

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

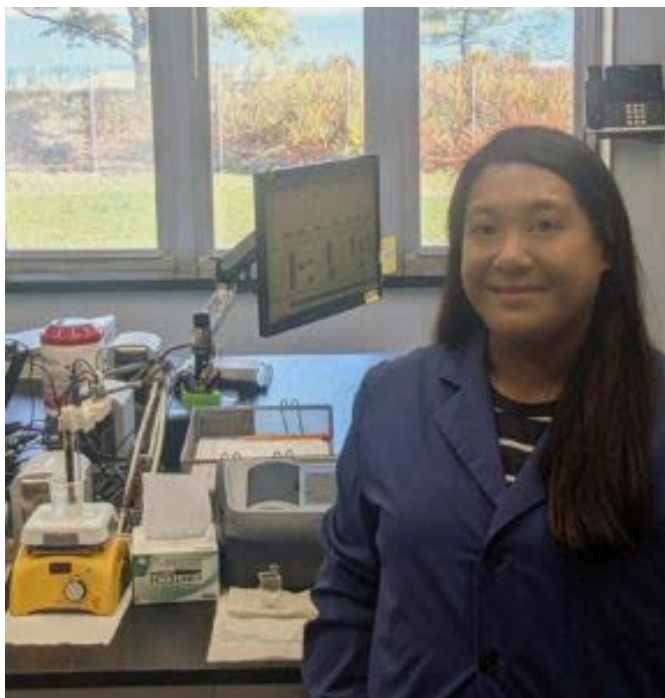
The Village of Wilmette

2022

Dear Resident:

Since 1998, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has required the Village's water plant, as a water producing and treatment agency, to conduct water quality tests and to inform residents of the test results. The Village is pleased to report that again for the year 2022, the water plant met or exceeded the USEPA standards, and did not have a violation of a contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report will detail the water treatment process and explain the USEPA water quality standards. The Wilmette Water Plant is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Village Board meetings occur on the second and fourth Tuesdays each month starting at 7:00 p.m. at Village Hall, 1200 Wilmette Avenue. Information on agendas for these meetings can be viewed at the bulletin boards located at the Metra Station and Village Hall or on the Village's website, www.wilmette.com. Detailed information on the water purification process is also available on this website. For questions about this report or to receive a copy, please contact Nabil Quafisheh, Director of Water Management at 847-853-7531 or at quafishehn@wilmette.com. To view a summary 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 drinking water supplied by the Wilmette Water Plant meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards.**



Water Treatment Process

The Village receives its raw water from Lake Michigan. It is treated at the Wilmette Water Plant on the lakefront and pumped into the water distribution system. A standpipe (4 million gallons) and an underground reservoir-pumping station (3 million gallons) provide additional storage of treated water on the west side of the Village. These storage reserves are used to maintain water pressure in the distribution system.

The water plant uses a mixture of chemicals, settling basins, and filters to remove all contaminants to below-regulated levels. Free chlorine residuals are maintained throughout the plant and distribution system to prevent the growth of bacteria. Operators are on duty 24 hours a day year-round to monitor the water system. In addition, the water plant has an Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) certified laboratory for conducting bacteriological testing.

At times, the quality of the raw lake water that enters the water plant can be affected by runoff from the use of fertilizers and herbicides on area lawns and golf courses. Additionally, the quality of the raw lake water is impacted by the opening of the locks located in Wilmette Harbor that are owned and controlled by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC). The locks are occasionally opened during heavy rainfall events to release sewer overflow into the lake. These contaminants, however, do not affect the quality or the safety of the finished water that is delivered to our consumers.



Source Water Assessment

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. A workgroup from the Great Lakes States was organized to develop a protocol for assessing the Great Lakes. The mission of the Great Lakes Protocol was to develop a consistent procedure allowing the flexibility necessary to properly conduct source water assessments of the Great Lakes as a drinking water source. This flexibility considers the variability of these sources and site-specific concerns for the determination of source sensitivity and susceptibility (Illinois EPA, 1999). Sensitivity is defined as the intrinsic ability of surface water to be isolated from contaminants by the physical attributes of the hydrologic or geologic setting. With this in mind, the degree of sensitivity becomes the prevailing factor in the susceptibility determination for intakes on the Great Lakes. Intakes located close to shore, or close to a major shipping lane will be more sensitive and thus more susceptible to potential contamination.

The sensitivity analysis of both Wilmette's intakes shows that they 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 wet-weather flows from the North Shore Channel. If currents are flowing in a northerly direction, contaminants from these flows could migrate to Wilmette's intakes and compromise water quality. Correlation between Evanston's rainfall data, North Shore Channel discharge dates, and Wilmette's coliform data show the potential effect of these flows on Wilmette's water quality. In addition, the proximity to a major shipping lane adds to the susceptibility should there be a spill near the intakes. Water supply officials from Wilmette are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination regarding water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc) is frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. Lake Michigan, as well as all the Great Lakes, has many different organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of watershed protection activities are aimed at this purpose.



Water Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protections for public health.

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 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which may 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 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/Center 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.



Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2022

Lead and Copper Test Results

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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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	0.100	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2020	0	15	5	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level (AL) in at least 90% of the samples collected. **All sites tested were in compliance with the lead and copper rules.**

Currently, 30 sites with confirmed lead service lines are tested every three years. The next sampling event will take place in summer 2023. The three-year timeframe is a reduced monitoring schedule granted for historical compliance.

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 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 **at least 3 minutes and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature** 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>.

Water Quality Test Results

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

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 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 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ppb or ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gals of water.

N/A: Not applicable.

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

ppm or mg/L: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gals of water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

TT: Treatment Technique.

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

HRAA: Highest Running Annual Average (quarterly) (RAA). RAA quarterly is calculated by adding the most recent quarter plus the three previous quarters and dividing by four. The highest RAA during the year is reported.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
NOTE: An asterisk(*) indicates when compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly samples: therefore the result is not the single result highest level detected								
Chlorine	2022	1.15*	0.9 - 1.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2022	10*	1.86 – 10.81	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	23*	9.7 – 36.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2022	0.019	single sample	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.701	single sample	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2022	0.32	single sample	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2022	10	single sample	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Sulfate	2022	22	single sample	N/A	USEPA National Secondary Standard of 250	ppm	No	Naturally occurring, coagulant residual.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.13 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.30 NTU	100 %	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. The Village monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the Water Plant's 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 violation section.



Additional Contaminants – PFAS

Perfluoroalkyls (PFAS) are man-made chemicals that have been used in industrial and consumer products worldwide since the 1950s. Research on two kinds of PFAS forms the basis of our scientific understanding of this group of chemicals. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) were manufactured for the longest time, are the most widespread in the environment, and are the most well-studied. They have been used in non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics, some cosmetics, some firefighting foams, as well as products that resist grease, water, and oil. While many PFAS have been phased out of use in the US, they are considered “forever chemicals” because they persist in the environment.

In June 2022, the USEPA released four drinking water health advisories for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Interim health advisories will be in place until the USEPA's forthcoming PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation is in effect.

- Interim updated Health Advisory for PFOA = 0.004 parts per trillion (ppt)
- Interim updated Health Advisory for PFOS = 0.02 ppt
- Final Health Advisory for GenX chemicals = 10 ppt
- Final Health Advisory for PFBS = 2,000 ppt

Please visit [US EPA's Frequently Asked Questions](#) page for additional information

Both the US EPA Lifetime Health Advisory Levels and Illinois EPA Health-Based Guidance Levels are measured in parts per trillion (ppt), where many drinking water compounds are measured in parts per billion (ppb). As a frame of reference, one part per trillion is roughly the equivalent of one drop in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools. The guidance levels for certain contaminants are set below the levels that accredited laboratory methods are currently capable of detecting.

At this time, no enforceable federal or state drinking water standard, called a Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL, exists for any of the more than 5,000 known PFAS chemicals.

During 2022, the Village of Wilmette did not detect any levels of PFAS in excess of the Illinois EPA guidance levels. The Village will continue to follow guidance from the Illinois EPA and closely monitoring PFAS on a quarterly basis.

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Guidance Level (ng/L)
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	2.0 (IEPA) 0.004 (USEPA)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	14 (IEPA) 0.02 (USEPA)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	2,100 (IEPA) 2,000 (USEPA)
HFPO-DA (GenX)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	560 (IEPA) 10 (USEPA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	140
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	21
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	560,000
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTTrDA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUnA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic Acid	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
ADONA	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
PCI-PF3ONS	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
11CI-PF3OUdS	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A
Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTeDA)	2022	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0	ng/L	N/A

For more information and the latest PFAS testing results visit the department's website (<https://www.wilmette.com/water-management/pfas/>).



Additional Information About Your Water

The Wilmette Water Department also monitors the below water quality standards. The below standards are consistent with historical levels which can be viewed in prior year water quality reports.

Measured Parameter	Wilmette Average
pH (0-14 pH units)	8.11
Alkalinity (ppm)	112
Hardness (as mg CaCO3/L)	142
Hardness (grains per gallon)	8.24
Calcium (ppm)	35
Chloride (ppm)	20
Magnesium (ppm)	12
Aluminum (ppb)	140
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	200

Q & A about Wilmette’s Water Supply

Q: What is the short answer to “how’s my water quality?”

A: This water quality report contains a lot of information and data. The short answer is that of the more than 120 contaminants total, all were within the EPA’s water quality standards.

Q: Is it advisable to use water from the hot water tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula?

A: No. Hot water generally comes from a hot water heater that may contain impurities that should not be ingested. Some of these impurities might be metals from household plumbing that are dissolved and concentrated in the heating process.

Q: Why does water sometimes have a musty taste and odor?

A: During the summer months, residents may notice a slight “musty” or “earthy” taste and odor in the water. The chemicals that cause this are naturally occurring but harmless in the concentrations found in Wilmette’s drinking water. The Village adds activated carbon to the water to help remove these odors. Keeping an open container of water in the refrigerator allows the odors to dissipate and improves the taste of the water.

Q: Why does water coming out of the faucet sometimes look milky or opaque?

A: This generally occurs in cold weather, when water entering the house is colder than the temperature inside. Cold water holds more oxygen than warm water. As the cold water warms, the oxygen escapes in tiny air bubbles that make the water look “milky”.

Q: Is bottled water safer than tap water?

A: Not necessarily. Studies have shown that microbes may grow in the bottles while on the grocers’ shelves. Residents do not need to buy bottled water for safety reasons if your tap water meets all federal and state drinking water standards (Wilmette’s does!). Those who prefer water with a different taste, can buy bottled water, but it costs up to 1,000 times more than tap water. Of course, in emergencies, bottled water can be a vital source of drinking water for people without water.