Mr. Joseph Shirley
Operations Manager
O'Hare Terminal 5
10000 West O'Hare Dr.
Chicago, IL 60666

February 8, 2024

Subject: T2 Airfield Potable Water Biological & Water Screening Results

Dear Mr. Shirley,

Recently, two (2) potable waters were sampled to test for microbiological levels and general water screening chemistry. Potable water piping & equipment can harbor microbiology of public health concern. To address these concerns, the EPA has created the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which are attached for your reference. Additionally, there are standards for controlling Legionellosis written by multiple industry organizations and there are OSHA regulations regarding the presence of *Legionella* bacteria; including action levels and appropriate responses for bacteria counts at or above 10 CFU/ml and EPA's MCL goal of zero.

The test results performed on the potable water samples collected are attached for your review, which include the following list.

- WATER SCREENING ANALYSES – 40+ Properties, Cations, Anions
- (including Turbidity & Conductivity)
- FREE CHLORINE ANALYSES
- *LEGIONELLA* BACTERIA ANALYSES
- HETEROTROPHIC AEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT at 72 F (22C)
- HETEROTROPHIC AEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT at 99 F (37C)
- HETEROTROPHIC ANAEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT
- PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA ANALYSES
- COLIFORMS (TOTAL COLIFORMS) ANALYSES
- ESCHERICHIA COLI (E COLI) ANALYSES
- ENTEROCOCCI (FEACAL STREPTOCOCCI) ANALYSES

Please review the test result reports that are attached and compare them to your requirements.

These parameters below form the basis of some of your requirements, based on IATA-mandated parameters, OSHA & EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations…

PARAMETERS	LINE# ON REPORT	LIMITS
pH	11	6.5 to 9.5
Barium	19	< 2 ppm
Chromium	21	< 0.1 ppm
Copper	22	< 1.3 ppm
Lead	24	< 0.015 ppm
Fluoride	40	< 4 ppm
Nitrate as N	44	< 10 ppm
Nitrite as N	45	< 1 ppm
Heterotrophic Aerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count At 72 F (22c)	72	< 500 CFU/mL
Heterotrophic Aerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count At 99 F (37c)	73	< 100 CFU/mL IATA; < 500 CFU / mL EPA
Heterotrophic Anaerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count	74	< 500 CFU/mL
Coliforms (Total Coliforms)	80	<5% of samples/One sample Max.
Escherichia Coli (E Coli)	82	< 1 CFU/mL
Enterococci (Feacal Streptococci)	83	< 1 CFU/mL
Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	84	< 100 CFU/mL
Turbidity	88	< 1 NTU
Free Chlorine as CL_2	94	0.3 to 0.8 ppm; 4ppm Max.
Legionella Bacteria	-	< 10 CFU/mL OSHA; No limit EPA; Zero Public Health Goal EPA

RESULTS

Based on the Regulations & Guidelines, the water levels tested are all within limits or under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). These systems are considered to have effective water system conditions and maintenance.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

HOH WATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Paul A. Boblak

Paul A. Boblak,
Lead Water Quality Engineer, CWT

WATER TECHNOLOGY

DATE: February 6, 2024

TO: Paul Boblak

FROM: Andrew Adamsky

SUBJECT: CATCO
O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 2
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL
Analysis of domestic waters.

Dear Paul:

Attached you will find our laboratory analysis reports pertaining to the above referenced sample(s), our laboratory number 59122.

I hope this information satisfies your requirements. If any further work or discussion is needed, please get back to me.

Very truly yours,

Andrew Adamsky

Enclosure

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 2
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59122
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				G2		E15							
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0							
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	106		127							
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
Water	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		0		0							
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		211		211							
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	93		91							
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	53		52							
Prope	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	147		143							
	11.	pH		7.7		7.7							
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	319		319							
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.0		0.5						
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
rties	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.02		0.02							
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02							
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.4		36.5							
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00							
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.01							
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.01		0.00							
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.000							
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00							
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.9		12.6							
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00							
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00							
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.66		1.62							
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00							
Cation	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.72		9.70							
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13							
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.21		0.00							
s	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.240*		*3.169*							
	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.15		0.04							
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00							
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.3		17.4							
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00							
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.68		0.70							
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.04		0.02							
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.06		0.00							
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00							
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.02		1.10							
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00							
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00							
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	1.59		0.44							
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.39		0.40							
Anio	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00							
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00							
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	26.7		27.1							
n	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.31		9.01							
s	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.302*		*3.729*							
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.02		0.02							
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.19		2.15							
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Customer No.:	1005393
Regarding: CATCO	Report No.: 59122
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 2	Report Date: 2/6/24
10000 W O'Hare Ave.	Login Date: 1/30/24
Chicago, IL	Sample Date: 1/29/24

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

				G2		E15									
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1							
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		4							
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND							
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1							
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1							
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1							
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		<1							
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.16		0.32							
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	0.50		0.40							
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Acrylamide	TT[4]	Nervous system or blood problems; increased risk of cancer	Added to water during sewage/ wastewater treatment	zero
Alachlor	0.002	Eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems; anemia; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	zero
Alpha/photon emitters	15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	zero
Antimony	0.006	Increase in blood cholesterol; decrease in blood sugar	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	0.006
Arsenic	0.010	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	0
Asbestos (fibers >10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per Liter (MFL)	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits	7 MFL
Atrazine	0.003	Cardiovascular system or reproductive problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.003
Barium	2	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2
Benzene	0.005	Anemia; decrease in blood platelets; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	zero
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	zero
Beryllium	0.004	Intestinal lesions	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	0.004
Beta photon emitters	4 millirems per year	Increased risk of cancer	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation	zero
Bromate	0.010	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	zero
Cadmium	0.005	Kidney damage	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	0.005
Carbofuran	0.04	Problems with blood, nervous system, or reproductive system	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	0.04

LEGEND

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	**zero**
Chloramines (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort; anemia	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=4[1]**
Chlordane	0.002	Liver or nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	**zero**
Chlorine (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=4[1]**
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO_2)	MRDL=0.8[1]	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=0.8[1]**
Chlorite	1.0	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**0.8**
Chlorobenzene	0.1	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	**0.1**
Chromium (total)	0.1	Allergic dermatitis	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	**0.1**
Copper	TT[5]; Action Level=1.3	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**1.3**
Cryptosporidium	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2	Nerve damage or thyroid problems	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	**0.2**
2,4-D	0.07	Kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	**0.07**
Dalapon	0.2	Minor kidney changes	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	**0.2**
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	**zero**
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.6**
p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	Anemia; liver, kidney, or spleen damage; changes in blood	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.075**
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.007**
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.07**
trans-1,2, Dichloroethylene	0.1	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.1**
Dichloromethane	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	Weight loss, liver problems, or possible reproductive difficulties	Discharge from chemical factories	**0.4**
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	Reproductive difficulties; liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	**zero**
Dinoseb	0.007	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	**0.007**
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.00000003	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	**zero**
Diquat	0.02	Cataracts	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.02**
Endothall	0.1	Stomach and intestinal problems	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.1**
Endrin	0.002	Liver problems	Residue of banned insecticide	**0.002**
Epichlorohydrin	TT[4]	Increased cancer risk; stomach problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	**zero**
Ethylbenzene	0.7	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from petroleum refineries	**0.7**
Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	Problems with liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from petroleum refineries	**zero**
Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	MCL[6]	Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes may cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero[6]**

LEGEND

DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Fluoride	4.0	Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	**4.0**
Giardia lamblia	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Glyphosate	0.7	Kidney problems; reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.7**
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	0.060	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**n/a[9]**
Heptachlor	0.0004	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	**zero**
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Breakdown of heptachlor	**zero**
Heterotrophic plate count (HPC)	TT[7]	HPC has no health effects; it is an analytic method used to measure the variety of bacteria that are common in water. The lower the concentration of bacteria in drinking water, the better maintained the water system is.	HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment	**n/a**
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	**zero**
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	0.05	Kidney or stomach problems	Discharge from chemical factories	**0.05**
Lead	TT[5]; Action Level=0.015	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**zero**
Legionella	TT[7]	Legionnaire's Disease, a type of pneumonia	Found naturally in water; multiplies in heating systems	**zero**
Lindane	0.0002	Liver or kidney problems	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens	**0.0002**
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	Kidney damage	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands	**0.002**
Methoxychlor	0.04	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock	**0.04**
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	**10**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	1
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	Slight nervous system effects	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; increased cancer risk	Discharge from wood-preserving factories	zero
Picloram	0.5	Liver problems	Herbicide runoff	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	Skin changes; thymus gland problems; immune deficiencies; reproductive or nervous system difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	zero
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	5 pCi/L	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits	zero
Selenium	0.05	Hair or fingernail loss; numbness in fingers or toes; circulatory problems	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	0.05
Simazine	0.004	Problems with blood	Herbicide runoff	0.004
Styrene	0.1	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	zero
Thallium	0.002	Hair loss; changes in blood; kidney, intestine, or liver problems	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	0.0005
Toluene	1	Nervous system, kidney, or liver problems	Discharge from petroleum factories	1
Total Coliforms	5.0 percent[8]	Coliforms are bacteria that indicate that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. See fecal coliforms and *E. coli*	Naturally present in the environment	zero
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.080	Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	n/a[9]
Toxaphene	0.003	Kidney, liver, or thyroid problems; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	zero
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	Liver problems	Residue of banned herbicide	0.05
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	Changes in adrenal glands	Discharge from textile finishing factories	0.07

LEGEND

DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	Liver, nervous system, or circulatory problems	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	**0.2**
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	Liver, kidney, or immune system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.003**
Trichloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	**zero**
Turbidity	TT[7]	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	**n/a**
Uranium	30µg/L	Increased risk of cancer, kidney toxicity	Erosion of natural deposits	**zero**
Vinyl chloride	0.002	Increased risk of cancer	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories	**zero**
Viruses (enteric)	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Xylenes (total)	10	Nervous system damage	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	**10**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

NOTES

1 Definitions
- **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 and are non-enforceable public health goals.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 (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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2 Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise noted. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

3 Health effects are from long-term exposure unless specified as short-term exposure.

4 Each water system must certify annually, in writing, to the state (using third-party or manufacturers certification) that when it uses acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin to treat water, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified, as follows: Acrylamide = 0.05 percent dosed at 1 mg/L (or equivalent); Epichlorohydrin = 0.01 percent dosed at 20 mg/L (or equivalent).

5 Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1.3 mg/L, and for lead is 0.015 mg/L.

6 A routine sample that is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive triggers repeat samples--if any repeat sample is total coliform-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. A routine sample that is total coliform-positive and fecal coliform-negative or E. coli-negative triggers repeat samples--if any repeat sample is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. See also Total Coliforms.

7 EPA's surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water, and (2) filter their water or meet criteria for avoiding filtration so that the following contaminants are controlled at the following levels:
- ***Cryptosporidium*:** 99 percent removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to include Cryptosporidium in their existing watershed control provisions.
- **Giardia lamblia:** 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- **Viruses:** 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- ***Legionella*:** No limit, but EPA believes that if *Giardia* and viruses are removed/inactivated, according to the treatment techniques in the surface water treatment rule, *Legionella* will also be controlled.
- **Turbidity:** For systems that use conventional or direct filtration, at no time can turbidity (cloudiness of water) go higher than 1 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU), and samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the samples in any month. Systems that use filtration other than the conventional or direct filtration must follow state limits, which must include turbidity at no time exceeding 5 NTU.
- **HPC:** No more than 500 bacterial colonies per milliliter
- **Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** Surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water serving fewer than 10,000 people must comply with the applicable Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule provisions (e.g. turbidity standards, individual filter monitoring, *Cryptosporidium* removal requirements, updated watershed control requirements for unfiltered systems).
- **Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** This rule applies to all surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water. The rule targets additional *Cryptosporidium* treatment requirements for higher risk systems and includes provisions to reduce risks from uncovered finished water storages facilities and to ensure that the systems maintain microbial protection as they take steps to reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. (Monitoring start dates are staggered by system size. The largest systems (serving at least 100,000 people) will begin monitoring in October 2006 and the smallest systems (serving fewer than 10,000 people) will not begin monitoring until October 2008. After completing monitoring and determining their treatment bin, systems generally have three years to comply with any additional treatment requirements.)
- **Filter Backwash Recycling:** The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires systems that recycle to return specific recycle flows through all processes of the system's existing conventional or direct filtration system or at an alternate location approved by the state.

8 No more than 5.0 percent samples total coliform-positive in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.) Every sample that has total coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or E. coli. If two consecutive TC-positive samples, and one is also positive for E. coli or fecal coliforms, system has an acute MCL violation.

9 Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants:
- **Haloacetic acids:** dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L)
- **Trihalomethanes:** bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L)

NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, some states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

Contaminant	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
Chloride	250 mg/L
Color	15 (color units)
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Odor	3 threshold odor number
pH	6.5-8.5
Silver	0.10 mg/L
Sulfate	250 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER:

visit: **epa.gov/safewater**

call: **(800) 426-4791**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

To order additional posters or other ground water and drinking water publications, please contact the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at: **(800) 490-9198**, or email: **nscep@bps-lmit.com**.

Aerobiology Laboratory Associates, Incorporated
A Pace® Laboratory

Certificate of Analysis
AIHA LAP EMLAP# 232279

1431 Opus Place
Suite 220
Downers Grove , IL 60515
6304036822

HOH Water Technology, Inc. (IL)
500 South Vermont St.
Palatine IL , 60067
Attn: Paul Boblak
Project: **460545 / CATCo - OHare**
Condition of Sample(s) Upon Receipt: Acceptable

Date Collected: 1/29/2024
Date Received: 1/29/2024
Date Analyzed: 2/8/2024
Date Reported: 2/8/2024
Project ID: 24003152

Legionella Summary Sheet

Client Sample #	Sample Location	Volume (mL)	MRL (CFU/mL)	Results (CFU/mL)	Legionella Isolated
1: 1	Potable Airfield G - 2	250	0.4	NLI	
2: 2	Potable Airfield E - 15	250	0.4	NLI	

NLI = No Legionella Isolated

Sun Bun Bowling
Director of Quality Assurance

Suzanne Blevins
Laboratory Director

Legionella Facts

1. TESTING METHODOLOGY: Culture remains the recommended method for Legionella monitoring. Standardized culture procedures include ISO 11731:2017 *Detection and Enumeration of Legionella* and CDC: *Procedures for the Recovery of Legionella from the Environment*.Ref: BSR / ASHRAE Standard 188-2018
2. *Legionella* species recovered from culture method include *Legionella pneumophila and Legionella* species not pneumophila. All *Legionella pneumophila* isolates are run against Serogroup 1 reagent and Serogroup 2-14 reagent. *Legionella* species not pneumophila isolates are screened in *Legionella* species reagent. (This species reagent includes *micdadei, bozemanii, dumoffi, longbeachae, jordanis, gormanii,* and *anisa*)

Aerobiology Laboratory Associates, Incorporated
A Pace® Laboratory

Certificate of Analysis
AIHA LAP EMLAP# 232279

1431 Opus Place
Suite 220
Downers Grove , IL 60515
6304036822

HOH Water Technology, Inc. (IL)
500 South Vermont St.
Palatine IL , 60067
Attn: Paul Boblak
Project: **460545 / CATCo - OHare**
Condition of Sample(s) Upon Receipt: Acceptable

Date Collected: 1/29/2024
Date Received: 1/29/2024
Date Analyzed: 2/8/2024
Date Reported: 2/8/2024
Project ID: 24003152

Client Sample #: 1
Lab Sample #: 24003152-001
Sample Location: Potable Airfield G - 2

Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22
Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated**
MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 2
Lab Sample #: 24003152-002
Sample Location: Potable Airfield E - 15

Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22
Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated**
MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Mr. Joseph Shirley
Operations Manager
O'Hare Terminal 5
10000 West O'Hare Dr.
Chicago, IL 60666

February 8, 2024

Subject: T3 Airfield Potable Water Biological & Water Screening Results

Dear Mr. Shirley,

Recently, four (4) potable waters were sampled to test for microbiological levels and general water screening chemistry. Potable water piping & equipment can harbor microbiology of public health concern. To address these concerns, the EPA has created the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which are attached for your reference. Additionally, there are standards for controlling Legionellosis written by multiple industry organizations and there are OSHA regulations regarding the presence of *Legionella* bacteria; including action levels and appropriate responses for bacteria counts at or above 10 CFU/ml and EPA's MCL goal of zero.

The test results performed on the potable water samples collected are attached for your review, which include the following list.

- WATER SCREENING ANALYSES – 40+ Properties, Cations, Anions
- (including Turbidity & Conductivity)
- FREE CHLORINE ANALYSES
- *LEGIONELLA* BACTERIA ANALYSES
- HETEROTROPHIC AEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT at 72 F (22C)
- HETEROTROPHIC AEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT at 99 F (37C)
- HETEROTROPHIC ANAEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT
- PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA ANALYSES
- COLIFORMS (TOTAL COLIFORMS) ANALYSES
- ESCHERICHIA COLI (E COLI) ANALYSES
- ENTEROCOCCI (FEACAL STREPTOCOCCI) ANALYSES

Please review the test result reports that are attached and compare them to your requirements.

These parameters below form the basis of some of your requirements, based on IATA-mandated parameters, OSHA & EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations…

PARAMETERS	LINE# ON REPORT	LIMITS
pH	11	6.5 to 9.5
Barium	19	< 2 ppm
Chromium	21	< 0.1 ppm
Copper	22	< 1.3 ppm
Lead	24	< 0.015 ppm
Fluoride	40	< 4 ppm
Nitrate as N	44	< 10 ppm
Nitrite as N	45	< 1 ppm
Heterotrophic Aerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count At 72 F (22c)	72	< 500 CFU/mL
Heterotrophic Aerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count At 99 F (37c)	73	< 100 CFU/mL IATA; < 500 CFU / mL EPA
Heterotrophic Anaerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count	74	< 500 CFU/mL
Coliforms (Total Coliforms)	80	<5% of samples/One sample Max.
Escherichia Coli (E Coli)	82	< 1 CFU/mL
Enterococci (Feacal Streptococci)	83	< 1 CFU/mL
Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	84	< 100 CFU/mL
Turbidity	88	< 1 NTU
Free Chlorine as CL_2	94	0.3 to 0.8 ppm; 4ppm Max.
Legionella Bacteria	-	< 10 CFU/mL OSHA; No limit EPA; Zero Public Health Goal EPA

RESULTS

Based on the Regulations & Guidelines, the water levels tested are within limits or under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). These systems are considered to have effective water system conditions and maintenance.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

HOH WATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Paul A. Boblak

Paul A. Boblak,
Lead Water Quality Engineer, CWT

WATER TECHNOLOGY

DATE: February 6, 2024

TO: Paul Boblak

FROM: Andrew Adamsky

SUBJECT: CATCO
O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 3
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL
Analysis of domestic waters.

Dear Paul:

Attached you will find our laboratory analysis reports pertaining to the above referenced sample(s), our laboratory number 59123.

I hope this information satisfies your requirements. If any further work or discussion is needed, please get back to me.

Very truly yours,

Andrew Adamsky

Enclosure

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 3
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59123
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				L5		L7		L9		L11			
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Water Properties	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0		0		0			
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	112		119		112		121			
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		0		0		2		0			
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		208		206		209		207			
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	92		91		91		93			
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	52		52		52		52			
	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	145		143		144		145			
	11.	pH		7.6		7.6		7.7		7.6			
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	314		311		315		313			
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
Cations	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.03		0.02		0.03		0.02			
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02			
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.0		36.3		36.5		37.2			
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.02		0.00		0.01			
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000			
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.7		12.6		12.7		12.7			
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.60		1.57		1.60		1.61			
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.55		9.59		9.67		9.70			
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13			
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.01		0.03		0.01		0.03			
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.191*		*3.154*		*3.178*		*3.212*			
Anions	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03			
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.2		17.4		17.4		17.4			
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.70		0.70		0.69		0.69			
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.02		0.03		0.03		0.03			
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.09		1.12		1.11		1.11			
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.40		0.36		0.40		0.41			
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.41		0.40		0.41		0.40			
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00			
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	27.0		27.1		27.0		26.9			
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.23		9.09		9.21		9.25			
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.433*		*3.579*		*3.437*		*3.618*			
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02			
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.17		2.17		2.18		2.21			
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB

All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Customer No.:	1005393
Report No.:	59123
Report Date:	2/6/24
Login Date:	1/30/24
Sample Date:	1/29/24

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 3
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

				L5		L7		L9		L11			
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1			
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	1		3		<1		<1			
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND		ND		ND			
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1			
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1			
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1			
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1			
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.18		0.06		0.12		0.10			
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.04		0.95		1.18		1.15			
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Acrylamide	TT[4]	Nervous system or blood problems; increased risk of cancer	Added to water during sewage/ wastewater treatment	zero
Alachlor	0.002	Eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems; anemia; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	zero
Alpha/photon emitters	15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	zero
Antimony	0.006	Increase in blood cholesterol; decrease in blood sugar	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	0.006
Arsenic	0.010	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	0
Asbestos (fibers >10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per Liter (MFL)	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits	7 MFL
Atrazine	0.003	Cardiovascular system or reproductive problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.003
Barium	2	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2
Benzene	0.005	Anemia; decrease in blood platelets; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	zero
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	zero
Beryllium	0.004	Intestinal lesions	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	0.004
Beta photon emitters	4 millirems per year	Increased risk of cancer	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation	zero
Bromate	0.010	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	zero
Cadmium	0.005	Kidney damage	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	0.005
Carbofuran	0.04	Problems with blood, nervous system, or reproductive system	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	0.04

LEGEND

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	**zero**
Chloramines (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort; anemia	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=4[1]**
Chlordane	0.002	Liver or nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	**zero**
Chlorine (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=4[1]**
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO_2)	MRDL=0.8[1]	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=0.8[1]**
Chlorite	1.0	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**0.8**
Chlorobenzene	0.1	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	**0.1**
Chromium (total)	0.1	Allergic dermatitis	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	**0.1**
Copper	TT[5]; Action Level=1.3	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**1.3**
Cryptosporidium	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2	Nerve damage or thyroid problems	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	**0.2**
2,4-D	0.07	Kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	**0.07**
Dalapon	0.2	Minor kidney changes	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	**0.2**
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	**zero**
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.6**
p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	Anemia; liver, kidney, or spleen damage; changes in blood	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.075**
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.007**
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.07**
trans-1,2, Dichloroethylene	0.1	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.1**
Dichloromethane	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	Weight loss, liver problems, or possible reproductive difficulties	Discharge from chemical factories	**0.4**
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	Reproductive difficulties; liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	**zero**
Dinoseb	0.007	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	**0.007**
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.00000003	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	**zero**
Diquat	0.02	Cataracts	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.02**
Endothall	0.1	Stomach and intestinal problems	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.1**
Endrin	0.002	Liver problems	Residue of banned insecticide	**0.002**
Epichlorohydrin	TT[4]	Increased cancer risk; stomach problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	**zero**
Ethylbenzene	0.7	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from petroleum refineries	**0.7**
Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	Problems with liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from petroleum refineries	**zero**
Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	MCL[6]	Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes may cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero[6]**

LEGEND

DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Fluoride	4.0	Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	**4.0**
Giardia lamblia	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Glyphosate	0.7	Kidney problems; reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.7**
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	0.060	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**n/a[9]**
Heptachlor	0.0004	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	**zero**
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Breakdown of heptachlor	**zero**
Heterotrophic plate count (HPC)	TT[7]	HPC has no health effects; it is an analytic method used to measure the variety of bacteria that are common in water. The lower the concentration of bacteria in drinking water, the better maintained the water system is.	HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment	**n/a**
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	**zero**
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	0.05	Kidney or stomach problems	Discharge from chemical factories	**0.05**
Lead	TT[5]; Action Level=0.015	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**zero**
Legionella	TT[7]	Legionnaire's Disease, a type of pneumonia	Found naturally in water; multiplies in heating systems	**zero**
Lindane	0.0002	Liver or kidney problems	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens	**0.0002**
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	Kidney damage	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands	**0.002**
Methoxychlor	0.04	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock	**0.04**
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	**10**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	1
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	Slight nervous system effects	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; increased cancer risk	Discharge from wood-preserving factories	zero
Picloram	0.5	Liver problems	Herbicide runoff	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	Skin changes; thymus gland problems; immune deficiencies; reproductive or nervous system difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	zero
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	5 pCi/L	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits	zero
Selenium	0.05	Hair or fingernail loss; numbness in fingers or toes; circulatory problems	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	0.05
Simazine	0.004	Problems with blood	Herbicide runoff	0.004
Styrene	0.1	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	zero
Thallium	0.002	Hair loss; changes in blood; kidney, intestine, or liver problems	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	0.0005
Toluene	1	Nervous system, kidney, or liver problems	Discharge from petroleum factories	1
Total Coliforms	5.0 percent[8]	Coliforms are bacteria that indicate that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. See fecal coliforms and *E. coli*	Naturally present in the environment	zero
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.080	Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	n/a[9]
Toxaphene	0.003	Kidney, liver, or thyroid problems; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	zero
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	Liver problems	Residue of banned herbicide	0.05
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	Changes in adrenal glands	Discharge from textile finishing factories	0.07

LEGEND

DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	Liver, nervous system, or circulatory problems	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	**0.2**
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	Liver, kidney, or immune system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.003**
Trichloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	**zero**
Turbidity	TT[7]	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	**n/a**
Uranium	30µg/L	Increased risk of cancer, kidney toxicity	Erosion of natural deposits	**zero**
Vinyl chloride	0.002	Increased risk of cancer	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories	**zero**
Viruses (enteric)	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Xylenes (total)	10	Nervous system damage	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	**10**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

NOTES

1 Definitions
- **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 and are non-enforceable public health goals.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 (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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2 Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise noted. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

3 Health effects are from long-term exposure unless specified as short-term exposure.

4 Each water system must certify annually, in writing, to the state (using third-party or manufacturers certification) that when it uses acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin to treat water, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified, as follows: Acrylamide = 0.05 percent dosed at 1 mg/L (or equivalent); Epichlorohydrin = 0.01 percent dosed at 20 mg/L (or equivalent).

5 Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1.3 mg/L, and for lead is 0.015 mg/L.

6 A routine sample that is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive triggers repeat samples--if any repeat sample is total coliform-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. A routine sample that is total coliform-positive and fecal coliform-negative or E. coli-negative triggers repeat samples--if any repeat sample is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. See also Total Coliforms.

7 EPA's surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water, and (2) filter their water or meet criteria for avoiding filtration so that the following contaminants are controlled at the following levels:
- ***Cryptosporidium*:** 99 percent removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to include Cryptosporidium in their existing watershed control provisions.
- **Giardia lamblia:** 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- **Viruses:** 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- ***Legionella*:** No limit, but EPA believes that if *Giardia* and viruses are removed/inactivated, according to the treatment techniques in the surface water treatment rule, *Legionella* will also be controlled.
- **Turbidity:** For systems that use conventional or direct filtration, at no time can turbidity (cloudiness of water) go higher than 1 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU), and samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the samples in any month. Systems that use filtration other than the conventional or direct filtration must follow state limits, which must include turbidity at no time exceeding 5 NTU.
- **HPC:** No more than 500 bacterial colonies per milliliter
- **Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** Surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water serving fewer than 10,000 people must comply with the applicable Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule provisions (e.g. turbidity standards, individual filter monitoring, *Cryptosporidium* removal requirements, updated watershed control requirements for unfiltered systems).
- **Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** This rule applies to all surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water. The rule targets additional *Cryptosporidium* treatment requirements for higher risk systems and includes provisions to reduce risks from uncovered finished water storages facilities and to ensure that the systems maintain microbial protection as they take steps to reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. (Monitoring start dates are staggered by system size. The largest systems (serving at least 100,000 people) will begin monitoring in October 2006 and the smallest systems (serving fewer than 10,000 people) will not begin monitoring until October 2008. After completing monitoring and determining their treatment bin, systems generally have three years to comply with any additional treatment requirements.)
- **Filter Backwash Recycling:** The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires systems that recycle to return specific recycle flows through all processes of the system's existing conventional or direct filtration system or at an alternate location approved by the state.

8 No more than 5.0 percent samples total coliform-positive in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.) Every sample that has total coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or E. coli. If two consecutive TC-positive samples, and one is also positive for E. coli or fecal coliforms, system has an acute MCL violation.

9 Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants:
- **Haloacetic acids:** dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L)
- **Trihalomethanes:** bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L)

NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, some states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

Contaminant	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
Chloride	250 mg/L
Color	15 (color units)
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Odor	3 threshold odor number
pH	6.5-8.5
Silver	0.10 mg/L
Sulfate	250 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER:

visit: **epa.gov/safewater**

call: **(800) 426-4791**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

To order additional posters or other ground water and drinking water publications, please contact the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at: **(800) 490-9198**, or email: **nscep@bps-lmit.com**.

Aerobiology Laboratory Associates, Incorporated
A Pace® Laboratory

1431 Opus Place
Suite 220
Downers Grove , IL 60515
6304036822

Certificate of Analysis
AIHA LAP EMLAP# 232279

HOH Water Technology, Inc. (IL)
500 South Vermont St.
Palatine IL , 60067
Attn: Paul Boblak
Project: **460546 / CATCo - OHare**
Condition of Sample(s) Upon Receipt: Acceptable

Date Collected: 1/29/2024
Date Received: 1/29/2024
Date Analyzed: 2/8/2024
Date Reported: 2/8/2024
Project ID: 24003151

Legionella Summary Sheet

Client Sample #	Sample Location	Volume (mL)	MRL (CFU/mL)	Results (CFU/mL)	Legionella Isolated
1: 1	Potable Airfield L - 5	250	0.4	NLI	
2: 2	Potable Airfield L - 7	250	0.4	NLI	
3: 3	Potable Airfield L - 9	250	0.4	NLI	
4: 4	Potable Airfield L - 11	250	0.4	NLI	

NLI = No Legionella Isolated

Sun Bun Bowling
Director of Quality Assurance

Suzanne Blevins
Laboratory Director

Legionella Facts

1. TESTING METHODOLOGY: Culture remains the recommended method for Legionella monitoring. Standardized culture procedures include ISO 11731:2017 *Detection and Enumeration of Legionella* and CDC: *Procedures for the Recovery of Legionella from the Environment*.Ref: BSR / ASHRAE Standard 188-2018
2. *Legionella* species recovered from culture method include *Legionella pneumophila and Legionella* species not pneumophila. All *Legionella pneumophila* isolates are run against Serogroup 1 reagent and Serogroup 2-14 reagent. *Legionella* species not pneumophila isolates are screened in *Legionella* species reagent. (This species reagent includes *micdadei, bozemanii, dumoffi, longbeachae, jordanis, gormanii,* and *anisa*)

Aerobiology Laboratory Associates, Incorporated
A Pace® Laboratory

Certificate of Analysis
AIHA LAP EMLAP# 232279

1431 Opus Place
Suite 220
Downers Grove , IL 60515
6304036822

HOH Water Technology, Inc. (IL)
500 South Vermont St.
Palatine IL , 60067
Attn: Paul Boblak
Project: **460546 / CATCo - OHare**
Condition of Sample(s) Upon Receipt: Acceptable

Date Collected: 1/29/2024
Date Received: 1/29/2024
Date Analyzed: 2/8/2024
Date Reported: 2/8/2024
Project ID: 24003151

Client Sample #: 1 — Lab Sample #: 24003151-001
Sample Location: Potable Airfield L - 5

Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 2 — Lab Sample #: 24003151-002
Sample Location: Potable Airfield L - 7

Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 3 — Lab Sample #: 24003151-003
Sample Location: Potable Airfield L - 9

Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 4 — Lab Sample #: 24003151-004
Sample Location: Potable Airfield L - 11

Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

WATER TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Joseph Shirley
Operations Manager
O'Hare Terminal 5
10000 West O'Hare Dr.
Chicago, IL 60666

February 8, 2024

Subject: T5 Airfield Potable Water Biological & Water Screening Results

Dear Mr. Shirley,

Recently, thirty-two (32) potable waters were sampled to test for microbiological levels and general water screening chemistry. Potable water piping & equipment can harbor microbiology of public health concern. To address these concerns, the EPA has created the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which are attached for your reference. Additionally, there are standards for controlling Legionellosis written by multiple industry organizations and there are OSHA regulations regarding the presence of *Legionella* bacteria; including action levels and appropriate responses for bacteria counts at or above 10 CFU/ml and EPA's MCL goal of zero.

The test results performed on the potable water samples collected are attached for your review, which includes the following list.

- WATER SCREENING ANALYSES – 40+ Properties, Cations, Anions
- (including Turbidity & Conductivity)
- FREE CHLORINE ANALYSES
- *LEGIONELLA* BACTERIA ANALYSES
- HETEROTROPHIC AEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT at 72 F (22C)
- HETEROTROPHIC AEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT at 99 F (37C)
- HETEROTROPHIC ANAEROBIC BACTERIA COLONY PLATE COUNT
- PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA ANALYSES
- COLIFORMS (TOTAL COLIFORMS) ANALYSES
- ESCHERICHIA COLI (E COLI) ANALYSES
- ENTEROCOCCI (FEACAL STREPTOCOCCI) ANALYSES

Please review the test result reports that are attached and compare them to your requirements.

These parameters below form the basis of some of your requirements, based on IATA-mandated parameters, OSHA & EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations…

PARAMETERS	LINE# ON REPORT	LIMITS
pH	11	6.5 to 9.5
Barium	19	< 2 ppm
Chromium	21	< 0.1 ppm
Copper	22	< 1.3 ppm
Lead	24	< 0.015 ppm
Fluoride	40	< 4 ppm
Nitrate as N	44	< 10 ppm
Nitrite as N	45	< 1 ppm
Heterotrophic Aerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count At 72 F (22c)	72	< 500 CFU/mL
Heterotrophic Aerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count At 99 F (37c)	73	< 100 CFU/mL IATA; < 500 CFU / mL EPA
Heterotrophic Anaerobic Bacteria Colony Plate Count	74	< 500 CFU/mL
Coliforms (Total Coliforms)	80	<5% of samples/One sample Max.
Escherichia Coli (E Coli)	82	< 1 CFU/mL
Enterococci (Feacal Streptococci)	83	< 1 CFU/mL
Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	84	< 100 CFU/mL
Turbidity	88	< 1 NTU
Free Chlorine as CL_2	94	0.3 to 0.8 ppm; 4ppm Max.
Legionella Bacteria	-	< 10 CFU/mL OSHA; No limit EPA; Zero Public Health Goal EPA

RESULTS

Based on the Regulations & Guidelines, the water levels tested are within limits or under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). These systems are considered to have effective water system conditions and maintenance.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

HOH WATER TECHNOLOGY, INC.

Paul A. Boblak

Paul A. Boblak,
Lead Water Quality Engineer, CWT

WATER TECHNOLOGY

DATE: February 6, 2024

TO: Paul Boblak

FROM: Andrew Adamsky

SUBJECT: CATCO
O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Level
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL
Analysis of domestic waters.

Dear Paul:

Attached you will find our laboratory analysis reports pertaining to the above referenced sample(s), our laboratory number 59124.

I hope this information satisfies your requirements. If any further work or discussion is needed, please get back to me.

Very truly yours,

Andrew Adamsky

Enclosure

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M2/3		M4		M5		M6		M7	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Water Properties	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0		0		0		0	
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	126		123		136		123		127	
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		0		0		0		0		0	
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		208		209		207		212		213	
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	92		92		92		94		96	
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	52		52		52		53		54	
	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	145		145		144		147		150	
	11.	pH		7.9		7.8		7.9		7.6		7.7	
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	314		315		313		321		321	
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
Cations	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.02		0.03		0.02		0.03		0.04	
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	36.9		36.9		36.8		37.6		38.5	
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.02	
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.001		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.001	
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.7		12.7		12.7		12.8		13.1	
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.61		1.60		1.61		1.61		1.64	
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.87		9.85		9.88		9.92		10.3	
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13	
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.205*		*3.202*		*3.198*		*3.245*		*3.332*	
Anions	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.04		0.03		0.04		0.03		0.04	
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.7		17.7		17.7		17.1		17.8	
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.69		0.69		0.69		0.66		0.69	
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.02		0.03	
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.15		1.16		1.13		1.11		1.15	
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.42		0.44		0.44		0.46		0.50	
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.40		0.53		0.40		0.41		0.44	
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	27.0		26.8		26.9		26.0		26.9	
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.09		9.04		9.01		9.31		9.54	
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.719*		*3.650*		*3.907*		*3.613*		*3.734*	
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.20		2.17		2.17		2.20		2.25	
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M2/3		M4		M5		M6		M7	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	3		1		<1		2		<1	
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND		ND		ND		2	
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		2		<1		<1		<1	
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.23		0.30		0.01		0.05		0.24	
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.21		1.18		1.14		0.88		1.16	
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

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Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M8		M9		M10/11		M14		M15	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0		0		0		0	
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	127		127		119		128		122	
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
Water	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		1		0		0		0		0	
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		213		213		209		210		208	
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	93		94		94		95		95	
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	53		52		53		52		52	
Properties	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	146		146		147		147		147	
	11.	pH		7.7		7.8		7.9		7.9		7.9	
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	321		320		316		316		314	
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.03		0.02		0.03		0.06		0.03	
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.1		37.6		37.7		37.9		38.0	
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.02		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.8		12.7		12.9		12.7		12.7	
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.62		1.57		1.56		1.54		1.54	
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Cations	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.93		9.83		9.98		9.89		9.81	
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13	
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.02		0.03		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.227*		*3.236*		*3.258*		*3.256*		*3.250*	
	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.6		17.6		17.6		17.6		17.6	
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.68		0.69		0.69		0.68		0.68	
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.02		0.02		0.03		0.02		0.02	
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.14		1.13		1.12		1.13		1.16	
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.47		0.48		0.50		0.48		0.50	
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.42		0.42		0.42		0.44		0.43	
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Anions	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	26.8		26.8		26.7		26.7		26.6	
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.19		9.34		9.38		9.39		9.38	
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.725*		*3.725*		*3.581*		*3.748*		*3.627*	
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.01		0.01	
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.21		2.25		2.22		2.22		2.19	
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
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LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M8		M9		M10/11		M14		M15	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	51		<1		4		<1		<1	
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND		ND		1		<1	
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	44		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.12		0.14		0.03		0.36		0.32	
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.20		1.12		1.10		1.15		1.23	
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

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Palatine, IL 60067
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Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M16		M17		M18		M19		M20	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Water Properties	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0		0		0		0	
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	132		119		130		118		125	
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		0		0		0		0		0	
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		210		208		213		209		213	
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	94		92		92		92		94	
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	52		52		52		52		52	
	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	147		145		145		144		146	
	11.	pH		8.0		7.8		8.0		7.9		7.8	
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	316		314		320		315		320	
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.0		0.0		0.5		0.5		0.5
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
Cations	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.7		37.0		37.0		36.7		37.6	
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.7		12.7		12.7		12.7		12.7	
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.54		1.53		1.55		1.56		1.54	
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.81		9.74		9.91		9.82		9.83	
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13	
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.01		0.01		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.240*		*3.202*		*3.209*		*3.191*		*3.230*	
Anions	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.02		0.03		0.04		0.03		0.04	
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.6		17.5		17.5		17.6		17.7	
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.68		0.68		0.68		0.68		0.68	
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.12		1.14		1.13		1.14		1.14	
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.49		0.55		0.50		0.48		0.48	
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.42		0.41		0.41		0.42		0.42	
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	26.5		26.5		26.5		26.6		26.9	
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.37		9.19		9.13		9.12		9.25	
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.835*		*3.573*		*3.792*		*3.541*		*3.690*	
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.02		0.01	
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.26		2.21		2.20		2.20		2.21	
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

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Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M16		M17		M18		M19		M20	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.35		0.05		0.25		0.05		0.02	
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.22		1.20		1.20		1.21		1.22	
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M21		M24		M25		M26		M27	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0		0		0		0	
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	125		122		123		137		130	
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
Water	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		0		0		0		0		21	
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		209		210		212		211		211	
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	93		92		93		92		93	
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	53		52		52		52		52	
Properties	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	145		144		145		144		145	
	11.	pH		8.0		7.8		8.0		7.9		7.8	
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	315		321		320		318		318	
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.5		0.5		0.0		0.0		0.5
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.0		36.9		37.3		36.8		37.2	
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.01	
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.8		12.7		12.6		12.6		12.7	
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.56		1.56		1.54		1.55		1.54	
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Cations	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.89		10.0		9.66		9.50		9.55	
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13	
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.01		0.03		0.05		0.01		0.00	
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.214*		*3.205*		*3.203*		*3.170*		*3.204*	
	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.03		0.04		0.04		0.04		0.05	
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.7		17.9		17.6		17.3		17.2	
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.69		0.69		0.69		0.69		0.69	
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.02		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.14		1.15		1.14		1.08		1.07	
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.51		0.46		0.51		0.53		0.49	
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.41		0.42		0.42		0.41		0.42	
Anions	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	26.8		26.9		26.8		26.7		26.7	
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.16		9.11		9.16		8.96		9.14	
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.687*		*3.642*		*3.645*		*3.928*		*3.789*	
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.02		0.01	
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.22		2.17		2.22		2.17		2.19	
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Regarding:	CATCO	Customer No.:	1005393
Location:	O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev	Report No.:	59124
	10000 W O'Hare Ave.	Report Date:	2/6/24
	Chicago, IL	Login Date:	1/30/24
		Sample Date:	1/29/24

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

				M21		M24		M25		M26		M27	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.12		0.03		0.04		0.14		0.18	
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.22		1.13		1.18		0.97		1.07	
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M28		M29		M30		M32		M33	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0		0		0		0	
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	127		127		123		127		123	
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
Water	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		18		12		5		9		4	
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		211		208		211		212		211	
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	94		94		94		93		93	
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	52		52		52		52		52	
Properties	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	146		146		146		146		146	
	11.	pH		7.8		7.8		7.8		7.8		7.8	
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	318		314		318		319		319	
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.5		37.4		37.6		37.3		37.3	
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.00		0.01		0.00		0.00	
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.01		0.01		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.005		0.000		0.000		0.000	
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.7		12.7		12.7		12.7		12.7	
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.56		1.55		1.55		1.57		1.55	
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Cations	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.52		9.50		9.55		9.63		9.47	
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13	
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.00		0.00		0.01		0.01		0.00	
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.216*		*3.215*		*3.224*		*3.214*		*3.203*	
	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.03		0.04		0.04		0.03		0.04	
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.3		17.2		17.2		17.3		17.2	
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.69		0.69		0.70		0.70		0.70	
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.07		1.07		1.08		1.08		1.08	
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.47		0.52		0.50		0.49		0.49	
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.43		0.42		0.42		0.42		0.42	
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
Anions	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	26.8		26.9		26.9		26.9		26.8	
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.25		9.25		9.27		9.24		9.15	
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.715*		*3.727*		*3.636*		*3.717*		*3.650*	
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01	
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.20		2.20		2.18		2.18		2.16	
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Regarding:	CATCO	Customer No.:	1005393
Location:	O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev	Report No.:	59124
	10000 W O'Hare Ave.	Report Date:	2/6/24
	Chicago, IL	Login Date:	1/30/24
		Sample Date:	1/29/24

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

				M28		M29		M30		M32		M33	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	3		<1		1		<1		<1	
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		<1		<1		<1		ND	
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.00		0.20		0.14		0.28		0.16	
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.08		0.98		0.98		1.19		1.17	
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M34		M35		M36		M37		M38	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Water Properties	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0		0		0		0	
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	124		128		130		122		128	
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		0		0		0		0		0	
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		211		212		211		206		206	
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	92		94		94		94		95	
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	52		53		52		52		53	
	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	144		146		146		147		147	
	11.	pH		7.8		7.8		7.8		7.7		7.7	
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	318		319		319		311		311	
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
Cations	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.03		0.02		0.03		0.03		0.04	
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02		0.02	
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	36.9		37.4		37.6		37.5		37.8	
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.01	
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.00		0.00		0.01		0.00		0.01	
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.6		12.8		12.7		12.8		12.8	
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.55		1.55		1.54		1.56		1.57	
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.45		9.63		9.59		9.63		9.59	
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13		0.13	
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.01		0.00		0.01		0.01		0.01	
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.178*		*3.221*		*3.220*		*3.228*		*3.243*	
Anions	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.04		0.06		0.05		0.05		0.04	
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.3		17.3		17.2		17.2		17.1	
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.70		0.70		0.70		0.69		0.69	
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03		0.03	
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.06		1.06		1.07		1.05		1.05	
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.45		0.45		0.48		0.44		0.47	
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.41		0.43		0.42		0.43		0.43	
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	26.9		26.9		26.8		26.6		26.5	
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.06		9.26		9.19		9.25		9.29	
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.665*		*3.754*		*3.779*		*3.616*		*3.740*	
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01		0.01	
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.19		2.20		2.19		2.21		2.21	
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Regarding:	CATCO	Customer No.:	1005393
Location:	O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev	Report No.:	59124
	10000 W O'Hare Ave.	Report Date:	2/6/24
	Chicago, IL	Login Date:	1/30/24
		Sample Date:	1/29/24

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

				M34		M35		M36		M37		M38	
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	2		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND		ND		ND		ND	
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		<1		<1		<1		<1	
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.01		0.00		0.05		0.06		0.12	
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.10		1.15		1.14		1.11		1.14	
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: CATCO
Location: O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev
10000 W O'Hare Ave.
Chicago, IL

Customer No.: 1005393
Report No.: 59124
Report Date: 2/6/24
Login Date: 1/30/24
Sample Date: 1/29/24

				M39		M40							
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0		0							
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	116		118							
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$										
Water	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$										
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		0		0							
	6.	Chloroform Extractables											
	7.	Dissolved Solids		208		211							
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	95		95							
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	53		52							
Prope	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	147		147							
	11.	pH		8.0		7.8							
	12.	Refractive Index											
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	314		315							
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml										
	15.	Suspended Solids			0.5		0.0						
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon											
	17.	Total Organic Carbon											
rties	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.04		0.03							
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02		0.02							
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.8		37.9							
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00		0.00							
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.01		0.02							
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.01		0.00							
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000		0.001							
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00		0.00							
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.8		12.7							
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00		0.00							
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00		0.00							
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.56		1.54							
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00		0.00							
Cations	31.	Sodium	as Na	9.53		9.48							
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13		0.13							
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.01		0.01							
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.239*		*3.234*							
	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.04		0.05							
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00		0.00							
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	17.2		17.2							
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.00		0.00							
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4										
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.70		0.69							
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.03		0.03							
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00		0.00							
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00		0.00							
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.04		1.07							
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00		0.00							
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00		0.00							
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.45		0.02							
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.43		0.43							
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00		0.00							
Anions	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00		0.00							
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	26.7		26.7							
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	9.28		9.36							
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.505*		*3.543*							
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3										
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$										
	56.	Boron	as B	0.01		0.01							
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	2.24		2.22							
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$										
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3										
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$										

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Regarding:	CATCO	Customer No.:	1005393
Location:	O'Hare International Airport, Terminal 5 Mezzanine Lev	Report No.:	59124
	10000 W O'Hare Ave.	Report Date:	2/6/24
	Chicago, IL	Login Date:	1/30/24
		Sample Date:	1/29/24

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

				M39		M40							
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		1							
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml	<1		<1							
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml	ND		ND							
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1							
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml	<1		<1							
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 m	<1		<1							
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 m	<1		<1							
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU	0.10		0.00							
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2	1.15		1.15							
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst TB All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Acrylamide	TT[4]	Nervous system or blood problems; increased risk of cancer	Added to water during sewage/ wastewater treatment	zero
Alachlor	0.002	Eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems; anemia; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	zero
Alpha/photon emitters	15 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation	zero
Antimony	0.006	Increase in blood cholesterol; decrease in blood sugar	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	0.006
Arsenic	0.010	Skin damage or problems with circulatory systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes	0
Asbestos (fibers >10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per Liter (MFL)	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits	7 MFL
Atrazine	0.003	Cardiovascular system or reproductive problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	0.003
Barium	2	Increase in blood pressure	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2
Benzene	0.005	Anemia; decrease in blood platelets; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills	zero
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines	zero
Beryllium	0.004	Intestinal lesions	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	0.004
Beta photon emitters	4 millirems per year	Increased risk of cancer	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation	zero
Bromate	0.010	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	zero
Cadmium	0.005	Kidney damage	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	0.005
Carbofuran	0.04	Problems with blood, nervous system, or reproductive system	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa	0.04

LEGEND

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities	**zero**
Chloramines (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort; anemia	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=4[1]**
Chlordane	0.002	Liver or nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	**zero**
Chlorine (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]	Eye/nose irritation; stomach discomfort	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=4[1]**
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO_2)	MRDL=0.8[1]	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG=0.8[1]**
Chlorite	1.0	Anemia; infants, young children, and fetuses of pregnant women: nervous system effects	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**0.8**
Chlorobenzene	0.1	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories	**0.1**
Chromium (total)	0.1	Allergic dermatitis	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	**0.1**
Copper	TT[5]; Action Level=1.3	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress. Long-term exposure: Liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**1.3**
Cryptosporidium	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2	Nerve damage or thyroid problems	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	**0.2**
2,4-D	0.07	Kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	**0.07**
Dalapon	0.2	Minor kidney changes	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way	**0.2**
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards	**zero**
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.6**
p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075	Anemia; liver, kidney, or spleen damage; changes in blood	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.075**
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.007**
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.07**
trans-1,2, Dichloroethylene	0.1	Liver problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.1**
Dichloromethane	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005	Increased risk of cancer	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**zero**
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4	Weight loss, liver problems, or possible reproductive difficulties	Discharge from chemical factories	**0.4**
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	Reproductive difficulties; liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	**zero**
Dinoseb	0.007	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables	**0.007**
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.00000003	Reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories	**zero**
Diquat	0.02	Cataracts	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.02**
Endothall	0.1	Stomach and intestinal problems	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.1**
Endrin	0.002	Liver problems	Residue of banned insecticide	**0.002**
Epichlorohydrin	TT[4]	Increased cancer risk; stomach problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals	**zero**
Ethylbenzene	0.7	Liver or kidney problems	Discharge from petroleum refineries	**0.7**
Ethylene dibromide	0.00005	Problems with liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from petroleum refineries	**zero**
Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	MCL[6]	Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes may cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero[6]**

LEGEND

DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Fluoride	4.0	Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); children may get mottled teeth	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	**4.0**
Giardia lamblia	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Glyphosate	0.7	Kidney problems; reproductive difficulties	Runoff from herbicide use	**0.7**
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	0.060	Increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	**n/a[9]**
Heptachlor	0.0004	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Residue of banned termiticide	**zero**
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002	Liver damage; increased risk of cancer	Breakdown of heptachlor	**zero**
Heterotrophic plate count (HPC)	TT[7]	HPC has no health effects; it is an analytic method used to measure the variety of bacteria that are common in water. The lower the concentration of bacteria in drinking water, the better maintained the water system is.	HPC measures a range of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment	**n/a**
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; reproductive difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories	**zero**
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	0.05	Kidney or stomach problems	Discharge from chemical factories	**0.05**
Lead	TT[5]; Action Level=0.015	Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities; Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	**zero**
Legionella	TT[7]	Legionnaire's Disease, a type of pneumonia	Found naturally in water; multiplies in heating systems	**zero**
Lindane	0.0002	Liver or kidney problems	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens	**0.0002**
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002	Kidney damage	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands	**0.002**
Methoxychlor	0.04	Reproductive difficulties	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock	**0.04**
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	**10**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	1
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2	Slight nervous system effects	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001	Liver or kidney problems; increased cancer risk	Discharge from wood-preserving factories	zero
Picloram	0.5	Liver problems	Herbicide runoff	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005	Skin changes; thymus gland problems; immune deficiencies; reproductive or nervous system difficulties; increased risk of cancer	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals	zero
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	5 pCi/L	Increased risk of cancer	Erosion of natural deposits	zero
Selenium	0.05	Hair or fingernail loss; numbness in fingers or toes; circulatory problems	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines	0.05
Simazine	0.004	Problems with blood	Herbicide runoff	0.004
Styrene	0.1	Liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	zero
Thallium	0.002	Hair loss; changes in blood; kidney, intestine, or liver problems	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	0.0005
Toluene	1	Nervous system, kidney, or liver problems	Discharge from petroleum factories	1
Total Coliforms	5.0 percent[8]	Coliforms are bacteria that indicate that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. See fecal coliforms and *E. coli*	Naturally present in the environment	zero
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.080	Liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems; increased risk of cancer	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	n/a[9]
Toxaphene	0.003	Kidney, liver, or thyroid problems; increased risk of cancer	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle	zero
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05	Liver problems	Residue of banned herbicide	0.05
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07	Changes in adrenal glands	Discharge from textile finishing factories	0.07

LEGEND

DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

Contaminant	MCL or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]	Potential health effects from long-term[3] exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L)[2]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2	Liver, nervous system, or circulatory problems	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	**0.2**
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005	Liver, kidney, or immune system problems	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	**0.003**
Trichloroethylene	0.005	Liver problems; increased risk of cancer	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	**zero**
Turbidity	TT[7]	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	**n/a**
Uranium	30µg/L	Increased risk of cancer, kidney toxicity	Erosion of natural deposits	**zero**
Vinyl chloride	0.002	Increased risk of cancer	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastic factories	**zero**
Viruses (enteric)	TT[7]	Short-term exposure: Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps)	Human and animal fecal waste	**zero**
Xylenes (total)	10	Nervous system damage	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	**10**

LEGEND DISINFECTANT | DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT | INORGANIC CHEMICAL | MICROORGANISM | ORGANIC CHEMICAL | RADIONUCLIDES

NOTES

1 Definitions
- **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 and are non-enforceable public health goals.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 (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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2 Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise noted. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

3 Health effects are from long-term exposure unless specified as short-term exposure.

4 Each water system must certify annually, in writing, to the state (using third-party or manufacturers certification) that when it uses acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin to treat water, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified, as follows: Acrylamide = 0.05 percent dosed at 1 mg/L (or equivalent); Epichlorohydrin = 0.01 percent dosed at 20 mg/L (or equivalent).

5 Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1.3 mg/L, and for lead is 0.015 mg/L.

6 A routine sample that is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive triggers repeat samples--if any repeat sample is total coliform-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. A routine sample that is total coliform-positive and fecal coliform-negative or E. coli-negative triggers repeat samples--if any repeat sample is fecal coliform-positive or E. coli-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. See also Total Coliforms.

7 EPA's surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water, and (2) filter their water or meet criteria for avoiding filtration so that the following contaminants are controlled at the following levels:
- ***Cryptosporidium*:** 99 percent removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to include Cryptosporidium in their existing watershed control provisions.
- **Giardia lamblia:** 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- **Viruses:** 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- ***Legionella*:** No limit, but EPA believes that if *Giardia* and viruses are removed/inactivated, according to the treatment techniques in the surface water treatment rule, *Legionella* will also be controlled.
- **Turbidity:** For systems that use conventional or direct filtration, at no time can turbidity (cloudiness of water) go higher than 1 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU), and samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the samples in any month. Systems that use filtration other than the conventional or direct filtration must follow state limits, which must include turbidity at no time exceeding 5 NTU.
- **HPC:** No more than 500 bacterial colonies per milliliter
- **Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** Surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water serving fewer than 10,000 people must comply with the applicable Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule provisions (e.g. turbidity standards, individual filter monitoring, *Cryptosporidium* removal requirements, updated watershed control requirements for unfiltered systems).
- **Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment:** This rule applies to all surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water. The rule targets additional *Cryptosporidium* treatment requirements for higher risk systems and includes provisions to reduce risks from uncovered finished water storages facilities and to ensure that the systems maintain microbial protection as they take steps to reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. (Monitoring start dates are staggered by system size. The largest systems (serving at least 100,000 people) will begin monitoring in October 2006 and the smallest systems (serving fewer than 10,000 people) will not begin monitoring until October 2008. After completing monitoring and determining their treatment bin, systems generally have three years to comply with any additional treatment requirements.)
- **Filter Backwash Recycling:** The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires systems that recycle to return specific recycle flows through all processes of the system's existing conventional or direct filtration system or at an alternate location approved by the state.

8 No more than 5.0 percent samples total coliform-positive in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.) Every sample that has total coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or E. coli. If two consecutive TC-positive samples, and one is also positive for E. coli or fecal coliforms, system has an acute MCL violation.

9 Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants:
- **Haloacetic acids:** dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L)
- **Trihalomethanes:** bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L)

NATIONAL SECONDARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, some states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

Contaminant	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
Chloride	250 mg/L
Color	15 (color units)
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Odor	3 threshold odor number
pH	6.5-8.5
Silver	0.10 mg/L
Sulfate	250 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER:

visit: **epa.gov/safewater**

call: **(800) 426-4791**

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

To order additional posters or other ground water and drinking water publications, please contact the National Service Center for Environmental Publications at: **(800) 490-9198**, or email: **nscep@bps-lmit.com**.

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Attn: Paul Boblak
Project: **460547 / CATCo - OHare**
Condition of Sample(s) Upon Receipt: Acceptable

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Legionella Summary Sheet

Client Sample #	Sample Location	Volume (mL)	MRL (CFU/mL)	Results (CFU/mL)	Legionella Isolated
1: 1	Potable Airfield M - 2/3	250	0.4	NLI	
2: 2	Potable Airfield M - 4	250	0.4	NLI	
3: 3	Potable Airfield M - 5	250	0.4	NLI	
4: 4	Potable Airfield M - 6	250	0.4	NLI	
5: 5	Potable Airfield M - 7	250	0.4	NLI	
6: 6	Potable Airfield M - 8	250	0.4	NLI	
7: 7	Potable Airfield M - 9	250	0.4	NLI	
8: 8	Potable Airfield M - 10/11	250	0.4	NLI	
9: 9	Potable Airfield M - 14	250	0.4	NLI	
10: 10	Potable Airfield M - 15	250	0.4	NLI	
11: 11	Potable Airfield M - 16	250	0.4	NLI	
12: 12	Potable Airfield M - 17	250	0.4	NLI	
13: 13	Potable Airfield M - 18	250	0.4	NLI	
14: 14	Potable Airfield M - 19	250	0.4	NLI	
15: 15	Potable Airfield M - 20	250	0.4	NLI	
16: 16	Potable Airfield M - 21	250	0.4	NLI	
17: 17	Potable Airfield M - 24	250	0.4	NLI	
18: 18	Potable Airfield M - 25	250	0.4	NLI	
19: 19	Potable Airfield M - 26	250	0.4	NLI	
20: 20	Potable Airfield M - 27	250	0.4	NLI	
21: 21	Potable Airfield M - 28	250	0.4	NLI	
22: 22	Potable Airfield M - 29	250	0.4	NLI	
23: 23	Potable Airfield M - 30	250	0.4	NLI	
24: 24	Potable Airfield M - 32	250	0.4	NLI	
25: 25	Potable Airfield M - 33	250	0.4	NLI	
26: 26	Potable Airfield M - 34	250	0.4	NLI	
27: 27	Potable Airfield M - 35	250	0.4	NLI	
28: 28	Potable Airfield M - 36	250	0.4	NLI	
29: 29	Potable Airfield M - 37	250	0.4	NLI	
30: 30	Potable Airfield M - 38	250	0.4	NLI	
31: 31	Potable Airfield M - 39	250	0.4	NLI	
32: 32	Potable Airfield M - 40	250	0.4	NLI	

NLI = No Legionella Isolated

CDC's ELITE Program

Sun Bun Bowling
Director of Quality Assurance

Suzanne Blevins
Laboratory Director

Legionella Facts

1. TESTING METHODOLOGY: Culture remains the recommended method for Legionella monitoring. Standardized culture procedures include ISO 11731:2017 *Detection and Enumeration of Legionella* and CDC: *Procedures for the Recovery of Legionella from the Environment*.Ref: BSR / ASHRAE Standard 188-2018

2. *Legionella* species recovered from culture method include *Legionella pneumophila and Legionella* species not pneumophila. All *Legionella pneumophila* isolates are run against Serogroup 1 reagent and Serogroup 2-14 reagent. *Legionella* species not pneumophila isolates are screened in *Legionella* species reagent. (This species reagent includes *micdadei, bozemanii, dumoffi, longbeachae, jordanis, gormanii,* and *anisa*)

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Client Sample #: 1 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-001
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 2/3
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 2 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-002
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 4
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 3 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-003
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 5
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 4 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-004
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 6
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 5 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-005
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 7
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 6 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-006
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 8
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 7 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-007
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 9
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 8 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-008
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 10/11
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 9 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-009
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 14
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

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Client Sample #: 10 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-010
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 15
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 11 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-011
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 16
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 12 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-012
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 17
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 13 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-013
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 18
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 14 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-014
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 19
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 15 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-015
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 20
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 16 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-016
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 21
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 17 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-017
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 24
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 18 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-018
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 25
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

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Client Sample #: 19 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-019
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 26
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 20 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-020
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 27
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 21 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-021
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 28
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 22 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-022
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 29
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 23 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-023
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 30
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 24 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-024
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 32
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 25 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-025
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 33
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 26 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-026
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 34
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 27 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-027
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 35
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

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Client Sample #: 28 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-028
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 36
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 29 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-029
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 37
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 30 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-030
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 38
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 31 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-031
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 39
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**

Client Sample #: 32 — Lab Sample #: 24003148-032
Sample Location: Potable Airfield M - 40
Test: 1015 Water, Potable, Legionella Analysis, CDC Method: SOP 2.35/SOP 2.22 — Liquid Volume: **250 mL**
Results: **No Legionella isolated** — MRL: **0.4 CFU/mL**