

City of Des Plaines

2022

Consumer
Confidence
Report

Message to Water Customers:

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2022, and the efforts made by the City to provide safe drinking water.

We are happy to report your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water standards and the City had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in 2022. This report summarizes water quality for 2022, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Each year, we will provide you a new report as prescribed by regulations set by the USEPA.

This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2022. Each year, we will provide you a new report. **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 City of Des Plaines purchases Lake Michigan water from two sources; the City of Chicago and the Northwest Water Commission (NWC). The City of Evanston is the sole supplier of finished, treated water to the NWC. Both the City of Evanston and the City of Chicago provide conventional surface water treatment of the raw lake water to provide a high-quality finished water product.

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.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water;

- 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.

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. The City of Des Plaines 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>.

The chlorine level of the finished water delivered to the City is continually monitored and, if necessary, additional chlorine is added to protect against microbial contaminants before it is pumped into the distribution system.

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, water issues are addressed at the City Council Meetings on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 pm, Room 102 in City Hall located at 1420 Miner Street, Des Plaines, IL 60016. The source water assessment for the City's drinking water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. A copy of this assessment is available by calling 847.391.5464. 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>.

Sources of Water

EVANSTON: 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 intakes with no protection only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. All three of Evanston's intakes are located far 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.

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.

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

- **Average (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.
- **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 (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 (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 (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.
- **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.
- **N/A:** Not applicable.
- **millirems per year (mrem):** A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **ppb:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L); or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L); or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

If you have any questions please contact us:

City of Des Plaines
Public Works and Engineering
Annual Water Quality Report
For Calendar Year 2022
Facility ID – IL0310630
847.391.5464
www.desplaines.org

City of Des Plaines – IL0310630

Regulated Contaminates

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	12/31/2022	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	0.9- 1.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	60	20	2.21 – 25.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	80	62	14.22 – 76.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	2019	0	15	2.1	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Northwest Water Commission – IL0315300

Regulated Contaminates

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	4	4	1	0.9-1.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	60	16	10.68 – 15.81	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	80	36	26.9 – 36	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

City of Chicago – IL031600

Regulated Contaminates

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	12/31/2022	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 – 1.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	60	12	5.8 – 15	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	80	25	13 – 37.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 - 0.0201	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.7	0.64 – 0.7	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) ¹	2022	N/A	N/A	9	8.56 – 9.08	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.

Total Organic Carbon

TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.
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Radioactive Contaminants

	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	2020	0.95	0.83 – 0.95	0	5	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2020	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.4		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.065	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	6.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

City of Evanston – IL0310810

Regulated Contaminates

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	12/31/2022	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 – 1	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	60	14	4.3 – 22.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	No goal for the total	80	30	13.8 – 47.68	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.022	0.022 – 0.022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2022	10	10	0.36	0.36 – 0.36	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	0.7	0.66 – 0.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium (ppm) ¹	2022	N/A	N/A	8	7.9 – 7.9	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.

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.
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Radioactive Contaminants

	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	2020	1.02	1.02 – 1.02	0	5	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2020	0.72	0.72 – 0.72	0	15	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	2.3		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	10	4	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity ²						
		City of Chicago		City of Evanston		
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lowest Monthly, %≤0.3 NTU	0.3 NTU	100%	No	100%	No	Soil Runoff
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	No	0.15 NTU	No	Soil Runoff

PFOS

Information Statement:

PFOS - In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. 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. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. ppt = parts per trillion

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

For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

PFOS								
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	IEPA Guidance Level	US EPA Guidance	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2022	2.3	2.1 – 2.3	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)	2022	2.4	2.1 – 2.4	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 2002.

1. **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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

2. **Turbidity:** is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. Both the City of Evanston and the City of Chicago monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

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.

City of Chicago 2021 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 2021. 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 2021, Chicago Department of Water Management 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 the Chicago Department of Water Management's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City of Chicago'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_emerigincontaminantstudy.html

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Eighteen PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water.