



2022 Water Quality Report

Public Works Department Water Division

The Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 were passed to ensure your health and safety. This amendment requires municipalities to inform their customers about the quality of the drinking water for the past year.

This report summarizes the quality of the water provided to the Village of Westmont last year (2022). Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The standards are the limiting amount of contaminant allowed to be present in your drinking water and still consider the water safe to drink. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board Meetings that are held every other Thursday night at 6:00 p.m. For more information call the Water Division at (630) 981-6270.



Where Does the Water Come From?

Currently your tap water is obtained from the City of Chicago through the DuPage Water Commission. Up until 1992, water was supplied by 7 wells located within the village. In 1992, the Village of Westmont began to receive water from the DuPage Water Commission.

Why is Lake Michigan Water Used?

As the population of the Village increased, the supply of water from the wells declined. In December of 1990, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) placed the Village of Westmont on "Restricted Status" thereby necessitating the conversion from well water to Lake Michigan water.



How is the Water Treated?

The Lake Michigan water that is purchased from the DuPage Water Commission has already been treated. However, chlorine is added to water entering the ground storage tanks from May to September to maintain a sufficient residual for water in storage.

Do you want more information about your water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Jim Cates, Public Works Supervisor, at the Westmont Public Works Water Division (630) 981-6270.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has prepared a source water assessment for the Village of Westmont. The assessment inventories potential sources of contamination and determined susceptibility of the source water 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 for 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.

2022 Water Facts
Population Served - 25,198
Metered Customers - 7,001
Miles of Water Main - 92.7
Number of Fire Hydrants - 1,390
Water Valves - 1,317
Water Production - 2.251
(Average GPD)

For further information on the City's assessment contact the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at (312) 744-6635, or you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

2022 Water Quality Summary

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	Date Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm) ^{Westmont}	in 2017	1.3	AL=1.3	0.00 (90th percentile)	0 > AL	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb) ^{Westmont}	in 2020	0	AL=15	3.39 (90th percentile)	0 > AL	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	in 2017	0	10	0.583	0.583 - 0.583	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm) ^{Westmont}	in 2017	2	2	0.023	0.023 - 0.023	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Barium (ppm) ^{Chicago}	in 2022	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 - 0.0201	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Iron (ppm) ^{Westmont}	in 2017	n/a	1.0	0.341	0.341 - 0.341	None	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) ^{Chicago}	in 2016	10	10	0.462	0.405 - 0.462	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) ^{Chicago}	in 2022	10	10	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) ^{Westmont}	In 2022	No goal for the total	80	36	14.96 - 56.7	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) ^{DuPage Water Commission}	In 2022	No goal for the total	80	28	27 -28	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ^{Westmont}	in 2022	No goal for the total	60	16	6.78 - 22.8	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ^{DuPage Water Commission}	In 2022	No goal for the total	60	21	15.2 - 20.6	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm) ^{Westmont}	in 2022	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 - 1	None	Drinking water disinfectant; Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs, HAA5, and Chlorine are for the distribution systems. Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. The Highest Running Annual Average Computed is reported.							
TOC (Total Organic Carbon) ^{Chicago}	in 2021			0		None	
The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.							
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride (ppm) ^{Westmont}	in 2017	4	4.0	1	1 - 1	None	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Fluoride (ppm) ^{Chicago}	in 2022	4	4.0	0.7	0.64 - 0.7	None	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity (NTU) ^{Chicago} Highest single measurement.	in 2022	n/a	TT=1 NTU _{max}	0.3	n/a	None	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (%<=0.3 NTU) ^{Chicago} Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	in 2022	n/a	TT(100%<=0.3NTU)	0.3	100%	None	Soil runoff.
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive/month) ^{Chicago}	in 2022	0	5% of monthly samples positive	0.4	n/a	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive/month) ^{Westmont}	in 2021	0	5% of monthly samples positive	0.0	n/a	No	Naturally present in the environment
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Sulfate (ppm)	in 2012	n/a	n/a	17.6	13.4 - 17.6	n/a	Erosion of natural occurring deposits.
Sodium (ppm) ^{Westmont}	in 2017	n/a	n/a	63.1	63.1 - 63.1	None	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
Sodium (ppm) ^{Chicago}	in 2022	n/a	n/a	9	8.56 - 9.08	n/a	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) ^{Westmont}	in 2017	0	5	4.6	4.6 - 4.6	None	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) ^{Westmont}	in 2014	0	15	10.2	10.2 - 10.2	None	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) ^{Chicago}	in 2020	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	None	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) ^{Chicago}	in 2020	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	None	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Understanding the Summary Results. The following information is included to help you understand the water quality results presented. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include surface water and well water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve 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 may be naturally-occurring or 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 agricultural, 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 may be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the 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.

MCLG - The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL - The Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDLG - The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or 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.

MRDL - The Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

AL - Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Highest Level Detected - This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected during the sampling period indicated.

Range Detected - This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the sampling period indicated.

Date Sampled - 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 "In 2011" appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

n/a - not applicable

nd - non-detected

ppm - parts per million

ppb - parts per billion

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter used to measure radioactivity

% < 0.3 NTU - Percent of samples less than 0.3 NTU.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

TT - Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. TT is equal to 1 NTU_{max} for Turbidity.

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 of monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

^{Westmont} Contaminants tested by the Village of Westmont. The City of Chicago tested for the remainder of the other compounds and contaminants listed.

* Lead - 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 Westmont is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When you 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

** Sodium - There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

*** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

**** Fluoride is added to the water supply to promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health currently recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 ppm to 1.2 ppm.

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 United States EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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, person 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Not every contaminant is tested on an annual basis. The Water Quality Summary table presents the results from the most recent testing.