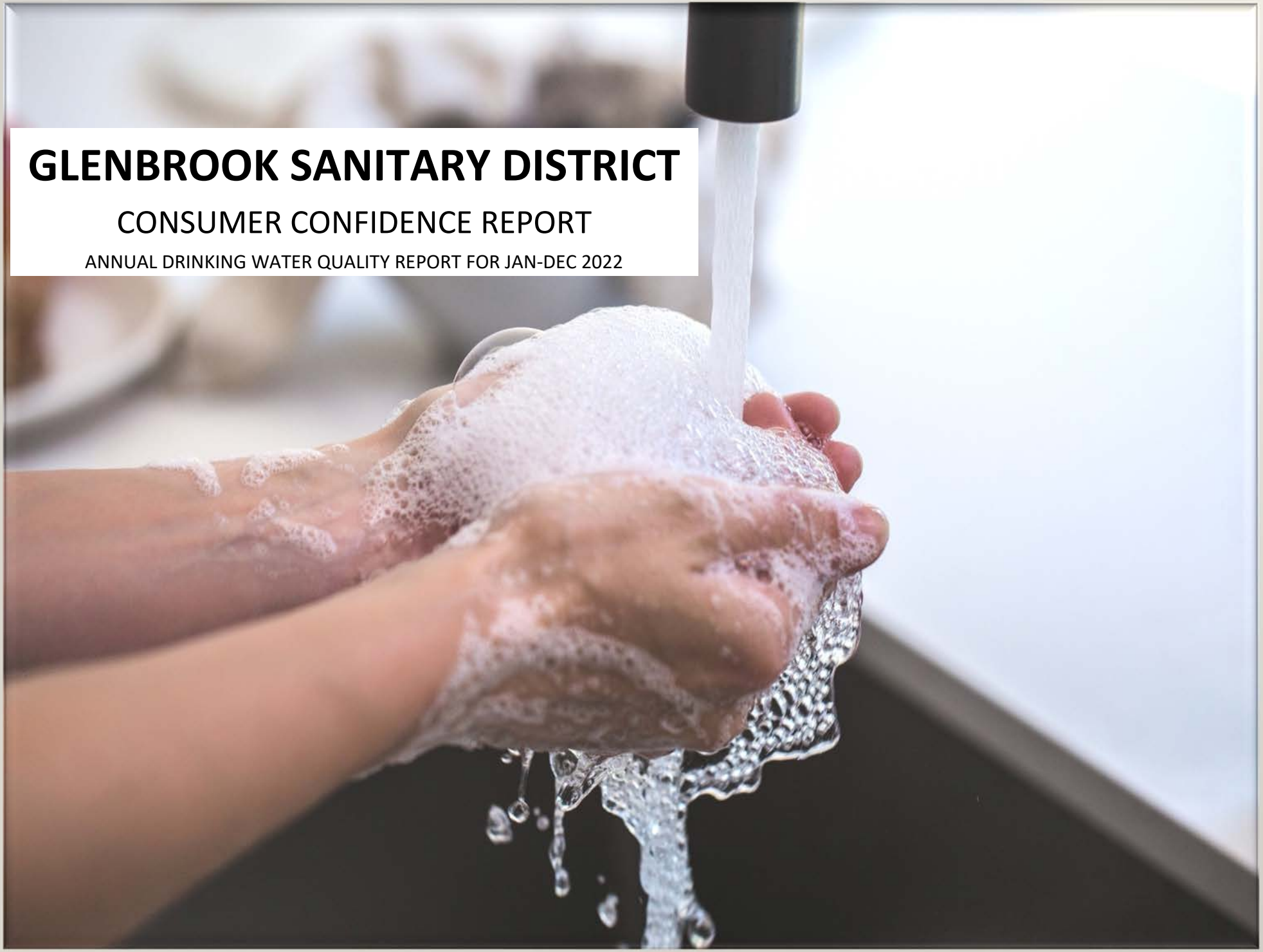
GLENBROOK SANITARY DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JAN-DEC 2022



Glenbrook Countryside Residents:

Visit us at www.gsd.illinois.gov for more information about the district. On our website, you can check out everything you need to know about our district including billing/payment information, meeting agendas, permit information for new construction, and Freedom of Information requests. Visit our website to explore and know what's happening in your district.

- 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. That's 105 gallons 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.

Water/sewer bills are sent out monthly to residential and commercial customers. If you do not receive your bill by the end of the first week of the 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:
  - **$3.562/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for admin. expenses
  - **$2.019**/ per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for capital cost
  - **$5.007**/ per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for water purchase
- Sewer: $0.0014 per gallon
  - **$1.02/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for admin. expenses
  - **$1.46/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for capital cost
- Surcharge:
  - **$3.00** for the handling and processing of monthly billing by the District.
  - If the Customer elects to utilize the District's electronic billing process, the surcharge would be removed

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.

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 Gewalt Hamilton Associates, 625 Forest Edge Drive, Vernon Hills, IL 60061, or e-mail to Jean Scher, jscher@gha-engineers.com.

GLENBROOK SANITARY DISTRICT, IL 0315310

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

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:

- **Jean Scher at Gewalt Hamilton Associates, Phone: (847) 363-3636, 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 by calling 847-604-8280 or by email at info@gsd.illinois.gov.

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 847-363-3636. 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 is 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 associated 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 Rd	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	9/20/2021	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/20/2021	0	15	3.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Glenbrook Sanitary District, IL0315310

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	12/31/2022	1.3	0.74-1.49	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	15	9.06-18.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	34	19.19-40	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 2022 for Glenbrook Sanitary District IL0315310.

Highland Park, IL0970500

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorines	12/31/2022	1.6	1.4-2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	18	7.52-19.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	39	16.91-51.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.019	0.019 - 0.019	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal

								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.7	0.708 - 0.708	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]	2022	0.38	0.38 - 0.38	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2022	13	13 - 13			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Highland Park, IL0970500

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.166 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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Consumer Confidence Report

Highland Park
IL0970500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

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.

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

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Name Donald Jensen
Phone (847) 433-4355

We want our valued customers to be informed of their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

Sources 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 from human activity.

The source of drinking water used by Highland Park is Surface Water.

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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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 (800)426-4791.

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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Intake 1 (01481)	Lake Michigan Water	Surface Water	Active	1250 ft east of plant
Intake 2 (01482)	Lake Michigan Water	Surface Water	Active	2230 ft east of plant
Intake 5 (00110)	Lake Michigan Water	Surface Water	Active	5150 ft east of plant

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 stop by City Hall or call our water operator at (847)433-4355. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, including Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and Documentation/Recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, please visit the Illinois EPA website at https://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx

Source of Water: Surface Water

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 supplies 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 (5150 ft) that the shoreline impacts are not considered a factor on water quality. The secondary intakes (IEPA# 01481 and IEPA# 01482), located 1250 ft and 2230 ft offshore respectively, are close enough to the shore that they may be influenced by potential sources including Central Park. The secondary intakes 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 pollution sources, and the proximity of storm sewer outfalls adds to the susceptibility of these two intakes.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measurements, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level or AL:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.
Action Level Goal or 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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on the running annual average of monthly samples.
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 drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the 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
NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of the turbidity of a fluid)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT:	For some contaminants, a TT is established rather than a MCL. TT is a required process intended to reduce or control the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the tables below along with the date that the detection occurred.

Lead and Copper

Analyte	Date of Sample	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2020	0	0.015	0.006	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Highland Park 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.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Analyte	Date of Sample	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	1.55	0.50 - 2.13	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	18	7.51 - 19.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	39	16.91 - 51.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected (continued)

Inorganic Contaminants

Analyte	Date of Sample	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.019	0.019 - 0.019	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2022	20	20 - 20	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; Runoff from road salts. This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the State has set a secondary MCL of 250ppm.
Fluoride	2022	0.708	0.708 - 0.708	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.38	0.38 - 0.38	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	2022	23	23 - 23	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal factories. This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the State has set a secondary MCL of 250 ppm.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.166 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	95% of samples below 0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor turbidity 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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2022 Non-Regulated Contaminants Detected

The contaminants below are not currently regulated in drinking water by the USEPA or the Illinois EPA.

Inorganic Contaminants

Analyte	Date of Sample	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Alkalinity	2022	98	98 - 98	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2022	35	35 - 35	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent	2022	0.00017	0.00017	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; Discharge of dye and paint pigments, wood preservatives, and chrome plating wastes
Copper	2021	0.0048	0.0048 - 0.0048	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	2022	140	140 - 140	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	2022	13	13 - 13	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2022	13	13 - 13	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	170	170 - 170	NA	NA	ppm	N	Comprised of inorganic salts, dissolved organic matter, chemicals used in the water treatment process, and the piping or hardware used to distribute the water

Violation Summary Table

Highland Park had no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022.