



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BEACH PARK

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the BEACH PARK water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by BEACH PARK is Purchase Water.

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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 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).

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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 a 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, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Waukegan's 6,200-foot intake has a low sensitivity and therefore has greater protection from shoreline contaminants due to mixing and dilution. The 2,960-foot intake is moderately sensitive to potential pollution, and although there are no potential sources within Waukegan's critical assessment zone, there are several immediately adjacent to the CAZ with a great deal more in Waukegan's local source water area. Shoreline sources in the vicinity of this intake are perceived as a potential threat to Waukegan's water quality. The combination of the land use, zoning, Waukegan Harbor, Waukegan River and NSSD treatment plant add to the susceptibility of this intake. However, it should be stressed that treatment employed by Waukegan is protective of their consumers, as noted by the facility's recent finished water history. The best way to ensure a safe source of drinking water for a water supply is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of watershed protection activities in this document are aimed at this purpose. Citizens must be aware that activities around the house may have a negative impact their source water. The main efforts of the immediate community should be an awareness of storm water drains and the direct link to the Lake within the identified Lake Michigan watershed. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling

along with an educational component that relates the proper storage, disposal and use of potential contaminants is necessary to keep the Lake a safe reliable source of drinking water. The City of Waukegan is in the process of rezoning the lakefront area, which will potentially decrease the amount of industrial zoning and add more recreational areas in the immediate SWA. Finally, Lake Michigan, as well as all the Great Lakes, has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announced at a 2003 Earth Day lakefront ceremony that a Waukegan, Ill. revitalization project had been selected as an "Environmental Justice" demonstration project. The Waukegan Cleanup and Revitalization project is one of 15 projects selected nationwide for the program. Selection for this project officially designates Waukegan as an environmental justice community. Project partners are the United Latino Coalition of Lake County, the City of Waukegan, the Waukegan Harbor Citizens Advisory Group, EPA and the Corps of Engineers.

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

IL0970190

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2007

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.79 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

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 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: 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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/2/2007	10.7	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/2/2007	46.3	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

BEACH PARK NO.2

IL0971220

Water Quality Test Results

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/2/2007	13.2	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/2/2007	23.3	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

CITY OF WAUKEGAN

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2005

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	15 ppb	6 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.12 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

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 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: 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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Chloramines	12/31/2007	1	0.9 - 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Edit
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	10/8/2007	21.3	10.8 - 21.3	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	10/8/2007	33.4	20.7 - 33.4	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant							
Arsenic	1/8/2007	0.6	Not Applicable	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes				Edit			
Barium	1/8/2007	0.018	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits				Edit			
Fluoride	1/8/2007	0.99	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge				Edit			
Nitrate-Nitrite	4/9/2007	0.44	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits				Edit			
Nitrate (As N)	4/9/2007	0.44	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits				Edit			
State 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.							1/8/2007	6.8	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.3 NTU	100	No	Soil Runoff
			Edit
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
1 NTU	0.14	No	Soil Runoff
			Edit

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 by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.