within the past five years. The data are regulated for federal and state water quality standards and no maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established. These detections are for information only. No mandated health effects language exists. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, it may be used when evaluating possible sources of contamination or characterizing overall water quality.

DEFINITIONS 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 reasonable margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs as set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Level Found: This column represents the highest result, unless otherwise noted by an "ND" for not detected.

Date of Sample: If date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA reported the contaminant level for that date. If no date appears in the column, monitored results were conducted during the Calendar Year. This column represents the highest level of the contaminant within the Lake Michigan monitoring for this contaminant in the year prior to the year noted.

Current Rollout: This column represents the highest result, unless otherwise noted, during the Calendar year.

Date of Sample: If date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA reported the contaminant level for that date. If no date appears in the column, monitored results were conducted during the Calendar Year. This column represents the highest level of the contaminant within the Lake Michigan monitoring for this contaminant in the year prior to the year noted.

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

Taste and ORP: (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits. n/a: Not applicable