

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

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 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 Jason Brianas 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, can be 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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. Food and Drug Administration 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 healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control 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 Lincolnwood 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 Public Works at 847-675-0888. 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. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. For more information, please stop by Public works or call the office at 847-675-0888. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including the 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: Evanston. 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. All three of Evanston's intakes are located enough offshore that shoreline impacts are not considered a factor on water quality. However, at certain times of the year the potential for contamination exists due to the proximity of the North Shore Channel and wet-weather flows. In addition, the proximity to a major shipping lane adds to the susceptibility of these three intakes.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2024 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 Range: Not Detected to 21.3 parts per billion (ppb)

Copper Range: 1.87 to 273 parts per million (ppm)

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, contact Public Works at 847-675-0888.

The Village of Lincolnwood has developed a service line material inventory. To view the system's service line inventory, utilize this link: [IL0311650-Village-of-Lincolnwood-Inventory-4-15-2025-PDF](#)

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2024	0	15	6.71	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.169	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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:

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

Mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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 TTA: required process intended to reduce the level of containment in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants (con't)

Disinfectants and Disinfection by-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.2	1 – 1.42	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2024	22	11.07 – 30	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2024	46	16.36 – 65	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Zero Water Quality Violations were recorded during 2024 for the Village of Lincolnwood's Water System

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE (01513)	LAKE MICHIGAN WATER	SW	5300 FT EAST OF PLANT
INTAKE (01514)	LAKE MICHIGAN WATER	SW	_____
INTAKE (21105)	LAKE MICHIGAN WATER	SW	5943' EAST OF PLANT

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	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	16	8.52 - 34.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	27	14.2 - 46.1	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	2024	0.021	0.021 - 0.021	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.576 - 0.576	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]	2024	0.41	0.41 - 0.41	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	8	8.3 - 8.3			ppb	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	01/28/2020	1.02	1.02 - 1.02	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/28/2020	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	0.24 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.

UCMR5 Statement:

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Darrell King at 847-448-4311 or 555 Lincoln St. Evanston, IL 60201. This notice is being sent to you by the Evanston Water Utility. State System ID# IL0310810 on 3/31/2025.

PFOS Information Statement:

PFOS- Our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation in 2021. Results from this sampling indicated

PFAS were detected in our drinking water. PFOA was detected above the health advisory level and PFOS was detected below the health advisory level established by the Illinois EPA. Quarterly monitoring was ordered. Results can be found

<https://www.cityofevanston.org/government/departments/public-works/public-outreach/historical-pfsa-results>

ppt= parts per trillion

Contaminant	Detection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	IEPA Guidance Level	US EPA Maximum Contaminant Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2024	2.0	1.7 - 2.0	14.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	ppt	N	Surfactant for fire-fighting foam, mist suppressant for metal-plating baths, grease and water resistance to materials such as textiles, carpets, and paper. Production ceased in 2002.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2024	2.1	1.7 - 2.1	2.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	ppt	N	Surfactant for fire-fighting foam, mist suppressant for metal-plating baths, grease and water resistance to materials such as textiles, carpets, and paper. Production ceased in 2015.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	2024	1.3	1.2 - 1.3	3,500 ppt	none	ppt	N	Found in textile coatings, paper products, food packaging, cosmetics and personal care products, nonstick cookware, firefighting foams.
Perfluorohexane-sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2024	0.7	0.6 - 0.7	140 ppt	10 ppt	ppt	N	Used in water- and stain-protective coatings for consumer products (carpets, textiles, paper, packaging, electronics), as a surfactant in industrial applications (cleaning and polishing products, fluoropolymers), and in aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) for fire suppression.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (ppt)	2024	1.0	0.8 - 1.0	none	none	ppt	N	Breakdown product of stain- and grease-proof coatings on food packaging, couches, carpets.