

VILLAGE OF BARTLETT

2024 Annual Water-Quality Report

By law the Village of Bartlett must provide information to its residents regarding water quality. This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered in 2024 by the Village of Bartlett. The data is from 2024 unless otherwise noted. This report meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of Bartlett's water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Safe water is vital to the community, and the village tests and monitors its water quality on a continual basis. Please read this report carefully. If you have questions or would like information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about Bartlett's drinking water, call the number listed at the end of this report, on page 9.

The Village of Bartlett's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

OVERVIEW

In 2024 the village water system pumped 1,213,897,000 gallons to its consumers. Village treatment processes have changed since switching to Lake Michigan water in May 2019. Since the switch, the village only boosts chlorine at its facility. Bartlett's water is tested continuously by certified laboratories to ensure it meets drinking water standards set by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

WATER SOURCE

In 2024, all of Bartlett's water came from Lake Michigan, pumped here from Chicago through the DuPage Water Commission (DWC) system. Bartlett still has active wells that are utilized only in the event of an emergency.

The Illinois EPA has completed Source-Water Assessment for Bartlett and Chicago water sources. Chicago uses a surface water source, which the Illinois EPA considers susceptible to potential pollution problems. Therefore, Chicago uses the mandatory treatment processes of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Detailed copies of these assessments are available by calling water supervisor Blake Grenlie, Village of Bartlett Public Works, 630-837-0811. For more detailed information on Chicago water, visit the City of Chicago Water Department Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) website at www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/Consumer_ConfidenceReports.html.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

The tables show the results of Bartlett's and Chicago's water-quality analyses. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. Every regulated contaminant that the village detects in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining Bartlett's findings and a key to units of measurement.

The definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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.

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

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.

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

KEY TO TABLE

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

DuPage Water Commission/Chicago Water

SUBSTANCE	DATE TESTED	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTED LEVELS	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
MICROBIAL SUBSTANCES								
Turbidity (NTU LOWEST MONTHLY %<0.3 NTU)	2024	NTU	TT (LIMIT 95%<0.3 NTU)	n/a	LOWEST MONTHLY %: 99.7%	99.7% - 100%	Soil Runoff	NO
Turbidity (NTU HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT)	2024	NTU	TT (LIMIT 1NTU max)	n/a	0.39	n/a	Soil Runoff	NO
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES								
Barium	2024	ppm	2	2	0.0203	0.0198 – 0.0203	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride	2024	ppm	4	4	0.76	0.67 - 0.76	Water additive which promotes strong teeth	NO
Sodium	2024	ppm	n/a	n/a	9.18	8.87 - 9.18	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as a water softener	NO
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	2024	ppm	10	10	0.39	0.36 - 0.39	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits	NO
TOTAL Nitrate/Nitrite (as nitrogen)	2024	ppm	10	10	0.39	0.36 - 0.39	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Sulfate	2024	ppm	n/a	n/a	28.2	25.3 - 28.2	Erosion of naturally occurring elements	NO

Coliform Bacteria	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Likely Source of Contamination	Violation
	0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E Coli positive	0	Naturally present in the environment	NO

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes)	8/12/2024	ppb	80	n/a	32	32 - 32	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	8/12/2024	ppb	60	n/a	25	18 - 25	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Chlorine	1/9/2024	ppm	4	4	1.49	1.08 - 1.49	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES								
Combined Radium (226/228)	2/4/20	pCi/L	5	0	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Gross Alpha (EXCLUDING RADON & URANIUM)	2/4/20	pCi/L	15	0	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO

Bartlett Water*

SUBSTANCE	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST # OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E.COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	TOTAL # OF POSITIVE E.COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
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COLIFORM BACTERIA

Coliform Bacteria	0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL: A routine sample & a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.Coli positive	0	Naturally present in the environment	NO
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SUBSTANCE	DATE SAMPLED	UNIT	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	90TH PERCENTILE	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	# OF SITES OVER ACTION LEVEL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
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LEAD AND COPPER

Copper	2024	ppb	1.3	1.3	0.238	ND - 736	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Lead	2024	ppb	15	0	7.85	ND - 294	5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO

SUBSTANCE	DATE	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTED LEVELS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	VIOLATION
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DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	ppb	80	No goal for the total	58	29.2 - 82	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	ppb	60	No goal for the total	30	15.71 - 34.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorine	2024	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.3	1 - 1.4	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

*More information about emergency backup wells available upon request

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

Iron: Iron is not federally regulated. The state has set an MCL of 1000 ppb. Excessive iron levels may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures, but is not a health hazard.

Sodium: There is no 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 the level is greater than 20 ppm and you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician.
Some substances are not required to be sampled annually.
In most cases the highest detected level is an average, and in some cases it is rounded up.

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAAS is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs became effective 01/01/2004 for supplies and surface supplies serving fewer than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving fewer than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchases from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 were under a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.



The Bartletter is printed on partially recycled paper using soy ink.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably expect 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Sources of drinking water (both tap & 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 radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) 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, the USEPA 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 is 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

CONCERNING LEAD TESTING

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 Bartlett is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials in your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap before drinking tap water, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested; contact The Village of Bartlett Public Works, Blake Grenlie, 630-837-0811. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>, the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791) and on the village website, www.bartlett.il.gov/government/public-works/water-division/bartlett-s-drinking-water. To access the Village of Bartlett's Service Line Material Inventory and the latest lead sampling data: <https://maps.vbartlett.org/WaterInventory/>

The City of Chicago adds a corrosion inhibitor to its water, including the water it provides to the DuPage Water Commission. The corrosion inhibitor forms a protective coating on the interior of lead pipes and soldered joints, which prevents the lead from leaching into tap water.

OTHER MONITORING

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR AVAILABILITY OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING DATA FOR THE VILLAGE OF BARTLETT:

The village water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As customers, you have the right to know that these data are available. In addition to the testing Bartlett is required to perform, the village voluntarily tests for many additional substances and microscopic organisms to ensure its water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a detailed report or have additional questions, contact Water Supervisor Blake Grenlie, Village of Bartlett Public Works, State Water System ID# 0314120, 630-837-0811.



FUN FACTS

- **Leaking toilets are the number one source of wasted water in the home. To detect a slow leak, put food coloring in the toilet tank and wait 15 minutes without flushing. If the water in the bowl turns color your toilet tank is leaking. Make sure to flush immediately after this test to avoid staining toilet.**
- **Bartlett has been using surface water from Lake Michigan since 2019.**
- **Bartlett has six million gallons of storage capacity.**
- **Bartlett has 2,544 fire hydrants.**
- **Bartlett has 210 miles of water main.**
- **Bartlett's highest single day water use was on 8/15/2024 at 5,589,000 gallons.**