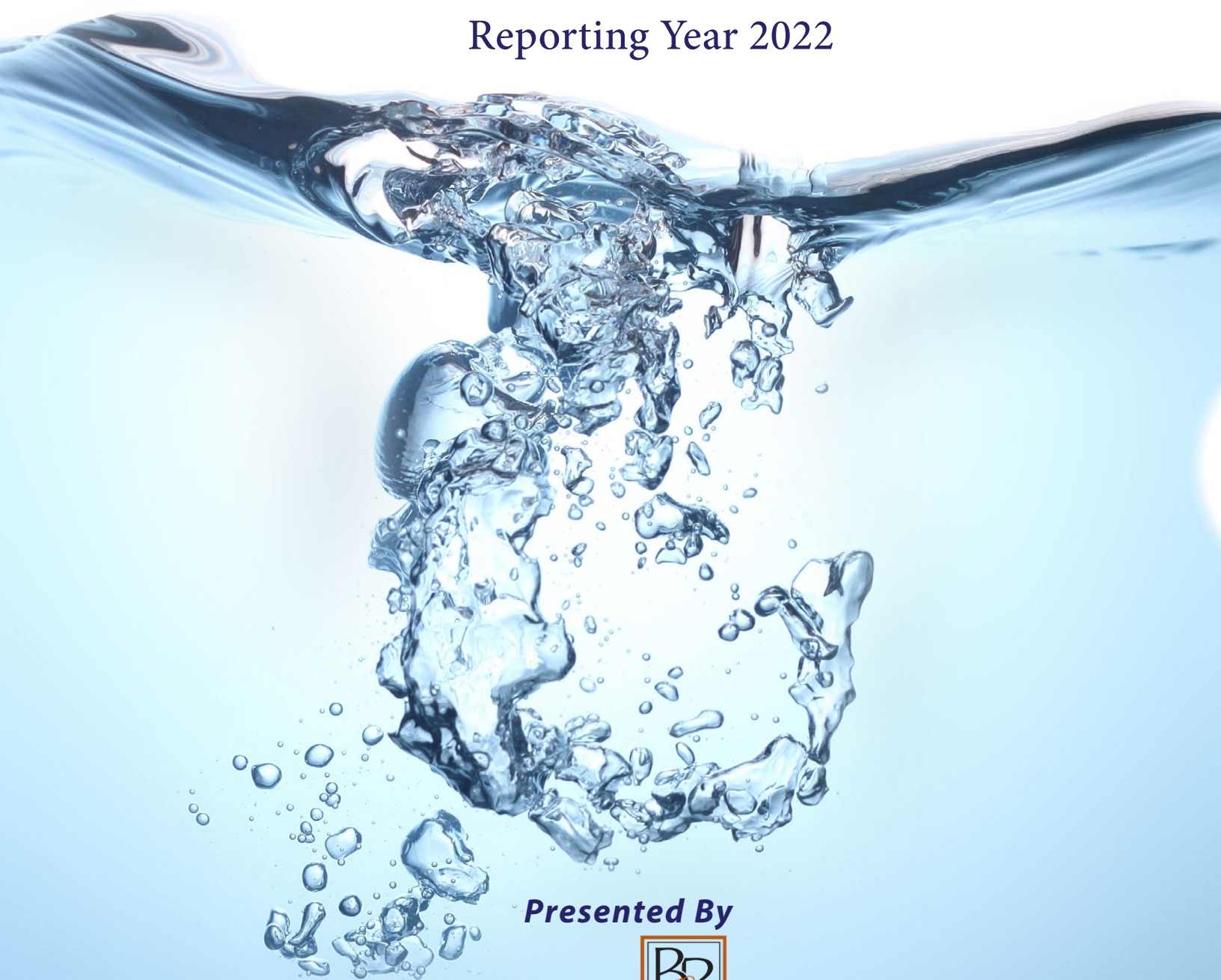


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By



VILLAGE OF
BURR RIDGE
A VERY SPECIAL PLACE

PWS ID#: 04034190



Our Mission Continues

We are once again pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2022. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually strive to adopt new methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Please remember that we are always available should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

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 7:00 p.m. at Burr Ridge Village Hall, 7660 County Line Road.

Source Water

In 2021 all the water that the Village of Burr Ridge distributed came from Lake Michigan. It was treated by the City of Chicago and purchased through the Village of Bedford Park. Burr Ridge also has three standby wells that were not used during 2021. These wells are tested, maintained in working order, and intended to be used in case of emergency only.



Source Water Assessment

Lake Michigan is a surface water supply that provides drinking water for Chicago and over 125 suburban communities. It serves as a source of drinking water and a place for swimming, fishing, recreational boating, and commercial shipping. Further information on our community's source water assessment is available from the U.S. Geological Survey at <http://usgs.gov>, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/>, and the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management, at <http://www.cityofchicago.org/WaterManagement/>. You may also call the Division of Public Water Supplies of IEPA, Compliance Assurance Section, at (217) 785-0561.



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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



“Thousands have lived without love, not one without water.”

—W.H. Auden

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water system, please contact Peter Guth, Water and Wastewater Division of the Village of Burr Ridge, Public Works Department, at (630) 323-4733, ext. 6240. This report is available on the Village of Burr Ridge website at <http://www.burr-ridge.gov>.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but 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 two 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL		Village of Burr Ridge		City of Chicago		Village of Bedford Park		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
		[MRDL]	[MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2020	15	0	3.81	ND–3.81	3.1	2.8–3.1	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	10	0	4.6	2.6–4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.037	0.023–0.037	0.0201	0.0193–0.0201	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	0.9	0.7–1.07	1	1–1	1	0.97–1.14	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	0.727	ND–0.727	0.95	0.83–0.95	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fecal Indicators [enterococci or coliphage] (# positive samples)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	4	0.382	0.341–0.382	0.76	0.63–0.76	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	16	8.87–26.7	11.9	5.8–15.2	19	19–19	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Iron (ppb)	2020	1,000 ¹	NA	6,500	2,000–6,500	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2020	150 ²	NA	88	16–88	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.30	0.30–0.30	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2020	NA ³	NA	41	38–41	9.08	8.56–9.08	NA	NA	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Total Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.30	0.30–0.30	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	48	16.27–61.2	25.1	12.8–37.6	24	23.6–23.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ⁴ (NTU)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.30	- 0.30	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	2020	5,000 ⁵	NA	10	ND–10	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL		Village of Burr Ridge		City of Chicago		Village of Bedford Park		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
		AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL		
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.067	0	0.12 ⁶	0 ⁶	NA	NA	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0	2.7	0	7.7 ⁶	1 ⁶	NA	NA	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁷

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Village of Burr Ridge		City of Chicago		Village of Bedford Park		TYPICAL SOURCE
		AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	27.1	25.8–27.1	NA	NA	NA

¹ Iron is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

² Manganese is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Zinc is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

⁶ Sampled in 2022.

⁷ No MCL or mandatory health effects language for this contaminant has been established by either state or federal regulations. 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.

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.