Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PARK CITY

IL0971400

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

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 PARK CITY is Purchased Surface Water

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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 about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs 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).

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 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
CC 01-MASTER METER 1	FF IL0971900 TP01	SW	_____	RT 41 S OF RT 120
CC 02-MASTER METER 2	FF IL0971900 TP01	SW	_____	PALMIERI CIRCLE AND STABEN AVE
CC 03-MASTER METER 3	FF IL0971900 TP01	SW	_____	EAST END OF CORNELL AVE
CC 04-MASTER METER 4	FF IL0971900 TP01	SW	_____	8TH & CHESTNUT

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 City Hall or call our water operator at 847-344-426 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.

Source of Water: WAUKEGANSusceptibility is defined as the likelihood for the source water(s) of a public water system to be contaminated at concentrations that would pose a concern. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of a 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, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Waukegan's 6,200-foot intake has a low sensitivity and therefore has greater protection from shoreline contaminates due to mixing and dilution. The 2,960-foot intake is moderately sensitive to potential pollution, and although there are no potential sources within Waukegan's critical assessment zone, there are several immediately adjacent to the CAZ with a great deal more in Waukegan's local source water area. Shoreline sources in the vicinity of this intake are perceived as a potential threat to Waukegan's water quality. The combination of the land use, zoning, Waukegan Harbor, Waukegan River and NSSD treatment plant add to the susceptibility of this intake. However, it should be stressed that treatment employed by Waukegan is protective of their consumers, as noted by the facility's recent finished water history.

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 MCLGs 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 or 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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	15	11.25 - 14.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	27	23.1 - 26.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

SOURCE WATER SYSTEM - DATA TABLE

Table 1 lists regulated contaminants found in the finished water for the year 2021. If the contaminant does not appear on the list below, it means that it was not detected in the water. Over 80 regulated contaminants are monitored.

Regulated Contaminants						
Contaminant and Source of Contamination	**Highest Level Detected (mg/L)** *(footnote 1, 12)*	**Range of Levels (mg/L)** *(footnote 8)*	**MCL (mg/L)** *(footnote 2)*	**MCLG (mg/L)** *(footnote 3)*	**Violation**	**Collection Date**
Biological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria *naturally present in environment, used as an indicator for other bacteria*	1.0% (1 sample total coliform positive, E.coli negative)	N/A	5% of monthly samples	0	No	monthly
Turbidity (NTU) *soil runoff (footnote 5, 6)*	0.13 (Highest single measurement)	0.13	TT = 1.0	N/A	No	every 2 hours
Turbidity (lowest monthly % limit)	100%	100%	T T= 0.3	N/A	No	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium *discharges of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits*	0.019	0.019 - 0.019	2	2	No	2021
Zinc (State regulated – *footnote 7*) *Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories*	0.02	0.02—0.02	5	5	No	2021
Sodium (State regulated - *footnote 7*) *natural erosion, used in water softener regeneration*	10.0	10.0 – 10.0	N/A	N/A	No	2021
Chlorine *disinfectant*	1.1	1.0 – 1.1	4 (MRDL) *(footnote 10)*	4 (MRDLG) *(footnote 11)*	No	Continuously
Lead (distribution system – *footnote 14) corrosion of household plumbing and/or service lines*	0.0051 (90th %)	0 samples exceeding AL (0 – 0.0)	AL = 0.015 *(footnote 15)*	0	No	*every 3 years July - September 2020
Fluoride *water additive to reduce tooth decay*	0.5	0.461 – 0.461	4.0	4	No	Monthly
Copper (distribution system) *corrosion of household plumbing and/or service lines*	0.11 (90th %)	0 samples exceeding AL (0 - 0.00)	AL = 1.3	1.3	No	every 3 years July - September 2020
Disinfection By-Products						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) – *footnote 16 by-product of water disinfection*	20	10.65 – 26.1	60	N/A	No	2021
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *by-product of water disinfection*	37	17.73 – 44.0	80	N/A	No	2021

*Some contaminants are monitored less frequently than once a year. Lead and copper testing occurs every 3 years.

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter