

City of DeKalb Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018.

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 the City of DeKalb is ground water.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Should you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Bryan Faivre by email at bfavre@cityofdekalb.com or call our office at (815) 748-2050.

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduscalo o 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that have the potential of being present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sanitary sewers, 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting the EPA's website at www.epa.state.il.us/water/.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the level 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

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. The City of DeKalb Utility Division 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment

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 the City of DeKalb Utility Division. *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>.*

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 190 by the Illinois EPA, several potential secondary sources are located within 1,000 feet of several wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the DeKalb Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on several criteria including; monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and available hydro-geologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the DeKalb Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper siting conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in this determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system ground water supply.

2018 Water Quality Data

Definition of Terms:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *The level of 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.*

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

U.S.E.P.A.: *"United States Environmental Protection Agency."*

EPA: *"Environmental Protection Agency."*

Parts Per Million (ppm): *Indicates the amount of a contaminant measured in parts per million*

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): *picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity).*

Parts per Billion (ppb): *Indicates the amount of a contaminant measured in parts per billion*

N/A: *Not Applicable*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): *The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.*

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive per month (%)	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples	4.5		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Date Collected	Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th Percentile	#Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th Percentile	#Sites Over Copper AL
June 2016	0 ppb	15 ppb	6.36 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.473 ppm	0

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Date Collected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHMs	2018	25.5	13.39-25.5	ppb	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids – HAAs	2018	16.8	8.35-16.8	ppb	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2018	1.2	0.8 – 1.2	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic	2018	2.1	0 – 2.1	ppb	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production waste
Barium	2018	0.83	0.16-0.83	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	.786	0.748-.786	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate	2018	0.54	0 – 0.54	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Radium 226 & 228	2018	1.32	0 – 1.32	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (excluding radon & uranium)	2018	7.83	0 – 7.83	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants

Iron	2018	0.19	0.053-0.19	ppm	N/A	1	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	2018	96	51-96	ppm	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Manganese	2018	42	1.3-42	ppb	150	150	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Vulnerability Waiver

Due to favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics, and inventory of potential sources of contamination, our water supply was issued a vulnerability waiver for SOC's, VOC's and Cyanide. The vulnerability waiver reduces the amount of testing that is required at each of our five water treatment plants.

Violation Table

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MDRL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUNTINE (DBP) MINOR	04/01/2018	06/30/2018	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases cause by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea and headaches.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUNTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	06/01/2018	06/30/2018	We failed to test our water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of DeKalb

The City of DeKalb water supply violated two drinking water standards over the past year. Though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and how we corrected these violations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. During our monthly sampling period of June 1, 2018 through June 30, 2018, we did not monitor or test one sample which was missed in the monthly schedule. We did not complete all monitoring or testing for chlorine and E. Coli during that month and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. During the monitoring period, we collected 52 of the 53 required samples for chlorine and 49 of the 50 for E. Coli. In July 2018, we completed the required samples in order to meet drinking water standards.

As a customer, what should I do?

There is nothing you need to do currently.

The table below lists the contaminants not properly tested during the last year, the required frequency of samples for these contaminants, how many samples were required, how many were taken, the required date of the samples and the dates samples were completed.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Completed	Compliance Period	Completed Period
Chlorine	53	52	06/01/18 – 06/30/18	07/01/18 – 07/31/18
E. Coli	50	49	06/01/18 – 06/30/18	07/01/18 – 07/31/18

What happened and what is being done?

This past year, our violations were based on routine monitoring compliance. We have since taken the required samples in July 2018, as shown in the above table. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. Currently, there is no threat to the City of DeKalb's water supply.

For more information, please contact Bryan Faivre at (815) 748-2050 or bfavire@cityofdekalb.com.

Please share this information with those water customers who may not have received this notice directly, for example, residents in apartment buildings, nursing homes, schools or 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 DeKalb

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