

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

LOCKPORT

IL1970500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

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 LOCKPORT is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Scott Green

Phone 815-838-0549 ext 2307

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
WELL 10 (01467)	151ST WELL GW	_____	3100FT S OF 146TH WELL
WELL 11 (01466)	GW	_____	EAST END OF 146TH PLACE
WELL 12 (01736)	GW	_____	1/2 MI W OF CEDAR RD & 1/4 MI S OF 167TH
WELL 13 (01866)	GW	_____	<u>Cedar &amp; Division</u> _____
WELL 14 (02074)	GW	_____	<u>_16481 Gougar Rd</u> _____
WELL 6 (00927)	GW	_____	17250 COUGAR RD NORTH OF BRUCE 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 City Hall or call our water operator at 815-838-0549 ext 2307. 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: LOCKPORT The Illinois EPA does not consider the city's source water 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. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the 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 that 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 a 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 minimize the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

**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.

<u>Lead and Copper</u>	<u>Date Sampled</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Action Level (AL)</u>	<u>90th Percentile</u>	<u># Sites Over AL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.415	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	7.21	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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.

## Water Quality Test Results

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**

<u>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Chlorine	12/31/2020	0.7	0.6 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	6	4.61 - 6.41	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	24	16.2 - 23.98	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Barium	2020	0.0347	0.0347 - 0.0347	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.64	0.64 - 0.64	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	1	0 - 0.95	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	0.02	0 - 0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2020	46.2	46.2 - 46.2			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	1.09	0.242 - 1.09	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	5.86	0.712 - 5.86	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

# LOCKPORT

**Mayor**  
Steven Streit

**City Clerk**  
Kathleen Gentile

**Administrator**  
Ben Benson



**Alderman**  
Larry Schreiber - 1st Ward  
Renee Saban - 1st Ward  
Christina Bergbower - 2nd Ward  
JR Gillogly - 2nd Ward  
Mark Lobes - 3rd Ward  
Darren Deskin - 3rd Ward  
Joanne Bartelsen - 4th Ward  
Catherine Perretta - 4th Ward

*City of Historic Pride*

17112 S. Prime Blvd. ♦ Lockport, IL 60441-3497

The City of Lockport is working closely with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) as they conduct their statewide initiative to test drinking water from all schools using well water and community water supplies. The test is looking for a group of manmade chemicals called Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). IEPA is taking this precautionary step of testing these drinking water sources to determine if public health actions are needed.

It is not uncommon to find low levels of PFAS in drinking water supplies, as PFAS can be found in fire-fighting foams, stain repellants, nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, food wrappers, and many other household products. They do not break down in the environment and move easily into water.

IEPA has identified PFAS compounds from Lockport IL1970500, however, the detected levels are well below the state of Illinois Health Guidance values.

Illinois EPA has developed health-based Guidance levels for the small number of PFAS compounds for which there is appropriate information to do so. There is not enough information available to develop health-based guidance levels for most PFAS compounds. Guidance levels are intended to be protective to all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. It is important to understand that Guidance Levels are not regulator limits for drinking water. Rather, the Guidance Levels are benchmarks against which sampling results are compared to determine if additional investigation or other response action is necessary. Illinois EPA testing has determined that three PFAS compounds were detected in our system at values well below the health based Guidance Levels as show in the table below.

PFAS Analyte	IEPA Guidance Level	Lockport Sample Results
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	140000 ng/L	2.4 ng/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L	5.4 ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	560000 ng/L	2.2 ng/L

The City of Lockport is committed to keep our community updated with PFAS test results as soon as they are available.

To learn more about PFAS, you may visit these websites:

- State of Illinois PFAS website serving as the main resource for public information on PFAS contamination in Illinois [www.epa.pfas@illinois.gov](http://www.epa.pfas@illinois.gov)
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ASTDR) website including health information, exposure, and links to additional resources [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas)
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) website including basic information, U.S. EPA actions, and links to informational resources [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas)

**Appendix A**

<b>TP12 – Sampled 11/04/2020</b>		
<b>PFAS Analyte (Acronym)</b>	<b>Draft Guidance Level</b>	<b>Sample Results</b>
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	140,000 ng/L (0.14 mg/L)	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L (0.00014 mg/L)	4.2 ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	21 ng/L (0.000021 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	14 ng/L (0.000014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2 ng/L (0.000002 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	560,000 ng/L (0.56 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	560 ng/L (0.00056 mg/L)	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND

<sup>a</sup> No toxicity criteria available

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) = 2.0 ng/L

ND = Not Detected

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L) = Part per Trillion (ppt)

<b>TP12 – Sampled 12/07/2020</b>		
<b>PFAS Analyte (Acronym)</b>	<b>Draft Guidance Level</b>	<b>Sample Results</b>
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	140,000 ng/L (0.14 mg/L)	2.4 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L (0.00014 mg/L)	5.4 ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	21 ng/L (0.000021 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	14 ng/L (0.000014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2 ng/L (0.000002 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	560,000 ng/L (0.56 mg/L)	2.2 ng/L
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND

11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	560 ng/L (0.00056 mg/L)	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	----- <sup>a</sup>	ND

<sup>a</sup> No toxicity criteria available

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) = 2.0 ng/L

ND = Not Detected

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L) = Part per Trillion (ppt)