VILLAGE OF
LINCOLNSHIRE

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Facility #IL0970950

January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024

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ABBREVIATIONS

In this section any abbreviations used in this document will be defined.

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

IEPA – Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

CDC – Centers for Disease Control

HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

AIDS – Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus

FDA – Food and Drug Administration

TOC – Total Organic Carbon

AWWA – American Water Works Association

DEFINITIONS

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

ppm - Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) = one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) = one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

MFL- Million Fibers per liter.

Mrem/yr- Millirems per year, used to measure radiation absorbed by the body.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water caused by suspended particles.

%<0.3 NTU - Monthly percent of samples less than 0.3 NTU

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. *MCL's* are set as close to the *MCLG's* as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of

disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. *MRDLG's* allow for a margin of safety.

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

TT - Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

n/a - not applicable

Introduction

The Village is pleased to present to you this year's annual drinking water quality report. This report consists of information collected from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. This year, as in past years, your tap water met all USEPA and IEPA drinking water standards. This report summarizes the quality of water that the Village provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what is in the water, and how the water compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Source of Water

The Village presently purchases all of your water from the City of Highland Park. The Highland Park Water Treatment Plant draws raw water from a 54-inch diameter pipe, which is located one mile from the shores of Lake Michigan. This water intake is about 30 feet deep. Two smaller pipes, 16 and 20 inches in diameter, occasionally supply water into the treatment plant.

Water Distribution

After filtration and treatment, the water is sent to Lincolnshire through one transmission main, a 30-inch diameter pipe, which extends from Highland Park to a water facility called the Eastside Reservoir. At this location water is pumped into the distribution system at approximately 62 pounds per square inch. In addition, to the Eastside Reservoir, the Villages maintains another water facility located on the west side of town, called the Westside Reservoir. Together, these reservoirs provide a maximum capacity of 4.6 million gallons of water. The Village is responsible for 76 miles of water main, 944 hydrants, and over 1500 water valves. From January to December of 2024, the Village supplier over 424 million gallons of water to both commercial and residential water customers.

Source Water Assessment Summary

In 2002, the IEPA conducted a federally mandated source water assessment of Lake Michigan and the Highland Park Water Treatment plant's susceptibility to potential sources of pollution. The IEPA considers all surface water sources of a community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the treatment plants intake pipes with no protection, only

dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. The IEPA has determined that because of surrounding developed land use, sources of potential contaminants for Highland Park Water Treatment Plant include sediment, shoreline erosion, storm water discharge and wet weather sewer overflows. Some of the potential contaminants are inorganic and organic chemical contaminants. For further information on the assessment, please visit https://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl or by calling the groundwater section at the IEPA, at 217-785-4787.

Water information

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 USEPA's safe drinking water hotline at 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, 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 healthcare professionals. The USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's safe drinking water hotline 800-426-4791.

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Possible contaminants consist of:

- Microbial Contaminants – Viruses, Bacteria
- Inorganic Contaminants – Salts, Metals, Oils, Gas
- Pesticides and Herbicides – Agriculture, Urban Storm
- Organic Chemical Contaminants – Synthetic Volatile Chemicals
- Radioactive Contaminants – Naturally Occurring, Mining/Oil activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by a public water system. The FDA regulations have established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protections for public health. In most cases, the "Level Found" column represents an average of sample result data collected during the water quality report calendar year. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the water quality report year. If a date appears in the "Date of Sample" column, the IEPA 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 water quality report year.

2024 Water Quality Data							
Contaminant Units	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Date of Sample**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Turbidity							
Turbidity (%<0.3NTU)	N/A	TT = 0.3 NTU	95%	N/A	NO	2024	Suspended organic and inorganic particles
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT = 1 NTU	0.070	N/A	NO	2024	Suspended organic and inorganic particles
Lead & Copper							
Lead (PPB)	0	AL= 15	8.2	2 Exceed AL	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (PPM)	1.3	AL= 1.3	0.17	0 Exceed AL	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	0.64	Single Sample	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (PPM)	2	2	0.020	Single Sample	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;

							Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (PPM)	N/A	N/A	14	Single Sample	NO	2024	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener regeneration.
Chloride (PPM)	N/A	250	25	Single Sample	NO	2024	This contaminate is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; runoff from road salts.
Magnesium (PPM)	N/A	N/A	12	Single Sample	NO	2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA or the state. Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Sulfate (PPM)	N/A	250	24	Single Sample	NO	2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories.
Hardness, Total (as CaCo3) (PPM)	N/A	N/A	140	Single Sample	NO	2024	This contaminant

							is not currently regulated by the USEPA or the state. Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium (PPM)	N/A	N/A	35	Single Sample	NO	2024	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Alkalinity, Total (PPM)	N/A	N/A	100	Single Sample	NO	2024	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	N/A	N/A	180	Single Sample	NO	2024	Comprised of inorganic salts, dissolved organic matter, chemicals used in the water treatment process, the piping or hardware used to distribute the water.
Chromium, Hexavalent (PPB)	N/A	N/A	0.18	Single Sample	NO	2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA or state.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (PPB)	N/A	80	36.2	21	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (PPB)	N/A	60	17.4	11.6	NO	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Chlorine (PPM)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.4	.52 - 2.04	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Table Footnotes

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.

2024 Water Quality Violation Summary

No violations occurred during the 2024 reporting year.

About The Data

- Turbidity – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness or suspended particles in the water. Turbidity has no health effects but is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the treatment process.
- Fluoride – Flouride is added to the water to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal flouride range of 0.7 mg/l.
- Barium – Some people who drink water containing Barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience a increase in their bloof pressure.
- 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 with a healthcare professional about the level of Sodium in the water.
- Water Hardness – Hard water is defined as water that is high in mineral content, primarily calcium and magnesium, which disolves and becomes soluable from natural erosion. Although the mineral content in Lake Michigan varies slightly throughout the year, the average measurement from the Highland Park Water Treatment Plant is 8 grains per gallons.

Lead and Copper Program

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 Lincolnshire 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 .

The Water Department wishes to express their appreciation to all the homeowners who have participated in the Lead and Copper Sampling Program. Through your commitment the Village has been in full compliance with USEPA regulations and therefore has been placed on a triennial monitoring schedule. The Village's next scheduled samples for this program are to be taken between June 1st and September 30, 2026.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Maxwell Geib at 847-913-2383, (mgeib@lincolnshireil.gov) or visit us at 1 Olde Half Day Rd, Lincolnshire, IL 60069.

How to Protect Your Community Water Supply

1. Report illegal dumping
2. Follow package directions when applying pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers
3. Do not apply pesticides when rain is expected
4. Have your backflow device tested on a yearly basis

How to Protect Water Quality Within Your Home

When water reaches your home, it is clean and meets all state and federal regulations. Without proper precautions, water can be contaminated by sudden pressure drops within the house plumbing. When this occurs, a vacuum within the piping could possibly develop causing contaminated water to be pulled from your home or yard into your plumbing system. If this happens you could contaminate the water in your home and possibly your neighbors' homes.

Precautions that can be taken to reduce cross-contamination risk.

1. If you have an automatic sprinkler system, make sure you have a backflow device and that it is in working condition and tested.
2. Do not leave a garden hose connected to a fixture with the other end submerged in any container filled with any kind.
3. Do not allow garden hoses to be connected directly to containers that consists of pesticides, herbicides or toxic materials of any kind.
4. If your water service is disrupted for any reason, always flush your cold-water fixtures for 1 – 2 minutes until the water is clear. This will allow for air to come out of your plumbing system and fresh water to enter your plumbing system.

Questions and Answers

Q – Why does my water taste and/or smell “earthy” at times?

A – All water has its own unique taste and odor characteristics. Highland Park, like many other water suppliers, occasionally experiences taste and odor changes. In the summer and early fall, microscopic organisms, such as algae, in the lake occasionally give water an earthy taste and odor. This odor may be more noticeable in hot water from your home plumbing. Temperature change and excessive rainfall can also alter the taste of the water. These changes do not affect the safety of your water.

Q – Why does the water sometimes look brown or yellow?

A – Occasionally your water may be discolored due to infrastructure work such as, water main installation, hydrant flushing, main breaks and system repairs. This color comes from iron and/or mineral deposits inside the pipe that become dislodged during these repairs. Although it is the policy of the utilities division to flush the mains after the completion of work, it is possible for discolored water to be trapped in your house service/plumbing. If it is caused by work on water mains, wait until the water is back on and then run a fixture until the water becomes clear. Home plumbing may also be the cause. If discolored water appears frequently or is usually first drawn from your fixture in the morning it is probably caused by the house plumbing.

Q – Why does my water appear cloudy or milky at times?

A – Cloudy water is often caused by dissolved oxygen being released from the water. Cold water can hold more oxygen than warm. Water saturated with oxygen will release the oxygen as it warms up. This occurs primarily during the winter months but does not affect the quality of your water. This cloudiness usually will dissipate in about 30 to 60 seconds.

Conclusion

This report is presented to you in cooperation with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, City of Highland Park and the American Water Works Association. Additional information may be obtained through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) and the AWWA's internet home page at http://www.awwa.org. Should a public meeting be announced concerning our water system, information will be posted on the Village of Lincolnshire home page at http://www.lincolnshireil.gov . Village Staff wishes our customers to be informed about their water quality and strives to provide the highest level of service. Should you have any questions regarding this report or the quality of your water, please contact Maxwell Geib, Utilities Superintendent, at 847-913-2383.