

June 24, 2019

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 <https://www.frwr.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, 2018

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 2018 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 2018.

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.

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>.

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. 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 (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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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, EPA 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>.

2018 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	2018	0.5	0.3 – 0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/23/2018	2.03	N/A	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7/23/2018	12.2	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
Barium	9/5/2018	0.203	N/A	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	2.92	0.3 – 2.92	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	9/5/2018	2.0	1.4 – 2.0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	9/5/2018	3.6	3.0 – 3.6	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.	9/5/2018	52.6	N/A	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more. Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.	2018	1350	96.1 - 1350	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits

2018 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.	9/5/2018	35.7	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.	9/5/2018	79.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
Chloride There is not a state or federal MCL for chloride. 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.	9/5/2018	140	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Road salts.

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 2018. 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	9/5/2018, 10/5/2018	Not Detected	10	0.10	ppm
Nitrite	9/5/2018, 10/5/2018	Not Detected	1	0.02	ppm
Cyanide	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.2	0.01	ppm
Antimony	9/5/2018	Not Detected	6	2	ppb
Arsenic	9/5/2018	Not Detected	10	0.5	ppb
Beryllium	9/5/2018	Not Detected	4	1	ppb
Cadmium	9/5/2018	Not Detected	5	3	ppb
Chromium	9/5/2018	Not Detected	100	5	ppb
Mercury	9/5/2018	Not Detected	2	0.1	ppb
Nickel	9/5/2018	Not Detected	100	25	ppb
Selenium	9/5/2018	Not Detected	50	2	ppb
Thallium	9/5/2018	Not Detected	2	2	ppb
Zinc	9/5/2018	Not Detected	5000	100	ppb
Organic Contaminants					
Contaminant	Sample Dates	Result	MCL	Reporting Limit	Units
Benzene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Carbon Tetrachloride	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Chlorobenzene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	100	0.5	ppb
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	75	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	600	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dichloroethane	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
1,1-Dichloroethene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	7	0.5	ppb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	70	0.5	ppb
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	100	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dichloropropane	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Ethylbenzene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	700	0.5	ppb
Methylene Chloride	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Styrene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	100	0.5	ppb
Tetrachloroethene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb

Organic Contaminants (Continued)					
Contaminant	Sample Dates	Result	MCL	Reporting Limit	Units
Toluene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	1000	0.5	ppb
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	70	0.5	ppb
Trichloroethene	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	8/3/2018	Not Detected	200	0.5	ppb
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	8/3/2018	Not Detected	5	0.5	ppb
Vinyl Chloride	8/3/2018	Not Detected	2	0.5	ppb
Total Xylenes	8/3/2018	Not Detected	10000	0.5	ppb
Methyl tert-butyl ether	8/3/2018	Not Detected	-	0.5	ppb
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.2	0.01	ppb
1,2-Dibromoethane	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.05	0.01	ppb
Aldrin	9/5/2018	Not Detected	1	0.1	ppb
Chlordane	9/5/2018	Not Detected	2	0.1	ppb
Dieldrin	9/5/2018	Not Detected	1	0.1	ppb
Endrin	9/5/2018	Not Detected	2	0.01	ppb
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	9/5/2018	Not Detected	-	0.02	ppb
Heptachlor	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.4	0.04	ppb
Heptachlor Epoxide	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.2	0.02	ppb
Hexachlorobenzene	9/5/2018	Not Detected	1	0.1	ppb
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	9/5/2018	Not Detected	50	0.1	ppb
Methoxychlor	9/5/2018	Not Detected	40	0.1	ppb
Total PCB	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.5	0.26	ppb
Toxaphene	9/5/2018	Not Detected	3	0.1	ppb
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	9/5/2018	Not Detected	50	0.1	ppb
2,4-D	9/5/2018	Not Detected	10	0.1	ppb
Dalapon	9/5/2018	Not Detected	200	1	ppb
Dinoseb	9/5/2018	Not Detected	7	0.1	ppb
Pentachlorophenol	9/5/2018	Not Detected	1	0.04	ppb
Picloram	9/5/2018	Not Detected	500	0.1	ppb
4,4'-DDT	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.05	0.1	ppb
Alachlor	9/5/2018	Not Detected	2	0.1	ppb
Atrazine	9/5/2018	Not Detected	3	0.1	ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene	9/5/2018	Not Detected	0.2	0.02	ppb
bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	9/5/2018	Not Detected	400	0.6	ppb
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	9/5/2018	Not Detected	6	0.6	ppb
Simazine	9/5/2018	Not Detected	4	0.07	ppb
Aldicarb	9/5/2018	Not Detected	2	-	ppb
Aldicarb sulfone	9/5/2018	Not Detected	2	-	ppb
Aldicarb sulfoxide	9/5/2018	Not Detected	4	-	ppb
Carbofuran	9/5/2018	Not Detected	40	-	ppb
Oxamyl	9/5/2018	Not Detected	200	-	ppb
Endothall	10/19/2018	Not Detected	100	9	ppb
Diquat	9/5/2018	Not Detected	-	0.4	ppb
Glyphosate	9/5/2018	Not Detected	-	6	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 Contaminant 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
1957 N. LaFox
South Elgin, IL 60177