

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
Village of Burr Ridge

PWS ID#: 0434190



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Description

In 2024 the water the Village of Burr Ridge distributed came from Lake Michigan. The City of Chicago treats the Lake Michigan water and supplies it to the Village of Bedford Park. The Village of Burr Ridge then purchases that water through the Village of Bedford Park.

Source Water Assessment

The Illinois EPA (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 of 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 compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to stormwater runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Lake Michigan is a surface water supply that provides drinking water to Chicago and more than 125 suburban communities. It serves as a source of drinking water and a place for swimming and fishing and is used for both recreational boating and commercial shipping. Information on our community's source water assessment is available from the United States Geological Survey at usgs.gov, the IEPA at www2.illinois.gov/epa/, the City of Chicago Department of Water Management at (312) 744-6635 or cityofchicago.org/WaterManagement/, or the Division of Public Water Supplies of the IEPA, Compliance Assurance Section, at (217) 785-0561.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at Burr Ridge Village Hall, 7660 County Line Road.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use three to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS? If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water system, please contact Alexander Mezatis, Utilities Division, at amezatis@burr-ridge.gov or (630) 654-8181, ext. 6050.

This report is available on the Village of Burr Ridge website, burr-ridge.gov.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 Burr Ridge 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, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact Alexander Mezatis, Utilities Division, at amezatis@burr-ridge.gov or (630) 654-8181, ext. 6050. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The Village of Burr Ridge has determined that there are no lead service connections on its system based on construction records and inspections. The lead service inventory may be found at epa.illinois.gov/topics/drinking-water/public-water-users/lead-service-line-information.html. Please contact the Village of Burr Ridge Utilities Department if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

— BY THE NUMBERS —



3.4 BILLION

The daily volume in gallons of water recycled and reused in the U.S., reducing waste and conserving resources.



28%

The percent reduction in per capita water use in the U.S. since 1980, thanks to efficiency improvements.



99.99%

The percent effectiveness of modern water treatment plants in removing harmful bacteria and viruses from drinking water.



1.2 MILLION

The length in miles of drinking water pipes in the U.S. delivering clean water to millions of homes and businesses daily.



1.7 MILLION

The number of jobs supported by the U.S. water sector.

Substances That Could Be in 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, which can occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater 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 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 occur naturally or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. EPA by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



REGULATED SUBSTANCES											
				Village of Burr Ridge		City of Chicago		Village of Bedford Park			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2020	15	0	NA	NA	3.1	2.8–3.1	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	NA	NA	0.0203	0.0198–0.0203	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	0.9	0.72-1	NA	NA	1.1	0.96–1.13	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	NA	NA	0.95	0.83–0.95	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	NA	NA	0.76	0.67–0.76	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	21	8.6-25.1	NA	NA	20	20–20	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	0.39	0.36–0.39	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	2024	NS	NA	NA	NA	9.18	8.87–9.18	NA	NA	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Total Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	0.39	0.36–0.39	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	52	25.6-53.7	NA	NA	22.3	22.3–22.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ² (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.39	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community³

				Village of Burr Ridge			Village of Bedford Park				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.075	0.003-0.110	0/30	ND ⁴	ND-0.0515 ⁴	NA ⁴	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	4.3	1.0-63	1/30	NA ⁴	NA ⁴	NA ⁴	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ⁵				
		City of Chicago		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	28.2	25.3–28.2	Erosion of natural deposits

¹ Sodium is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA; however, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

³ This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please contact Alexander Mezatis, Utilities Division, at amezatis@burr-ridge.gov or (630) 654-8181, ext. 6050.

⁴ Sampled in 2024. Please reach out to the Bedford Park Water Department for further details on their lead and copper tap water sampling.

⁵ No MCL or mandatory health effects language has been established by either state or federal regulations for this contaminant. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



About Our Monitoring Violation

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards. In September 2024, we did not sample for stage 2 disinfectants and disinfection by-products (total trihalomethanes [TTHM] and five haloacetic acids [HAA5]) during the specified collection period. These samples should be taken four times per year, every 90 days, within a sample window of +/- 7 days. The samples for September were taken six days after the compliance window. The results of these late samples did not exceed any maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.



Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Burr Ridge

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 7/01/2024 – 9/30/2024 we did not monitor or test for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) or Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Four times per year, every 90 days, within a sample window of +/- 7 days.	4	9/1/2024 - 9/13/2024	9/19/2024
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Four times per year, every 90 days, within a sample window of +/- 7 days.	4	9/1/2024 - 9/13/2024	9/19/2024

What happened? What is being done?

To avoid escalation of this violation and stay in compliance, our water system ensured that the following set of samples were taken during the specified collection window.

For more information, please contact Alexander Mezatis at 630-654-8181 Ext. 6050 or Amezatis@burr-ridge.gov.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Village of Burr Ridge.

Water System ID#

IL0434190

Date distributed

6/30/2025