

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021

*Presented By*



VILLAGE OF  
**BURR RIDGE**  
A VERY SPECIAL PLACE

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese con alguien que pueda traducir la información. (This report contains key information about the quality of your drinking water information. Please read this report or contact someone who can translate the information.)

PWS ID#: 04034190

## Working Hard For You

The Village of Burr Ridge, in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), is issuing this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for January 1 to December 31, 2021. This report is intended to provide you with important information about the quality and source of your drinking water. During 2021 the water provided by the village met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state drinking water quality standards, and we are pleased to report that there were no violations during this period. The village diligently monitors the water distribution system by taking a minimum of 10 samples for bacteriological testing each month. We are committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible.

This report is available on the Village of Burr Ridge website at [burr-ridge.gov](http://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.

## Source Water Assessment

Lake Michigan is a surface water supply that provides drinking water for Chicago and more than 125 suburban communities. It serves as a source of drinking water and a place for swimming and fishing and is utilized 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](http://usgs.gov), the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) at [www2.illinois.gov/epa/](http://www2.illinois.gov/epa/), the City of Chicago Department of Water Management at [cityofchicago.org/WaterManagement/](http://cityofchicago.org/WaterManagement/), or by calling the Division of Public Water

Supplies of IEPA, Compliance Assurance Section, at (217) 785-0561.

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.”

—Benjamin Franklin

## 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 [water.epa.gov/drink/hotline](http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline).



**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.

## Information about Lead in Drinking Water

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 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 or [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).

The Village of Burr Ridge wants to assure all residents and consumers of the quality and safety of the Burr Ridge public water supply system. Lead is a common, naturally occurring metal found throughout the environment. It seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes and is rarely present in water coming from a treatment plant. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials in the water distribution system and household plumbing that contain lead.

Despite concerns about drinking water, the U.S. EPA notes that “the greatest exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in lead paint chips or dust.” See more at [drinktapp.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/leadin-water.aspx#sthash.fi35Hlig.dpuf](http://drinktapp.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/leadin-water.aspx#sthash.fi35Hlig.dpuf).

Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter into the water, especially hot water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. The SDWA has reduced the maximum allowable lead content for products that are considered “lead-free.”

To protect corrosive water from attacking plumbing materials, the City of Chicago adds chemicals (orthophosphate) to the water during treatment to elevate pH and inhibit corrosion. The orthophosphate comes out of solution and sticks to the pipe walls, providing a protective film between the water and pipe material. In the case of Flint, Michigan, either no chemicals were added or an insufficient amount of chemical was used to ensure the water would not attack (corrode) the pipe and plumbing materials.

### Measures that Can Reduce Lead in Drinking Water

Flush your pipes before drinking. The more time water has been sitting in your home’s pipes, the more lead it may contain. Anytime the water in a particular faucet has not been used for six hours or longer, flush your cold-water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as it will get. This could take as little as 5 to 30 seconds if there has been recent heavy water use, such as showering or toilet flushing. Otherwise, it could take two minutes or longer.

### Only Use Cold Water for Eating and Drinking

Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. Run cold water until it becomes as cold as it can get. Boiling water will not get rid of lead contamination.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

In 2021 all the water that the Village of Burr Ridge distributed came from Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan water is 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 and maintained in working order for use in case of emergency only.

## Public Participation

Periodically, water issues are addressed by the Village Board of Trustees. The Village Board meets on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Burr Ridge Village Hall, 7660 South County Line Road, Burr Ridge. Public comments or statements regarding the public water supply are welcome.



## About the Data Tables

**Turbidity** - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Chicago monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

**Lead** - Testing for lead performed by the Village of Burr Ridge shows results that are either below the laboratory detection limit or well below the action level.

**Asbestos** - Chicago examines samples for asbestos fibers on a routine basis. The U.S. EPA has determined that asbestos fibers greater than 10 microns in length could potentially cause lung cancer. No fibers in this size category have been found in your water.

**Haloacetic acids (HAAs)** - HAAs are disinfectant by-products. Chicago began monitoring these compounds in July 1998. In December 1998, a federal maximum contaminant level (MCL) for HAAs was established at 60 parts per billion (ppb). Thus far, testing shows that Chicago is averaging 11.8 ppb, which is comfortably below the regulated level. The range of detections was from 8 to 22 ppb. The Village of Burr Ridge monitors for these by-products, and our testing also shows results well below the regulated level.

**Cryptosporidium** - Analyses have been conducted monthly on the source water since April 1993. *Cryptosporidium* has not been detected in these samples. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there are *Cryptosporidium* cysts in the source water, they will be removed during the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity and removing particles from the water, the threat of *Cryptosporidium* organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

**Fluoride** - Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 to 1.2 milligrams per liter or parts per million.

**Sodium** - There currently is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned 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.

**Voluntary testing** - The Chicago Water Department and the Village of Burr Ridge both monitor for contaminants that are proposed for regulation or for which no standards currently exist but which could provide useful information in assessing the quality of the source water or the drinking water.

**Unregulated Contaminants** - MCLs for other contaminants have not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring other contaminants is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

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 [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Village of Burr Ridge		City of Chicago		Village of Bedford Park		VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
				AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH		
<b>Alpha Emitters</b> (pCi/L)	2020	15	0	3.81	ND–3.81	3.1	2.8–3.1	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Arsenic</b> (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
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.037	0.023–0.037	0.0203	0.0200-0.0203	NA	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Chlorine</b> (ppm)	2021	[4]	[4]	0.9	0.7–1	NA	NA	1	0.91–1.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Combined Radium</b> (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	0.727	ND–5	0.95	0.83–0.95	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	2020	4	4	0.382	0.341–0.382	0.77	0.65–0.77	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b> [HAAs]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	21	7.87–25	NA	NA	18	18.4–18.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Nitrate</b> (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.28	0.28–0.28	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

				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
<b>TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]– Stage 1</b> (ppb)	2021	80	NA	50	24.3–65.3	NA	NA	48	48–48	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Nitrate + Nitrite</b> (ppm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.28	0.28–0.28	NA	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.20	NA	NA	NA	No	Soil runoff

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

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	0.067	0/	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	2020	15	0	2.7	0/	No	Lead service lines; Corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

### STATE REGULATED SUBSTANCES <sup>1</sup>

				Village of Burr Ridge		City of Chicago					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
<b>Iron</b> (ppb)	2020	1,000	NA	6.5	2–6.5	NA	NA	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits		
<b>Manganese</b> (ppb)	2020	150	NA	88	16–88	NA	NA	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits		
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	41	38–41	9.99	9.97–9.99	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration		
<b>Zinc</b> (ppb)	2020	5,000	NA	10	ND–10	NA	NA	No	Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal factories		

### UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES (CITY OF CHICAGO)

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm)	NA	27.4	26.9–27.4

<sup>1</sup>These contaminants are not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

## 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.