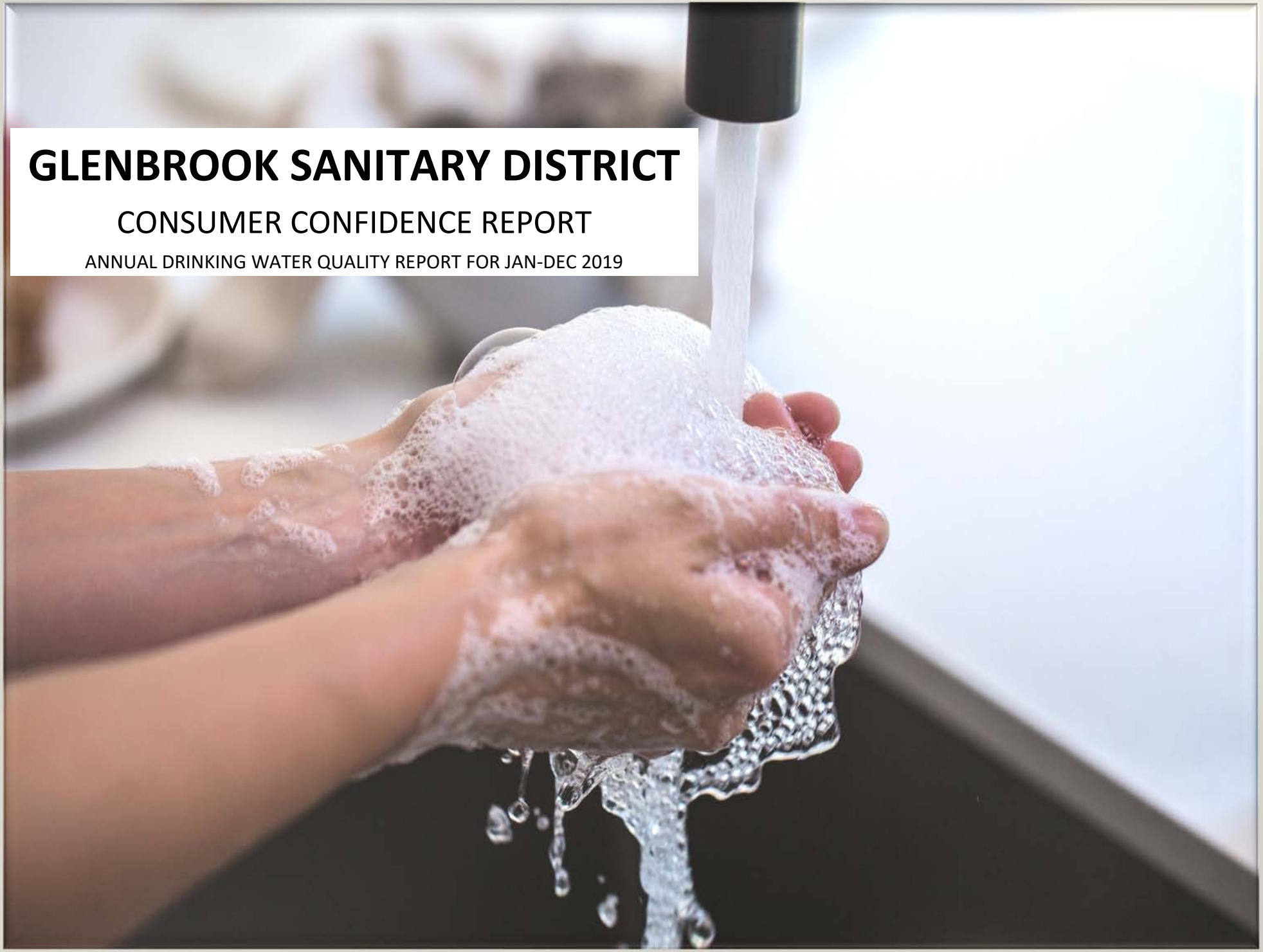
GLENBROOK SANITARY DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JAN-DEC 2019



Glenbrook Countryside Residents:

We are excited to announce the launch of our newly designed website. Visit us at www.gsd.illinois.gov. After several months of hard work and dedication, we are delighted to officially announce the launch on April 15, 2020. We wanted to make the website easy to navigate, user-friendly and offer a method to pay your water/sewer bill on-line. Please visit our new website and let us know what you think at info@gsd.illinois.gov.

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Little leaks add up in a hurry. A faucet drip or invisible toilet leak that totals only **two tablespoons a minute** comes to 15 gallons a day (2 cubic feet). That's 105 gallons (14 cubic feet) a week, and so on…

Is it possible your toilet has a secret leak? You can test it by putting 10 drops of food coloring in the tank. Don't flush for 15 minutes. If the colored water shows up in the bowl, the tank is leaking.

If you have an automatic sprinkler system, check the heads periodically for leaks.

To check for leaks, read your water meter and record the number. **Without** using any water, check your meter again some time later (at **least** 20-30 minutes). If the number has changed, you have a leak.

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Water/sewer bills are sent out monthly to commercial customers and quarterly to residential customers, at the end of **January, April, July, and October**. If you do not receive your bill by the end of the first week of the following month, please phone the District at 847-604-8280 for a duplicate copy.

Countryside residents are currently billed for their water and sewer usage at the following rates:

- Water: $0.00563 per gallon
  - A minimum usage of 13,000 gallons for $73.22
- Sewer: $0.0014 per gallon
  - A minimum usage of 13,000 gallons for $18.20

If you suspect there is a leak in your home, please phone your plumber. Glenbrook Sanitary District is **not** responsible for leaks inside your property lines.

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Sprinkler systems at your residence or place of business are to be INSPECTED ANNUALLY per Ordinance no. 85, dated February 2, 1995, by an authorized plumber for proper cross connection control. Copies of the inspection report are to be sent to the District to keep on file. Non-compliance of this ordinance could cause your water to be disconnected from the water system. Please mail to Glenbrook Sanitary District, 920 W. North Shore Drive, Lake Bluff, IL 60044, or e-mail to Cheryl Thompson, cjthompson@jacoengineers.com .

GLENBROOK SANITARY DISTRICT, IL 0315310

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GLENBROOK Sanitary District water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GLENBROOK Sanitary District is Purchased Surface Water.

We also provide you with additional information provided from the City of Highland Park. Glenbrook Sanitary District purchases its water from the City of Highland Park through a feeder main along the north side of Lake Cook Road.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Cheryl J. Thompson at James Anderson Company, Phone: (847) 295-3322, regarding information pertaining to Glenbrook Sanitary District
or
Don Jensen at the City of Highland Park, Phone: (847) 433-4355, regarding information pertaining to Highland Park

Este informe contiene información importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Этот доклад содержит важную информацию о воде, вы пить. Перевести его или поговорить с кем-то, кто хорошо понимает.

このレポートには、あなたが飲む水についての重要な情報が含まれます。それを翻訳またはそれをよく理解して誰かに話します。

Glenbrook Sanitary District can be contacted between the hours of 8 am through 5 pm, Monday through Friday, at 847-604-8280.

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 call our water operator at 847-295-3322. 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.

Susceptibility 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 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. Hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Highland Park's primary intake (IEPA# 00110) is located far enough offshore (5,150ft.) that the shoreline impacts are not considered a factor on water quality. The secondary intakes (IEPA# 01481 and IEPA# 01482), located 1,250 feet and 2,230 feet respectively, are close enough to the shore and may be influenced by potential sources including Central Park. The secondary are used infrequently to augment the capacity of the primary intake or during maintenance or inspection of the primary intake. The combination of the land use, potential sources and the proximity of storm sewer outfalls adds to the susceptibility of these two intakes. In addition, the Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intakes with no protection only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 EPA's 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 associates with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials is 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 -	Feeder Main North of Lake Cook Road	SW (source water)	active	north side of road, east of the river

Monitoring results

Glenbrook Sanitary District purchases water from the City of Highland Park. Water monitoring is done throughout the year to ensure that the water you receive meets or exceeds all the standards set by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. In addition to your District's results, we provide you with the results of the monitoring done by the City of Highland Park. We are pleased to forward the results from this water monitoring to you.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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. I f 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 ca take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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.

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.

Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A unit measuring the lack of clarity of water, used by water and sewage treatment plants, in marine studies, etc.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Glenbrook Sanitary District, IL0315310

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.077	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2018	0	15	1.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2019	1.4	1.3-1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	9	9.46-9.46	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	51	51-51	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Violation Summary Table

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2019.

HIGHLAND PARK, IL0970500

The source water assessment for Highland Park's supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Highland Park City Hall or call our water operator at (847) 433-4355. 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. **For more information regarding this portion of this report contact the Superintendent for Highland Park Water Treatment Facility, Mr. Donald Jensen, Phone: 847-433-4355**

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE 1 (01481)	LAKE MICHIGAN WATER	SW (source water)	active	1250 ft east of plant
INTAKE 2 (01482)	LAKE MICHIGAN WATER	SW (source water)	active	1230 ft east of plant
INTAKE 5 (00110)	LAKE MICHIGAN WATER	SW (source water)	active	5150 ft east of plant

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Running Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2019	1.6	1.3 -1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	19	11.13-26.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	37	17.9-52	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Barium	2019	0.019	0.019-0.019	2.0	2.0	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2019	0.7	0.707-0.707	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2019	0.33	0.33-0.33	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2019	12.0	12.0-12.0	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.062 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Violation
Chloride	2018	16	16 - 16	ppm	N
Calcium	2018	32	32 - 32	ppm	N
Magnesium	2018	11	11 -11	ppm	N
Sulfate	2018	23	23 - 23	ppm	N
Hardness, Total (as CaCo3)	2018	130	130 - 130	ppm	N
Alkalinity, Total	2018	110	110 - 110	ppm	N
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2018	150	150 - 150	ppm	N