

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2022



Presented By
Village of Schaumburg



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.

Source Water Assessment

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies 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; thus, shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor in 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. The shore intakes are highly susceptible to stormwater runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management, at (312) 742-2406.

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 online at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

Public Meetings

The Village of Schaumburg is committed to providing you with a water supply of the highest possible quality and the information necessary to keep you an informed consumer. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings of the Engineering and Public Works Committee. Please contact Brian Wagner at (847) 895-7100 for information on these meetings, or visit <http://www.ci.schaumburg.il.us/>.

Source Water Description

One hundred percent of the water used by the Village of Schaumburg comes from Lake Michigan. The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its sole source and processes it through two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the city and suburbs, including Schaumburg, 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 the third largest by area.

Water from Chicago is pumped to Schaumburg by the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (NSMJAWA). Water is delivered to the village's water system at four locations. We pump the water to our 27,000-plus customers through a system that consists of 286 miles of water main, 4,500 fire hydrants, nine reservoirs, and seven pumping stations.

QUESTIONS?

You may notice that most of the wording in this year's report is identical to that of last year's report. That is because the wording is mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and must be put in the report every year. If you have any questions about mandatory language or anything else in this report, please contact Brian Wagner, Utility Superintendent, at the Engineering and Public Works Department, (847) 895-7100.

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.



What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit <http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8>.

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. Village backup well raw water data are available upon request.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by Illinois EPA.

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									
				Village of Schaumburg		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
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	NA	NA	0.0201	0.0193–0.0201	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	[4]	[4]	1	1–1	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	NA	NA	0.95	0.83–0.95	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Fluoride ¹ (ppm)	2022	4	4	NA	NA	0.76	0.63–0.76	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particles [excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2020	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	2.8–3.1	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	60	NA	22	7.17–24.9	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2022	10	10	NA	NA	0.30	0.30–0.30	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium ² (ppm)	2022	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.08	8.56–9.08	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Total Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2022	10	10	NA	NA	0.30	0.30–0.30	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2022	80	NA	44	15.2–61.5	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity ³ (NTU)	2022	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.30	ND–0.30	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2022	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	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
Copper (ppm)	2020	1.3	1.3	ND	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2020	15	0	ND	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁴ - VILLAGE OF SCHAUMBURG

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
HAA6Br (ppb)	2020	12	7.8–12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA9 (ppb)	2020	32	14–32	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Quinoline (ppb)	2020	0.032	0.032–0.032	Naturally occurring; coal; peat

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES⁴ - CITY OF CHICAGO

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sulfate ⁴ (ppm)	2022	27.1	25.8–27.1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

¹Fluoride 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 ppm, with a range of 0.6 to 0.8 ppm.

²Sodium 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.

³Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality, the effectiveness of the filtration system, and disinfectants.

⁴No MCL or mandatory health effects language has been established for these contaminants by either state or federal regulations. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

What type of container is best for storing water?

Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, do not use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing 7PC (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?

Typically, one gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for three days. Humans can survive without food for one month but can only survive one week without water.

How long can I store drinking water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of treated drinking water?

It can take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?

About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.

Which household activity wastes the most water?

Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40 percent of total water use). Toilets use about 4 to 6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

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.