

CITY OF DARIEN WATER DEPARTMENT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2020

In the calendar year of 2020, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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

Annual Quality Water Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the DARIEN water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by DARIEN is purchased surface water from the City of Chicago, Illinois.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held at City Hall. You can find the scheduled dates and times of these meetings at the following link: <https://darien.il.us/government/meeting-dates-and-times>. City Council Meetings are typically held on the first and third Monday of every month starting at 7:30 pm at City Hall, 1702 Plainfield Rd. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our Water Operator, Kris Throm at (630) 353-8105. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/ recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Drinking Water

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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

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).

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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment Availability

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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.

DARIEN IL0430270 – 2020 (continued)

2020 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2020	1.0	0.9 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	29	8.14 – 27.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	48	22.9 – 72.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.138	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

City of Darien Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Source Water ID	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 04-MASTER METER 4	FF IL0435400 TP01: LAKE	SW	_____	PLAINFIELD RD. E of CASS AVE DELIV STRU
CC 07-MASTER METER 7	FF IL0435400 TP01: LAKE	SW	_____	75 TH ST W OF FAIRVIEW AVE DELIV STRU

Water Quality Test Results

DEFINITION OF TERMS (The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which require explanation):

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

na: Not applicable

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

ug/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of 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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

2020 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

Violation Description

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2020

Start

End

CHICAGO IL0316000– 2020

2020 WATER QUALITY DATA DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT 0316000 CHICAGO

Definition of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2020.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND: Contaminant Not detectable at or above the reporting or testing limits. **N/A:** Not applicable

2020 WATER QUALITY DATA

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
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Turbidity Data

TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)	(Lowest Monthly %) 100%	100% - 100%		
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.16	N/A		

Inorganic Contaminants

BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0201	0.0198 - 0.0201		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.42	0.35 – 0.42		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.42	0.35 – 0.42		

Total Organic Carbon

TOC (TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON)
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA

Unregulated Contaminants

SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.5 – 27.8		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	9.55	8.73 – 9.55		

State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	.75	0.65-0.75		
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CHICAGO IL0316000 - 2020 (Continued)

2020 WATER QUALITY DATA

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	Detected Contaminants				Violation	Date of Sample
	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and manmade deposits</i>	0	5	.95	0.83 – 0.95		2/4/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon & uranium (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</i>	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		2/4/2020

Unit of Measurement

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

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

% < 0.3NTU – Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOOTNOTES

TURBIDITY

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

**CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT SUMMARY
FOR THE 2020 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)**

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.

CHICAGO IL0316000 - 2020 (Continued)

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 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.

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 or by going online at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

THE FOURTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4)

In compliance with UCMR 4, samples were collected at Chicago Water System's entry points to the distribution system (EPTDS), also known as finished water, and analyzed for all contaminant groups except for Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), which were sampled from the distribution system. All the contaminant groups tested in finished water were below the minimum reporting levels specified in the test method under UCMR 4. Samples for HAA indicators (Total Organic Carbon and Bromide) were collected at two source water influent points for the system. For Bromide, test results ranged from 28.2 to 35.3 ppb and for the TOC, test results ranged from 1.79 to 1.80 ppm.

ILLINOIS EPA'S SAMPLING OF PER- and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

The Illinois EPA collected finished water sampled from Chicago's Water System on 10/29/2020 and analyzed the samples for a total of 18 PFAS contaminants. In its notification to Chicago, the Illinois EPA stated that these contaminants were not present in Chicago's drinking water at concentrations greater than or equal to the minimum reporting levels.

2020 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago monitors 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 these 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 removal of Cryptosporidium and Giardia from the source water. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of such organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. In 2020, the City of Chicago 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. Chromium-6 sampling data are posted at: https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports.html

2020 Violation Summary Table

We are pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment techniques, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2020.

**For more information, please contact
Andrea Cheng, Acting Commissioner
At 312-744-8190**

**Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea Cheng**

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**