Village of Streamwood

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1 to December 31, 2023

Streamwood, IL PWS ID#: 0313060

This year as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State of Illinois drinking water health standards. This report summarizes the quality that was provided last year, including details about the water source, what the water contains and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. **We are pleased to report that Streamwood had no violations of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standards. Streamwood's tap water meets all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water standards.**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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. Board meetings are normally the first and third Thursday of each month. See www.streamwood.org for meeting times. For more information regarding this report, contact our on-call Water Department Operator at (630) 736-3850. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA (IEPA). If you would like a copy of this information, please call the water operator at (630) 736-3850. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and information on Source Water Protection Efforts, visit the IEPA website at dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx.

Source of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by Streamwood is purchased surface water from the City of Chicago (Lake Michigan). The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area. 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 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, 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.
- The typical water hardness is 8 grains per gallon or from 128 to 144 mg/L (ppm) of calcium carbonate (CaCO3).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations limiting 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. 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. 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants and their health effects are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The Village maintains ground water wells for emergency backup purposes. These wells are exercised monthly and water samples are taken to meet IEPA quality standards. **Activation of the emergency wells was not required in 2023.** The raw well water data is available upon request.

Susceptibility to Contamination and Source Water Assessment

The IEPA 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 where 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 source water assessment for our supply purchased from the City of Chicago has been completed by the IEPA. If you would like a copy of this information, call the City of Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) at (312) 744-6635. Information is also available on the IEPA website at www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/swap/index and clicking on the Source Water Assessment Fact Sheet.

2023 Streamwood Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants Detected:

Contaminant	Unit	Year Sampled	MCLG Health Goal	MCL USEPA's Limits	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Total No. of Positive Samples	Violation	Typical Source
Microbial Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	% pos per month	2023	0%	5%	0	NA	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	Unit	Year or Date Sampled	MCLG Health Goal	MCL USEPA's Limits	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	ppm	2023	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1	1 – 1.3	NO	Water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	2023	NA	60	27	1.88-28.3	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	2023	NA	80	71	19.82-70.5	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper								
Lead	ppb	2023	0	15 = AL	10.8	0 sites above Action Level (AL)	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	2023	1.30	1.30 = AL	0.0831	0 sites above Action Level (AL)	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS NOTES & UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Definitions	The reporting tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
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 to do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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.
Level Detected	This column represents an average of sample result data collected during Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) calendar year. For well samples it may represent the highest level as often a single sample was collected.
Range of Detections	This column represents a range of individual sample results from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.
% pos/mo	Percent positive samples per month.
Abbreviations	The preceding tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which have been abbreviated.
Action Level Goal (ALG)	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb	Micrograms per liter of parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppt	Micrograms per liter of parts per trillion – or one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water.
ND	Not Detectable at testing limits.
NA	Not applicable.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
%≤0.3 NTU	Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)	A measure of clarity, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.
pCi/L or picocuries per liter	A measure of radioactivity.
Date of Sample	If a specific day appears in this column that is not the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reporting year, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If year sampled is previous calendar year, then monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the attached CCR reporting year.

2023 Violation Summary – Village of Streamwood (IL PWS ID#0313060)

We are able to report that the Village of Streamwood had no violation of a contaminant or any other water quality standards.

2023 Chicago Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (unit of measurement) *Typical source of Contaminant*	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.25	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0195	0.0192 – 0.0195		
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		
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		
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.					
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		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.*	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95		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		02-04-2020

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 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.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Lead: 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 of Streamwood 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 at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Source Water Assessment Summary

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determines the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply.

2023 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 2023. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide 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 reduced.

In 2023, CDWM 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 DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City'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_emergincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact:
Patrick Schwer
at 312-744-8190
Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611

Water Quality Tips

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water."
- Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Our Cross Connections Program Protects Our Water System and You!

All water systems in the state must have an effective Cross Connection Control Program. Cross connections within the public water supply are a serious concern; they can allow contaminants or pollutants to enter the public water system through what is called "backflow." Backflow occurs when a drop in water pressure causes your water to flow in the opposite direction. This can allow contaminated or polluted water to flow back into our drinking water.

Given the dangers that exist from unprotected cross connections, the Village has an effective cross connection control program to protect both our water customers as well as the integrity of the Village of Streamwood's water supply. If you have a backflow preventer on your swimming pool, irrigation system, or fire suppression system, please let us know by contacting the Public Works Department at (630) 736-3850.

The Village is proud of the water that we deliver to you every day. By working together and cooperating in this critical program, we can further protect our water from contamination. Thank you for your assistance!