June 22, 2018

Dear Skyline Water Customer,

This is the annual **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT** for the FRWRD - Skyline Drinking Water Plant. This information is provided to keep you informed about the drinking water quality. We will provide this annual summary for you every spring or summer.

> *Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien lo entienda bien.*

(The previous paragraph is a note explaining the value of this report to Spanish speaking residents. If you know of other languages that should be included in future reports, please call Jack Russell at 847-429-4056.)

Additional information on the FRWRD – Skyline plant, including FRWRD Board meeting dates and agendas, can be found online at http://www.frwrd.com/.

If you have any questions about any part of this report please call:

Jack Russell, FRWRD Laboratory Manager
(847) 429-4056

If you have any questions regarding your water system please call:

Doug Haacker, FRWRD Operations Manager
(847) 429-4068

Sincerely,

Robert Trueblood
Executive Director

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR FRWRD–SKYLINE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

INTRODUCTION

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

The FRWRD – Skyline plant uses groundwater provided by two wells drilled approximately 200 feet deep into an aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. Your home normally receives a mixture of water from both wells distributed from the water tower located on Seminary Lane. The FRWRD – Skyline system distributed approximately 60,000 gallons per day in 2017 to an estimated service population of 1200 at approximately 400 service connections.

This year, as last year, the FRWRD – Skyline plant met all the USEPA and Illinois drinking water health standards. There were no violations of a contaminant level or any other water quality standards in 2017.

This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, one potential source or possible problem site was located within the survey area of Fox River Water Reclamation District – Skyline's wells. Furthermore, information provided by the leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated one additional site with ongoing remediation which may be of concern.

The Illinois EPA has determined that the Fox River Water Reclamation District – Skyline Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Fox River Water Reclamation District – Skyline Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which prevents 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 the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

DRINKING WATER GENERAL INFORMATION

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. Possible contaminants consist of:

- 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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and

- Radioactive contaminants, which may 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, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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. FRWRD Skyline 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2017 WATER QUALITY DATA

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	2017	0.9	0.2 – 0.9	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/12/2017	8.48	N/A	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7/12/2017	22.6	N/A	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic	7/22/2016	2.64	N/A	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	7/22/2016	0.211	N/A	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.75	0.68 – 0.75	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Combined Radium	7/12/2017	1.8	N/A	0	5	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	7/12/2017	1.0	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more. Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages, including coffee and tea.	7/22/2016	18.2	N/A	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits

2017 WATER QUALITY DATA (Continued)

Non-Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
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 due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	7/22/2016	36.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Sulfate There is not a state or federal MCL for sulfate. There is a National Secondary Drinking Water Standard of 250 mg/L. The USEPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply.	7/18/2016	86.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.

Copper and Lead Monitoring

Lead and Copper Contaminants	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level	Range of Levels Detected	90th Percentile	# Sites over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	< 0.10 – 2.160	0.650	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	0.015	< 0.002 – 0.00264	0	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.
N/A: Not Applicable.
ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.
ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a drinking water 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.
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter. Used to measure radioactivity.

NON_DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The following table lists contaminants monitored for, but not detected in 2017. This information is not required for the Consumer Confidence Report but is being provided for Skyline users.

Inorganic Contaminants					
Contaminant	**Sample Dates**	**Result**	**MCL**	**Reporting Limit**	**Units**
Nitrate	10/17/2017	Not Detected	10	0.10	ppm
Nitrite	10/17/2017	Not Detected	1	0.02	ppm
Organic Contaminants					
Contaminant	**Sample Dates**	**Result**	**MCL**	**Reporting Limit**	**Units**
Benzene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Carbon Tetrachloride	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Chlorobenzene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	100	0.5	ppb
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	75	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	600	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	7	0.5	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	70	0.5	ppb
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	100	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dichloropropane	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Ethylbenzene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	700	0.5	ppb
Methylene Chloride	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Styrene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	100	0.5	ppb
Tetrachloroethene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Toluene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	1000	0.5	ppb
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	70	0.5	ppb
Trichloroethene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10/17/2017	Not Detected	200	0.5	ppb
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10/17/2017	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Vinyl Chloride	10/17/2017	Not Detected	2	0.5	ppb
Total Xylenes	10/17/2017	Not Detected	10000	0.5	ppb
Methyl tert-butyl ether	10/17/2017	Not Detected	-	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	11/13/2017	Not Detected	0.2	0.012	ppb
1,2-Dibromoethane	11/13/2017	Not Detected	0.05	0.009	ppb
Aldrin	10/17/2017	Not Detected	1	0.059	ppb
Chlordane	10/17/2017	Not Detected	2	0.098	ppb
Dieldrin	10/17/2017	Not Detected	1	0.0049	ppb
Endrin	10/17/2017	Not Detected	2	0.098	ppb
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	10/17/2017	Not Detected	-	0.098	ppb
Heptachlor	10/17/2017	Not Detected	0.4	0.0088	ppb
Heptachlor Epoxide	10/17/2017	Not Detected	0.2	0.0029	ppb
Hexachlorobenzene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	1	0.098	ppb

Organic Contaminants (Continued)					
Contaminant	**Sample Dates**	**Result**	**MCL**	**Reporting Limit**	**Units**
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	50	0.098	ppb
Methoxychlor	10/17/2017	Not Detected	40	0.098	ppb
Total PCB	10/17/2017	Not Detected	0.5	0.098	ppb
Toxaphene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	3	0.098	ppb
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	10/17/2017	Not Detected	50	0.122	ppb
2,4-D	10/17/2017	Not Detected	10	0.526	ppb
Dalapon	10/17/2017	Not Detected	200	0.304	ppb
Dinoseb	10/17/2017	Not Detected	7	0.289	ppb
Pentachlorophenol	10/17/2017	Not Detected	1	0.0313	ppb
Picloram	10/17/2017	Not Detected	500	0.129	ppb
4,4'-DDT	10/17/2017	Not Detected	0.05	0.030	ppb
Alachlor	10/17/2017	Not Detected	2	0.2	ppb
Atrazine	10/17/2017	Not Detected	3	0.2	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene	10/17/2017	Not Detected	0.2	0.1	ppb
bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	10/17/2017	Not Detected	400	0.6	ppb
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	10/17/2017	Not Detected	6	1.8	ppb
Simazine	10/17/2017	Not Detected	4	0.2	ppb
Aldicarb	10/17/2017	Not Detected	2	0.231	ppb
Aldicarb sulfone	10/17/2017	Not Detected	2	0.230	ppb
Aldicarb sulfoxide	10/17/2017	Not Detected	4	0.266	ppb
Carbofuran	10/17/2017	Not Detected	40	0.192	ppb
Oxamyl	10/17/2017	Not Detected	200	.235	ppb
Endothall	10/17/2017	Not Detected	-	9	ppb
Diquat	10/17/2017	Not Detected	-	0.4	ppb

TABLE NOTES

Reporting Limit: The minimum concentration of a contaminant which can be quantified.
Not Detected: Contaminant was not detected at the reporting limit.
ppb: Parts per billion.
ppm: Parts per million.
MCL: Maximum Contaminate Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Fox River Water Reclamation District
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