WATER QUALITY REPORT FROM JANUARY 1, 2023 TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

Keeping Our Community Educated On the Quality of Our Drinking Water

The purpose of this report is to keep our Residents informed on the quality of their drinking water, and the monitoring requirements mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If you have any questions or concerns pertaining to this report, please call Rick Russo, Water Department Supervisor, at (630) 620-2020.

The Village of Addison receives all of its water through the DuPage Water Commission (DWC), via the City of Chicago Jardine Water Filtration Plant. The Village of Addison has been supplying 100% Lake Michigan water since March of 1992.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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.

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 materials, 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 may 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.

Explanations of the abbreviations and definitions you will need to understand the sampling data on the water quality sheet for 2022 are as follows:

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.
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 drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL Violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
ppb micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
nd not detectable at testing limits **n/a** not applicable **ppm** parts per million, or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Avg Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 **mrem** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Treatment Technique or TT A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Range of Detection- This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) calendar year.
Level Found- This column represents an average of sample data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Haloacetic acids - (HAA5) are disinfectant by-products. The Village of Addison began monitoring for HAA5 in 2000. The City of Chicago started monitoring for HAA5 in July, 1998. All samples collected by the Village of Addison have been far below the levels set by the IEPA.

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. The Village of Addison is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking

water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the safe drinking water hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Lead in Drinking Water

Much has been in the news regarding Lead in the drinking water. The Village of Addison would like to inform you that Lake Michigan water doesn't contain lead. Although Addison, like all other communities, are required to test for Lead and Copper. It should be understood that the testing is to determine if lead or copper is leaching into the water from the homeowner's service line or inside plumbing and not from the water being supplied to you. In 1992, testing criteria required that The Village of Addison select water services that met the EPA's guidelines. The home had to have an existing Lead service line, the inside plumbing had to be Lead or the copper pipe in the home had to be soldered with a lead-based material. Since the initial testing of 1992, the test level detected resulted in both the number of samples being required along with the frequency of those samples being reduced. The reason for this was because the test results were found to be far below the required action level set by the EPA. The Village of Addison is currently required to collect 30 samples every three years. EPA requires that we collect these samples at the same location each time.

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

Action level goal (ALG); The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Trihalomethanes- are disinfectant by-products. The Village of Addison started sampling for Trihalomethanes in July 1987. The samples are collected quarterly.

Turbidity- is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. The City of Chicago monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of their filtration system.

Fluoride- is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends a fluoride level of 0.7 mg/l.

Sodium- There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If the level is greater than 20 mg/l and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

Cryptosporidium- Analyses' have been conducted monthly on the source water since April 1993. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples. Cryptosporidium is a single-celled parasite, highly resistant to chlorine, which produces an illness characterized by vomiting, fever, diarrhea and fatigue when ingested. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there are cryptosporidium cysts in the source water, they will be removed during the treatment process. By maintaining a low turbidity and thereby removing the particles from the water, the threat of cryptosporidium organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

Chromium- Occurs naturally in the environment as chromite iron ore. It is rarely found naturally in water, yet it is widely distributed in soils and plants. Chromium in this form is an important contributor to human health. Chromium can also exist in a toxic state as Hexavalent Chromium, which is associated with industrial waste. Chromium is used in metal

alloys including stainless steel, protective coatings on metal, magnetic tapes and pigments for paints, cement, paper and rubber. The USEPA determined that there is no evidence that the lifetime exposure to Chromium in drinking water can cause cancer. Hexavalent Chromium at acute levels can cause skin irritation or ulcerations; long term exposure to Hexavalent Chromium can lead to liver and kidney damage as well as damage to nerve tissue. Hexavalent chromium has been successfully eliminated from entering the environment as a result of past and current national pollution discharge elimination system and industrial pollution discharge limits. The MCL for Chromium in drinking water is 100ug/l.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either the state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effect 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.

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. 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.

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.

Several years ago, the Village of Addison was required to pass an ordinance pertaining to Cross Connection and Backflow Protection, sighting the Illinois State Plumbing Code and the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). We have been aggressively enforcing this ordinance (#0-04-120), and are making sure all backflow devices which encompass irrigation systems, fire sprinkler systems, and in some cases domestic water lines, are all in compliance.

All backflow protection devices need to be tested and certified on a yearly basis by a licensed plumber certified to test backflow devices, reports must be entered in www.bsionline.com **to be considered compliant.** Any business or home with an irrigation system must have an RPZ. Annual testing must be done by a certified plumber. If you do not use your irrigation system, it must be disconnected from the public water supply by removing the device and capping both pipes. Village of Addison must be notified if this takes place.

As of May, 2022 the Village of Addison is using BSI online as it's reporting program. Village of Addison does not endorse any plumbers or Plumbing Company or hire independent plumbers to perform Cross Control inspections. It is your responsibility to have each device tested each year. **Failure to comply with ordinance # 0-04-120 will result in your water service being terminated.** The Village of Addison encourages you to seek out the best possible price for

this certification and can provide you with a list of plumbers if you wish. This is an ongoing annual program. If residents and business owners are unsure if this pertains to them or have any questions please call Rick Russo, Water Supervisor, at (630) 620-2020.

VILLAGE OF ADDISON

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2023

Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.081	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	1.4	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels Detected	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminants
Chlorine	2023	1.1	0.1 - 1.2	ppm	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	21	10 – 34.1	ppb	No goal for the total	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	42	13.72 - 61.8	ppb	No goal for the total	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Below are sample results collected from the Village of Addison Emergency Backup Wells and not Chicago Water.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.032	0.032 - 0.032	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride	2022	0.372	0 - 0.372	ppm	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2022	3	3 – 3	ppm		1.0	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2022	64	64 - 64	ppb	150	150	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2022	94	94 - 94	ppm			No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits, Used in water softener regeneration
Arsenic	2022	3.2	0 – 3.2	ppb	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Zinc	2022	0.011	0.011 – 0.011	Ppm	5	5	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2023	2.93	0.413 - 2.93	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2023	4.61	0 - 4.61	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

MCL Statement: The Maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAAs is 80 ppb and 60 ppb respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs became effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Before 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people had to meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years' experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, may have increases risk of getting cancer.

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 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: Pico Curies per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

2023 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 2023.*

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 %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.25	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0195	0.0192 – 0.0195		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.33	0.29 – 0.33		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.33	0.29 – 0.33		
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	27.8	25.0 – 27.8		
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener*	N/A	N/A	8.71	8.43 – 8.71		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth*	4	4	0.74	0.66 – 0.74		
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)	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		02-04-2020

Decay of natural and man-made deposits.						

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

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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

2023 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 that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

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

2023 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 2023. 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 2023, 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

CITY OF CHICAGO SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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2023

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NOTE: The Village of Addison data provided to us by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The City of Chicago data provided to us by The City of Chicago.


Addison