

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Village of Lincolnwood
Utility Number IL0311650**

Annual Water Quality report for the period of January 1, 2020
to December 31, 2020

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village of Lincolnwood to provide safe drinking water to its residents. The source of drinking water used by Lincolnwood is purchased surface water. For more information regarding this report contact Nadim Badran at 847-675-0888.

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



Sources 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants provided by the 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 Village Hall or call our Water System Operator at 847-675-0888. 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 for 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 areas, 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.

Transition of Water Supplier

In 2020, the Village of Lincolnwood transitioned water suppliers from the City of Chicago (1/1/20 to 7/31/20) to the City of Evanston (7/31/20 to 12/31/20). Water quality data from the City of Chicago and City of Evanston are both listed below due to the transition.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2020 Village of Lincolnwood Water System

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	7.78	3	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na: not applicable

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

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of containment 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	2020	1	1-1.1	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2020	25	11.4-18	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2020	37	17.82-53.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

No Water Quality Violations were recorded during 2020 for the Village of Lincolnwood’s Water System.

2020 Chicago Water Quality Data- Detected Contaminants

<i>Contamination (Unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contamination</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
<u>Microbial Contaminants</u>						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (% pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.2	n/a	N	2020
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT (Limit 0.3 NTU)	100%	100%-100%	N	2020
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.16	n/a	N	2020
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0201	0.0198-0.0201	N	2020
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	AL=1.3	0.091	0 sites exceeding AL	N	2018
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL=15	9.1	0 sites exceeding AL	N	2018
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.42	0.35-0.42	N	2020
<u>Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products</u>						
TTHMs, haa5, and chlorine are for the Chicago distribution system. *Highest Running Actual Average Computed.						
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	29	15-40	N	2020
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No goal for the total	60	12	6.8-17.6	N	2020
CHLORINE (as CL ₂) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1-1	N	12/31/20
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	27.8	27.5-27.8	N	2020
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.75	0.65-0.75	N	2020
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	9.55	8.73-9.55	N	2020
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>						
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/l) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83-0.95	N	2/04/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8-3.1	N	2/04/2020

Unit 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

%<0.5 NTU – Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU

pCi/l – Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

Definitions

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2009.

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.

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

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

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

TURBIDITY

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

SODIUM

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

About the Data

LEAD

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of material used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. You may also try flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

COPPER

Copper is an essential nutrient; however some homes that have water that contains copper in excess of the "Action Level" over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress, or could suffer kidney and liver damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their physician for recommended action. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes will reduce copper levels caused by water remaining motionless for long periods within household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants - CITY OF EVANSTON

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2020	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	16	6.3 - 25.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	31	15.8 - 39.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2020	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.7	0.7 - 0.7	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2020	8	8 - 8			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring 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
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	1.02	1.02 - 1.02	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	0.72	0.72 - 0.72	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.18 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

UCMR4

Information Statement:

UCMR4- 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)	Date Collected	MCLG	Highest Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Source of Contamination
Manganese (ppm)	3/4/2020	NOT REGULATED	USEPA National Secondary Standard of 0.05	0.000421	single sample	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits