



Dear Indian Head Park Water Customer,

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water. The Village of Indian Head Park, in conjunction with the City of Countryside and the Chicago Water Department, is providing the required information pertaining to source water monitoring for the period of January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021.

The Village of Indian Head Park has provided water meeting all the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) drinking water standards. The following reports are being provided to help you better understand the quality of the water you consume and use on a daily basis. Consumers with medical conditions may use the detailed analysis provided by the City of Chicago to consult with their family doctors. Others may learn ways to better protect their children from the effects of lead in our environment, or how to conserve water in our daily lives. A well informed consumer is the best ally the Village has in providing clean, safe water to its customers.

Included in this report;

- Village of Indian Head Park Consumer Confidence Report 2021
- 2021 Water Source & Quality 2021 Testing Summary Table
- 2021 Violation Data
- 2021 Source Water Assessment

If there are any questions, or if additional information is needed, please contact Justin Fuller, Village Water Superintendent at the Village of Indian Head Park at (708) 246-3080.

Sincerely,

Justin Fuller

Justin Fuller
Indian Head Park Water Department

***Special Note: The following information applies only to residents who are directly served by Indian Head Park water supply not those served by the La Grange Highlands Sanitary District.**

The Village of Indian Head Park
201 Acacia Drive
Indian Head Park, IL 60525
708-246-3080
www.indianheadpark-il.gov

**VILLAGE OF INDIAN HEAD PARK'S CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Public Water Supply for the Monitoring Year of 2021**

Water Supply

The Village of Indian Head Park, from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021, purchased **79,036,000 gallons** of Chicago water from the City of Countryside (who purchases it from the Village of McCook who purchases it from the City of Chicago) through a 12-inch supply main connected directly to the City of Countryside's distribution grid from. This connection provides all the water required by the Village's local and retail customers. This water is received into a reservoir system and pumped to the Village's local ad retail customer base. The water is sampled and chlorinated as required to maintain the quality as delivered by the City of Countryside. Chicago pumps water out of Lake Michigan, which is a surface water supply.

Water Quality:

The City of Chicago's Jardine Water Filtration Plant controls the water quality ultimately supplied to the Village of Indian Head Park. The Village provides additional chlorine as necessary to maintain the water quality delivered to its users. The CCR water quality data generated by the City of Chicago is included in this report for review by the water consumer.

Village Testing:

The Village of Indian Head Park tests the water supply for chlorine content on a daily basis to maintain the optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a bi-monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis and Haloacetic Acids (HAA) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA. A copy of the IEPA Water Quality Report for Indian Head Park is included later in this report.

Violations:

<u>LEAD AND COPPER RULE:</u>			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosively. Lead and copper entering drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
<u>VIOLATION TYPE:</u>	<u>VIOLATION BEGINS:</u>	<u>VIOLATION ENDS (CORRECTED):</u>	<u>VIOLATION EXPLANATION</u>
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2020	01/27/2021	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning results. EPA Violation was corrected on January 27, 2021.

Educational Information:

- 1) 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 (1-800-426-4791).
- 2) 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 see advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
- 3) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested, and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available for the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
- 4) The Village of Indian Head Park follows the water conservation recommendations of the IEPA on sprinkling restrictions which state that no sprinkling may be done between the hours of 12 P.M. and 6 P.M. during the period of May 15 to September 15.

The following lawn care recommendations are supplied by the University of Minnesota.

- Water deeply and infrequently. One inch of water per week is ideal.
- Over watering wastes your money and also removes plant nutrients from the soil.
- Excess watering can cause disease problems in your lawn.

Sources of Contamination:

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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that can be present in sources 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 stormwater run-off, 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 stormwater run-off, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off 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 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.

Source Water Assessment:

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the IEPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Village Hall or call the Water Department at (708) 246-3080. To view a summary of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Sources Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the IEPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>. The IEPA 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 because of 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 because of the influx of ground water to the lake.

Additional Information:

For more information, contact Justin Fuller, Water Superintendent, of the Village of Indian Head Park at (708) 246-3080. The Village Board meets on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Board Room at the Municipal Facility, these meetings are open to the public.

About the Data:

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.

LEAD: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing system. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. You may also flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 because of dietary precautions. If the level is greater than 20mg/l and you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

2021 Water Quality Data
Village of Indian Head Park

Definitions:

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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. MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCGL's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. AL-Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. TT-Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations: nd – not detectable at testing limits; n/a – not applicable; ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter; ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppt – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; ppq – parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter; NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water;

%<0.3 NTU – percent samples less than 0.3 NTU; MFL – million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration; mrem/yr – millirems per year, used to measure radiation absorbed by the body; pCi/l – picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

#pos/mo – number of positive samples per month; % pos/mo – percent positive samples per month.

In most cases, the “Level Found” column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. The “Range of Detection's” column represents a range of individual samples results, from the lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year. If a date appears in the “Date of Sample” column, the IEPA 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 CCR calendar year.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name Type of Water Report Status Location

CC03-METER VAULT FF IL0310570 TP02: LAKE SW AT 65TH ST & WILLOW SPRINGS RD

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call our water operation Justin Fuller at 708-246-3080. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-gin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: CHICAGO. 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 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.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 of 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 or 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

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2021	1.3	0.63 - 1.58	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	21	21 - 21	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	51	50.8 - 50.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	12/05/2019	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	12/05/2019	0.048	0.048 - 0.048	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	12/05/2019	0.309	0.309 - 0.309	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	12/05/2019	1.2	1.2 - 1.2		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	12/05/2019	48	48 - 48	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	12/05/2019	94	94 - 94			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	12/05/2019	0.032	0.032 - 0.032	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	10/09/2019	1.56	1.56 - 1.56	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10/09/2019	5.09	5.09 - 5.09	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INDIAN HEAD PARK

IL0311410

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by INDIAN HEAD PARK is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Justin Fuller
Phone 708-246-3154

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 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, 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 on 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 from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We 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 water 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name

Type of Water

Report Status

Location

CC03-METER VAULT

FF IL0310570 TP02: LAKE

SW

@ 65TH ST & WILLOW SPRNGS RD

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please contact us by City Hall or call our water operator at 708 246-3154. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

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Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/15/2020	1.3	1.3	0.058	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching wood preservatives; Corrosion of house plumbing systems.
Lead	09/15/2020	0	15	5.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

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Water Quality Test Results

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Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2020	01/27/2021	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.