Itasca Public Works Department
411 N Prospect Ave
Itasca, IL 60143
630/773-2455 fax 630/773-9856
www.Itasca.com

April 7, 2025

Dear Itasca water customer:

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide a report to their customers on the quality of their drinking water. All village drinking water comes from Lake Michigan and is initially treated at the City of Chicago's Jardine Water Purification Plant. It then makes its way to the Village by transmission through the DuPage Water Commission.

The water quality testing results along with important source water information are included in the report for the monitoring period of January 2024 through December 2024. Additionally, information from the DuPage Water Commission and the City of Chicago are also included.

Digital copies of the CCR report are available at www.itasca.com/2025ccr and paper copies are available at Itasca Public Works and Village Hall. If you have any questions regarding this information, please feel free to contact Itasca Public Works at 630-773-2455.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Brandon Hansen

Village of Itasca Utilities Superintendent

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ITASCA

IL0430500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by

ITASCA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Brandon Hansen Utility Superintendent

Phone 630-773-2455

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

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Itasca is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.
Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Itasca Public Works at 630-773-2455.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http ://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 05-MASTER METER BAKER DR FF IL0435400 TP01: LAKE	SW	Active	DELIV STRU BAKER DR AN ARDMORE AVE
CC 06-MASTER METER WILLOW IRVING PKFF IL0435400 TP01: LAKE	SW	Active	WILLOW IRVING PARK
CC 07-MASTER METER INDUSTRIAL DR FF IL0435400 TP01: LAKE	SW	Active	ON INDUSTRIAL DR N OF IRVINGPK

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: 0 p p m to .504ppm
Lead Range: 0 p p b to 1.46 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact Public Works at 630-773-2455

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: https://www.itasca.com/2033/Water-Sewer-Department

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/30/2023	1.3	1.3	0.215	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	06/30/2023	0	15	1.07	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Water Quality Test Results

Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.1	1 - 1.28	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	27	13.68 - 40	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	51	23.3 - 65.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Village of Itasca Emergency Backup Wells Raw Water Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	01/17/2023	2.52	2.36 - 2.52	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	01/17/2023	0.0218	0.0186 - 0.0218	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	01/17/2023	7.2	6.58 - 7.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/17/2023	0.3	0.29 - 0.3	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	01/17/2023	3.23	2.62 - 3.23		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	01/17/2023	79.5	34.3 - 79.5	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	01/17/2023	3.93	3.79 - 3.93	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	01/17/2023	120000	99100 - 120000			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/17/2023	2.96	0.351 - 2.96	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 630-773-2455. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Source of Water: CHICAGO The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Village Itasca Report on Unregulated Contaminants

(Pursuant to USEPA UCMR 5)

December 2024

As part of ongoing efforts to ensure safe drinking water, public water systems are required by law to report annually on levels of certain known contaminants in its drinking water. The Itasca's latest Consumer Confidence Report confirms that Itasca's drinking water is safe and fully meets all federal and state safety standards. It can be accessed by https://www.itasca.com/2255/UCMR5-Results .

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also requires public utilities to test unregulated contaminants every five years. This testing, known as the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), helps the EPA collect data on the presence of certain substances in drinking water to make informed decisions about future regulations and public health protections.

The Village of Itasca receives its drinking water from the Jardine Water Purification Plant in Chicago through the DuPage Water Commission transmission lines. Recent testing conducted in accordance with the UCMR5 found no detectable unregulated contaminants in the water supplied to Itasca residents.

In addition to Lake Michigan water, the Village of Itasca maintains two emergency backup wells that are not currently in use. These wells are maintained so that the Village has an alternative water source if Lake Michigan water becomes unavailable. Recent UCMR5 testing identified two unregulated contaminants in the wells. A chart of the detected substances can be found below.

This testing is part of a national effort to ensure safe and clean drinking water and to better understand the presence of certain substances in water systems across the country.

For more information about the testing or the Village's water supply, please contact Public Works at (630) 773-2455.

2024 Results from USEPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

Emergency Backup Well #8 (TP03)

Name	Reported level	Range	
		Low	High
Lithium (µg/l)	20	18	22
PFPeA (µg/l)	0.00355	0.0033	0.0038

Emergency Backup Well #9 (TP04)

Name	Reported level	Range	
		Low	High
Lithium (µg/l)	24	22	26

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

DWC 25A EPDS Lake Michigan drinking water	Results					
Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level	Q1 2024 1/8/2024	Q2 2024 4/8/2024	Q3 2024 7/10/2024	Q4 10/7/2024	Range of Results for 2024
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	0.002 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	0.02 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	0.002 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	0.006 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	0.008 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	0.007 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

Lithium	9 µg/L	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

ND: Not Detected

EPDS: Entry point to the distribution system

µg/L: Micrograms per liter

TPO4 Emergency Backup Well #9	Results			
Contaminant	Minimum Reporting Level	Q1 2024 1/8/2024	Q3 2024 7/10/2024 7/11/2024	Reported Level
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	0.002 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	0.02 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND

Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	0.002 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	0.006 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	0.008 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	0.007 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Lithium	9 µg/L	22 µg/L	26 µg/L	24 µg/L
ND: Not Detected				
µg/L: Micrograms per liter				

TPO3 Emergency Backup Well #8	**Results**			
Contaminant	**Minimum Reporting Level**	**Q1 2024 1/8/2024**	**Q3 2024 7/10/2024**	**Reported Level**
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	0.002 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	0.02 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	0.003 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	0.003 µg/L	0.0033 µg/L	0.0038 µg/L	00355 µg/L
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	0.004 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	0.002 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	0.005 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	0.006 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	0.008 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	0.007 µg/L	ND	ND	ND
Lithium	9 µg/L	18 µg/L	22 µg/L	20 µg/L
ND: Not Detected				
µg/L: Micrograms per liter				

DuPage Water Commission

30 YEARS OF SERVICE

Pure. Essential. Stewardship.

MEMORANDUM

To: Owner / Official Custodian / Bottle Recipient

From: Mike Weed
Operations Supervisor

Date: 3/31/2025

Subject: Consumer Confidence Report

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide a report to their customers on the quality of their drinking water. You should have received a package from the City of Chicago by now containing all their source water data and 2024 data tables.

I have included a copy of the data tables for the DuPage Water Commission as part of our CCR requirements. If you have any questions regarding this letter or the information attached, please feel free to contact me. If you are not the person who should be receiving the CCR information, please contact me so I can update my files.

Mike Weed
Operations & Instrumentation Supervisor
Main: 630-834-0100
Fax: 630-834-0120
Email: weed@dpwc.org

DuPage Water Commission

30 YEARS OF SERVICE

Pure. Essential. Stewardship.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
DuPage Water Commission
IL0435400

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the DuPAGE WATER COMMISSION water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by DuPAGE WATER COMMISSION is Purchased Water from the City of Chicago.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Name: Mike Weed
Phone: (630) 834-0100
Email: weed@dpwc.org

IS MY WATER SAFE

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of Infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, orwildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals canbe naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff.
- Industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline at (800) 426-4791. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc" which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand and gravel filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may

be in the water before the water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection, only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance where shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor in water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls, and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to stormwater runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Throughout history, there have been extraordinary steps taken to ensure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicagoland area. From the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock-and-dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance.

The city now looks to the Department of Water Management, the Department of Environment, and the MWRDGC to ensure the safety of the city's water supply. Water supply officials from Chicago are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination of water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) and general lake conditions are frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. Also, Lake Michigan has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Finally, one of the best ways to ensure a safe source of drinking water is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, most of the watershed protection activities in this document are aimed at this purpose.

Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve awareness of stormwater drains and their direct link tothe lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of stormwater drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and

components associated with service lines and home plumbing. DuPage Water Commission is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline or at: https://www.epa.gov/lead

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers, a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving, and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak.
- Fixing it or replacing a leaking toilet with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit http://www.preservingeverydrop.org for more information.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.

- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one.
- Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier.
- Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people to "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water."
- Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into their local water bodies.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

ug/1: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	1/9/2024	1.49	1.08 – 1.49	4	4	ppm	No	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	8/12/2024	25	18 – 25	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	8/12/2024	32	32 – 32	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

TO: Administrative Contact/Operator-In-Charge/Bottle Recipient

FROM: Randy Conner
Commissioner

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

DATE: March 28, 2025

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires that all community water systems provide an annual report to their customers on the quality of the drinking water. The Chicago Department of Water Management (DWM), as your source water supplier, is providing the required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period of January 2024 through December 2024. You will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report, if you are required to do so.

The completed 2024 report for DWM will be posted online at: chicagoccr.org before the July 1st deadline. If you are not the correct contact person to receive this package, please send accurate contact information to:

e-mail: Patrick.Schwer@cityofchicago.org, or phone: (312) 744-7001.

Included in this information package are summary tables containing:

- 2024 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
- Source Water Assessment Program Summary
- Educational Statements Regarding Commonly Found Drinking Water Contaminants
- Voluntary Testing – additional testing done by this facility outside of the required testing

In order to expedite the CCR to you, we have enclosed 2024 tables that were prepared by DWM with the help of the Illinois EPA. The Illinois EPA posts data tables for the Department of Water Management on the internet at: http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp

Additionally, we are pursuing greater openness and enhanced regional collaboration on water policy via two recent innovations: establishing a wholesale customer Advisory Council, and implementation of a more transparent, cost-of-service rate setting methodology. To advance these initiatives, we have appointed a new Deputy Commissioner of Regional Partnerships – David Kohn – who is dedicated to sustaining and growing our partnerships with all our wholesale customers. If you desire more information or have any questions about our efforts for regional collaboration, please feel free to contact Deputy Commissioner of Regional Partnerships David Kohn at david.kohn@cityofchicago.org.

We value your partnership and are happy to help with any questions you have regarding the 2024 CCR.

Attachments
Cc: Director Water Purification Laboratories; Director Water Quality Surveillance Section; Deputy Commissioner Regional Partnerships

2024 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*

Highest Level Detected: *This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2024.*

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

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

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

N/A: *Not applicable*

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (unit of measurement) *Typical source of Contaminant*	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 99.7%	99.7% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.39	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0203	0.0198 – 0.0203		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.39	0.36 – 0.39		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.39	0.36 – 0.39		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits*	N/A	N/A	28.2	25.3 – 28.2		
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener*	N/A	N/A	9.18	8.87 – 9.18		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth*	4	4	0.76	0.67 – 0.76		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.*	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95		02-04-2020
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.*	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		02-04-2020

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

As required by UCMR 5, EPA's latest monitoring cycle, the City of Chicago has completed monitoring for 25 perfluorinated & polyfluorinated alkyl substances, 4 perfluorinated alkyl acids, and lithium in its drinking water for four quarters in 2024. None of the contaminants were detected in our drinking water.

Units of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

%≤0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

TURBIDITY

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

FLUORIDE

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

SODIUM

There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Source Water Location

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

Source Water Assessment Summary

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

Susceptibility to Contamination

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection, only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment of all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance where shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx

2024 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2024. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

In 2024, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below:

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

For more information, please contact
Patrick Schwer
At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by:
The City of Chicago
Department of Water Management
Water System ID# IL0316000