



Illinois
Environmental Protection Agency

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System: **IL0312520, POSEN**
 Method of Delivery Waiver Status: **Approved**
 CCR Delivery Requirement(s): **Method B or Method A (See Attachment)**
 Connected System Requirement(s): **Must Include Source System's Detect Result Table in CCR**

This form is required to be submitted as a means to certify that your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) met all state and federal requirements. The owner, administrative contact, or responsible operator in charge must sign this certificate of acceptance acknowledging compliance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found in Part 611 SubPart U: Consumer Confidence Reports.

Detailed CCR instructions and regulation requirements are listed in Chapter 2 of the **Sample Collectors Handbook (SCH)**. Also included in the handbook, is a check list that can be used to verify prior to issuing the CCR that all required elements have been included. It is recommended that you review this chapter and check list prior to issuing your CCR. The SCH can be viewed and/or downloaded at the following Internet web address: <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/compliance-enforcement/drinking-water/Pages/sample-collectors-handbook.aspx>

Please complete the delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued CCR and the URL Notification if applicable, **by July 10th** to the Illinois EPA, CCR Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. Questions call 217-785-0561.

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY (SCH Reference Page 17 - 19)

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.

METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY (use for Electronic CCR or paper copy CCR delivered to all customers)	
<i>DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED</i>	
Our CCR or electronic CCR URL notification was mailed on _____ (enter delivery date)	
Depending on your method of CCR Delivery, you MUST complete at least ONE of the following methods. Please check all items that apply.	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/> CCR was distributed by mail or hand delivered (enter delivery date above)
2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL) (<i>Submit a copy of the URL notification, i.e. water bill, newsletter, etc.</i>) (enter delivery date above)
3.	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail – direct URL to CCR (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)
4.	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
CWS serving => 100,000, Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address: _____	
METHOD "B" DELIVERY (published in local newspaper; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)	
Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE	
Newspaper 1:	Published On:
_____	_____
Newspaper 2:	Published On:
_____	_____

METHOD "C" DELIVERY (CCR availability notice only; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.

The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ (enter date)

Insert method here (i.e., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) _____

GOOD FAITH EFFORT: at a minimum, one good faith effort must be used to reach non-bill paying consumers

Check all that apply:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site www. _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach list of zip codes)
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	<input type="checkbox"/> Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivered to community organizations (attach a list)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Copy available at Village Hall in Spanish</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)	

Signature of Official Custodian (OC), Administrative Contact (AC), or Responsible Operator in Charge (DO)

The Certification Form signature must match one of the above contacts that are on file at the Agency, if you are not listed as the OC, AC, or DO for your water system, you do not have the authority to sign this document.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I Frank Podbielniak (print name), hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD A (enter method of delivery A, B, or C) DELIVERY. If delivery was made using the Electronic CCR method, the CCR was made available to customers requesting a paper copy of the CCR.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature] Date: 5/24/2021
 Title: President Telephone No.: (708) 516-8904

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.
 IL532-2984
 PWS 294 (2/2020)

Village of Posen Water Supply System

Consumer Confidence Report 2021

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

About this Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Posen water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact: Tom Nagel, Village of Posen water Operator.

If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings which are held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at the Village Hall, 2440 W. Walter Zimny Dr., Posen, IL – Committee Meeting at 6:30 p.m. and Village Board Meeting at 7:00 p.m.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The source of drinking water for the Village of Posen is Lake Michigan. The Village of Posen purchases water from the City of Harvey and the City of Chicago. The City of Chicago takes water from Lake Michigan and transfers it to two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Both Plants have two intakes that draw water from the Lake: one approximately 2 miles offshore, and one "shore" intake. The offshore intakes are between 32-37 feet in depth while the shore intakes are between 13-19 feet in depth. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01 Pumping Station	FF IL0311110 TP01: LAKE SW	Active	14900 Rockwell

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Consumer 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 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 person 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>.

Village of Posen 2020 Water Quality Data 2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Definitions for Test Results

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.

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 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.

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.

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2016.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

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

ND: Contaminant Not Detected at or above the reporting or testing limit.

N/A: Not Applicable

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

- 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 are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Village of Posen 2020 Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Chlorine	2020	1	0.6 – 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	21	11.2 – 22.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	35	19.97 – 51.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
Lead	2020	0	15	11.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions and we completed zero of these actions due to the fact that both the upstream and downstream resampling results were negative.

2020 Violation Summary Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2020	02/02/2021	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Violation corrected on 2/2/2021 with the mailing of results to sample collection sites.

**DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
2020 Water Quality Data
0316000 Chicago**

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data			(Lowest Monthly %)			
TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)	100%	100% - 100%		
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.16	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0201	0.0198 - 0.0201		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.42	0.35 - 0.42		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.42	0.35 - 0.42		
Total Organic Carbon						
TOC (total organic carbon) The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.5 - 27.8		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	N/A	N/A	9.55	8.73 - 9.55		
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		2/4/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1		2/4/2020

Units of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
 ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
 NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
 % ≤ 0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
 pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Unregulated Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Fluoride: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

Sodium: There is not state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

Source Water Location

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and Suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and Suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply.

Susceptibility to Contamination

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 other than dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment of all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls, and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on our community water supply's source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-742-2406 or by going online at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

In compliance with UCMR4, samples were collected at Chicago Water System's entry points to the distribution system (EPTDS), also known as finished water, and analyzed for all contaminant groups except for Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), which were sampled from the distribution system. All the contaminant groups tested in finished water were below the minimum reporting levels specified in the test method under UCMR 4. Samples for HAA indicators (Total Organic Carbon and Bromide) were collected at two source water influent points for the system. For Bromide, test results ranged from 28.2 to 35.3 ppb, and for TOC, test results ranged from 1.79 to 1.80 ppm.

Illinois EPA's Sampling of PER- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The Illinois EPA collected finished water samples from Chicago's Water System on 10/29/2020 and analyzed the samples for a total of 18 PFAS contaminants. In its notification to Chicago, the Illinois EPA stated that these contaminants were not present in Chicago's drinking water at concentrations greater than or equal to the minimum reporting levels.

2020 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago monitors for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in September 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective removal of Cryptosporidium and Giardia from the source water. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of such organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. In 2020, the City of Chicago has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Chromium-6 sampling data are posted at:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emerigincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact
Andrea Cheng, Acting Commissioner
At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea Cheng