Water Quality Report
01 January to 31 December 2023

4000 N. Olcott Avenue
708-453-0800
www.villageofnorridge.com

This report contains very important information. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Questo documento contiene dell'informazione molto importante. Siete pregato di tradurlo o discuterlo con qualcuno che lo capisce.

Ten report zawiera bardzo ważną informację. Proszę sobie przetłumaczyć, lub porozmawiać z kimś kto go zrozumie.

Este informe contiene infomación muy importante. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Illinois drinking water health standards. Our Village vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are working hard to continue providing the best water possible. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

We want our valued customers to be informed about the quality of our water. If you have any questions about this report or about our water system, please contact Joe Spain, Director of Public Works, at 708-453-0800, or stop by the Village Hall during business hours. You may also ask your questions at any of our regular Village Board Meetings, which are held at the Village Hall, 4000 N. Olcott Avenue, at 6:30 p.m. on the 4th Wednesdays of each month (2nd Wednesday in November & December).

The Village of Norridge purchases all of its drinking water from the City of Chicago. Lake Michigan is the sole source of water used to provide drinking water for Chicago and 188 suburban communities. Chicago uses conventional water treatment methods of disinfection, coagulation and sedimentation, and sand filtration to produce a water that is free of harmful contaminants. The Village of Norridge adds a small amount of chlorine to the water that we receive from the City in order to meet USEPA requirements.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot line (1-800-426-4791).

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot line (1-800-426-4791).

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 pickup 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.

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.

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 Hot line or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination and documentation; and 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 so 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 of Norridge
2023 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 litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ug/l: micrograms per litre 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.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: 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)	90th Percentile	#of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.165	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0.0	15	2.52	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Data	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	2023	1.1	0.9 - 1.3	MRDLG=4	MRDLg=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*	2023	17	9.41 - 24.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	33	21.21 - 46.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

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.
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
%<0.3 NTU - Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
pCi/L - Piccocunes per liter, used to measure radioactivity

City of Chicago
2023 Water Quality Data

Definition of Terms

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 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 contaminants.

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2023, except where a specific date is indicated.

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.

ND: Contaminant Not Detected at or above the reporting or testing limits. *N/A*: Not applicable

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of 4 consecutive quarterly results at each monitored sample location. The LRAA should not exceed 80 ug/L for TTHM and 60 ug/L for HAA5.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	***MCLG***	***MCL***	***Highest Level Detected***	***Range of Detections***	***Violation***	***Date of Sample***
Microbial Contaminants						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (% pos/mo) *Naturally present in the environment*	0	5%	0.4%	N/A	N	
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo) *Human and animal fecal waste*	0	0	0	N/A	N	
TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly %<0.3 NTU) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (limit 95% <0.3 NTU)	(Lowest Monthly %) 100%	100% - 100%	N	
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit: 1 NTU max)	0.25	N/A	N	
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0195	.0192-0.0195	N	
COPPER (ppm)** *Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives*	1.3	AL=1.3	0.079 (90th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	N	2023
LEAD (PPB)** *Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits*	0	AL=15	7.7 (90th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL	N	2023
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	N	
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	N	

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Directions*	*Violations*	*Date of Sample*
TTHM (TOTAL TRIHALOMETANES) (ppb)* *By product of drinking water disinfection*	N/A	80	32	16 - 51	N	
HAAS (HALOACETIC ACIDS) (ppb)* *By-product of drinking water disinfection*	N/A	60	16	6 - 26.9	N	
CHLORINE (as CI2) (ppm) *Drinking water disinfectant*	4.0	4.0	1	0 - 1	N	
TOC (TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON) *The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (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	N	
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits*	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	N	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	N	02-04-2020

Water Quality Date 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, no 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.

Note: TTHM, HAA5, and Chlorine are for the Chicago Distribution System.
*Data expressed as LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average (See Definition of Terms for Details)

**The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred. Compliance monitoring for lead and copper is conducted every 3 years. Radiochemical contaminant monitoring is conducted every 6 years.

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
%<0.3 NTU - Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
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