



LA GRANGE

Village of La Grange
53 S. La Grange Road, La Grange, IL 60525
lagrangeil.gov

April 18, 2022

Dear Water Customer:

The Village of La Grange is proud to provide you with the attached 2020 Annual Water Quality Report. This report covers all water testing activities completed from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency requires that the Village provides you with this yearly report that includes detailed information about your drinking water. Specifically this report identifies the source of water, what it contains, and describes the overall water treatment process. We have dedicated ourselves to supplying drinking water that exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards.

The source of the Village's drinking water supply is Lake Michigan. With the exception of chlorine, which the Village adds to the water at the East Avenue Pumping Station, all water treatment takes place at the City of Chicago's water treatment facilities. Therefore, we have provided you with water quality data for the Village of La Grange and the City of Chicago. In summary, La Grange's water quality again meets the guidelines for municipal water quality established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The Village of La Grange is committed to providing you with safe, reliable drinking water. If you have any questions regarding the information in this report, please do not hesitate to call me at (708) 579-2328.

Sincerely,
VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE

Richard Colby
Director of Public Works

Village of La Grange
Department of Public Works
WATER QUALITY REPORT 2021

This year, as in past years, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water standards. We vigilantly safeguard the water supply, and are able to report that the Village had no violations of a contaminant level standard or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about the source of water, what the water contains, and how the water testing results compare to standards set by regulatory agencies.

La Grange receives surface water from Lake Michigan purchased from the Village of McCook, who in turn purchases the water from the City of Chicago. Lake Michigan is the surface water supply used to provide drinking water for Chicago and 118 other Illinois communities.

Water is delivered to your property from the Village's pumping station located on East Avenue in McCook. Three high level pumps distribute water into a water distribution network of 59 miles of water main ranging in size from 4" to 16" in diameter. We also have an emergency backup system with two additional pumps and an emergency generator. Additionally, there is a 2.0 million gallon standpipe with an emergency pump system located on Birks Court. Also, a 1.5 million gallon storage tank is located on Tilden Avenue next to Gordon Park.

In addition to the informational section within this Water Quality Report, we have included for your review several tables that provide information about both the Village of La Grange and the City of Chicago water quality and monitoring. These tables detail the contaminants that were tested for in your water and the results of this testing.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water, please contact Richard Colby, Director of Public Works, 320 East Avenue at (708) 579-2328.



Village of La Grange – IL0311530
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For Calendar Year 2021



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village of La Grange to provide safe drinking water. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2021. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Contact Name:

Richard Colby

Telephone Number:

708-579-2328

E-mail:

rcolby@lagrangeil.gov

Before we begin listing our unique water quality characteristics, here are some important facts you should know to help have a basic understanding of drinking water in general.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our source of water comes from Purchased Surface Water.

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 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, which 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.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit 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.

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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

La Grange purchases all of its water from Chicago. 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 (including La Grange), while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Since water is purchased from the City of Chicago, results indicated with an asterisk (*) were provided to us by them.

2021 Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections

The contaminants indicated with a chevron (^) have been detected within the past five years. State and federal regulations do not require monitoring for these contaminants and no maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established. These detections are for informational purposes only. No mandated health effects language exists. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, it may be useful when evaluating possible sources of contamination or characterizing overall water quality.

Susceptibility to Contamination*

The Illinois EPA 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 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. 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 312-744-6635.

2021 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. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in the samples, but Giardia was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. Also, in compliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program that was started in April 2015, collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli and turbidity, with no detections for Cryptosporidium and Giardia reported so far.

In 2021, 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 312-742-7499. 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

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG	Action Level Goal-the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Date of Sample[^]	If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.
Highest Level Detected	This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2021.
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.
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
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
N/A	Not Applicable

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
%\leq0.3 NTU	Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
pCi/L	picocuries per liter; used to measure radioactivity
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Level Found[^]	This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one 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.
Turbidity	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water quality and the effectiveness of our filtrations 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.

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2020	0	15	3.41	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.124	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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 La Grange is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2021	65.7	18.7 - 65.7	n/a	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	2021	21.8	12.9 – 21.8	n/a	60	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	2021	1.3	0.8 – 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Turbidity Data*								
Turbidity (NTU/lowest monthly % \leq 0.3 NTU)*		Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%	n/a	TT (Limit: 95% \leq 0.3 NTU)			Soil runoff
Turbidity ((NTU/highest single measurement)*		0.16	n/a	n/a	TT (Limit 1 NTU)			Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

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Inorganic Contaminants*							
Barium*		0.0203	0.0200-00.0203	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate* (as Nitrogen)		0.28	0.28-0.28	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite* (as Nitrogen)		0.28	0.28	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Boron*	2007	28.0	28.0 – 28.0			ppb	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in detergents and as a water softener, Used in production of glass, cosmetics, pesticides, fire retardants, and for leather tanning.
Arsenic*	2014	ND	ND	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Volatile Organic Contaminants*							
Molybdenum*	2015	1.1	1.0 – 1.1	n/a	n/a	ppb	No
Selenium*	2014	ND	ND	50	50		
Radioactive Contaminants*							
Combined Radium* 226/228 (pCi/L)	02/04/2020	0.95	0.83 – 0.95	0	5		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha* excluding radon & uranium (pCi/L)	02/04/2020	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	0	15		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
State Regulated Contaminants*							
Fluoride*		0.77	0.65 – 0.77	4	4	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Unregulated Contaminants*							
Sulfate*		27.4	26.9 – 27.4	n/a	n/a	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium*		9.99	9.79 – 9.99	n/a	n/a	ppm	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
We are pleased to announce we have no violations for 2021.			

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Source Water Location

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 Sawyer 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.

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 determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply.

Susceptibility to Contamination

The Illinois EPA 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 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.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

2021 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 2021. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective 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 greatly reduced.

In 2021, 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
Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E., Commissioner
At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E.

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:
The City of Chicago
Department of Water Management
Water System ID# IL0316000

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

General Tips

- **Fix those leaks!** Leaks allow water and your money to go down the drain.
- **To help detect hidden leaks** turn off anything that uses water and see if your meter is still moving.
- **A dripping faucet** can waste 3 gallons a day or **1,095** gallons a year.
- **A running toilet** will lead to even higher water bills. The flapper, within the tank that does not seal properly, can go undetected for months.
- Over a **1 month period**, a 1/16" hole will waste **25,000** gallons of water.

Indoor Tips

- Install water-efficient devices such as high efficiency toilets, high efficiency clothes washing machines, low flow showerheads and aerators.
- Only run your washing machine or dishwasher with full loads.
- Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth and shaving.

Outdoor Tips

- Water your lawn only when needed, generally once every three days during the summer. Check sprinkler timers and reduce watering to only when necessary.
- Check sprinkler heads, valves and drip emitters once a month, make sure heads are aimed correctly.
- Water in the early morning. Many irrigation experts feel the best time to water is between midnight and 6:00 a.m. because evaporation is at a minimum.
- **The Village's sprinkling ordinance allows even-numbered addresses to water their lawns on Wednesday, Friday and/or Sunday, and odd numbered addresses to water their lawns on Tuesday, Thursday, and/or Saturday.**
- **Lawn watering on Mondays is not allowed.**