



2019 Water Quality Report Sun River Terrace, PWSID# IL0910720

*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 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Sun River Terrace (public water supply ID-IL0910720), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2018 - 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 2018. 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 a summary of our activities during 2018 and earlier. 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.

Sources of Supply

Water for Sun River Terrace comes from a groundwater aquifer located in Kankakee Township. The Source Water Assessment for this system has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the distribution entry point; and available hydrogeologic well data. 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, 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 U.S. EPA's 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 contaminants that were detected during 2018 in your water system. The table provides the highest level found and range of the observed levels of regulated contaminants. Also, below is information on water sources and the municipalities served.

Water Source: Underground Aquifer

Municipalities served: Sun River Terrace in Kankakee Township

Aqua Illinois, Inc. Sun River Terrace – PWSID IL0910720

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Federal/State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation ?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Chlorine, ppm	RAA= 1.2	0.52 - 1.56	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	No	2018	Water additive to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	18.3	NA	60	NA	No	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes), ppb	60.1	NA	80	NA	No	2017	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium, ppm	0.017	NA	2	2	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	5.7	NA	100	100	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.54	NA	4	4	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	0.04	NA	10	10	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium 226/228 Combined pCi/L	1.52	NA	5	0	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha, pCi/L	0.63	NA	15	0	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Iron, ppb	59	NA	1000 (a)	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese, ppb	52	NA	150 (a)	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, ppm	34	NA	NA (b)	NA	No	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Zinc, ppm	0.007	NA	5 (a)	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits

- (a) Iron and manganese are not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set MCLs for these contaminants for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- (b) 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 their physician about the level of sodium in the water they drink.

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	90th Percentile Level	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Federal/State Standard Action Level	(Ideal Goal) MCLG	Violation?	Last Monitoring Period	Likely Source of Contaminants
Copper, ppm	0.47	0	1.3	1.3	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.0	0	15	0	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing

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 cold water 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>.

Notes:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant 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 Sun River Terrace receive naturally fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua Illinois at 815.614.2057. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.