APPENDIX A

Village of Glenview

IL0311020

Annual Water Quality Report

January 1 - December 31, 2023

Introduction

For the period of January 1 thru December 31, 2023, the Village of Glenview Water Supply (PWSID IL0311020) has met or exceeded all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) drinking water standards. This Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report is required by the IEPA to be published annually. The report summarizes the quality of the water that was provided this past year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, how it compares to current standards and who to contact if you have questions. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el aqua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Source and Delivery System

The Village of Glenview purchases its water from the Village of Wilmette. Wilmette's treatment plant receives its raw water from Lake Michigan. The water is treated at the Wilmette Water Plant on the Lake Michigan lakefront. A 4-million-gallon standpipe and a 3-million-gallon underground reservoir and pumping station provide additional storage of treated water on the west side of Wilmette, and are used to maintain water pressure in their distribution system as well as to supply a reliable flow of water to the Village of Glenview.

The water plant uses a mixture of chemicals, settling basins, and filters to remove all contaminants to below regulated levels. Chlorine residuals are maintained throughout the plant and distribution system to prevent the growth of bacteria. Operators are on duty 24 hours a day year-round to monitor the water system. In addition, the water plant has an Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) certified laboratory for conducting bacteriological testing.

The Village of Glenview operates five major pumping stations that deliver drinking water to our customers through a network of pipes which total over 230 miles. Our water system includes a total water storage capacity of 16.3 million gallons, over twice our daily average usage. As added reliability, the Village of Glenview has interconnections with the Village of Northbrook and Northbrook Township.

Sources of Drinking Water/ Water Contaminants

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, lakes, 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

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

- Pesticide 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 (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, 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/Center for Disease Control 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).

In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, several tables are included, which provide detailed information about the contaminants that were detected in the system's water and some contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

The Village of Glenview

2023 Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants IL0311020

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) Cl^2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.1	1.0 – 1.2	none	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) * (ppb)	No goal for the total	60	18	9.8 - 21.4	none	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)* (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	45	21.01 - 63.9	none	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* 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.

Lead and Copper Test Results IL0311020

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90th Percentile	Sites over (AL)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	2023	0	15	3.8	0	none	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.093	0	none	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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 cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If 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.

Understanding the Water Quality Data

Definitions and Abbreviations:

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant lever or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

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

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.*

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.*

ND: -*not detectable at testing limits*

ppb or ug/L: *parts per billion or micrograms per liter; or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water*

ppm or mg/L: *parts per million or milligrams per liter; or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water*

PWSID: *Public water supply identification number.*

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

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Units*

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

In most cases, the "Level Detected" column represents an average of sample result data, collected during the calendar year. If a date appears in the "Date of Sample" column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once a year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the calendar year.

2023 Village of Wilmette Water Quality Data

Listed below is data supplied by Village of Wilmette. This water analysis information was compiled from samples that Wilmette is required to take of its water supply system annually, and is required to be included in this report.

IL0313300

Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.38	Single Sample	none	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	Single Sample	none	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.684	Single Sample	none	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	9.5	Single Sample	none	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	USEPA National Secondary Standard of 250	21	Single Sample	none	2023	Naturally occurring, coagulant residual

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single Measurement	1 NTU	0.18 NTU	none	2023	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	none	2023	Soil Runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. The Village of Wilmette monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the Water Plant's filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Additional Information About Your Water

Measured Parameter	Wilmette Average
pH (0-14 pH units)	8.08
Alkalinity (ppm)	109
Hardness (as mg $CaCO_3$/L)	142
Hardness (as grains per gallon)	8.24
Calcium (ppm)	33
Chloride (ppm)	15
Magnesium (ppm)	11
Aluminum (ppb)	130
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	210

Source Water Assessment

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 intakes with no protection, only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. A work group from the Great Lakes States was organized to develop a protocol for assessing the Great Lakes. The mission of the Great Lakes Protocol was to develop a consistent procedure allowing the flexibility necessary to properly conduct source water assessments of the Great Lakes as a drinking water source. This flexibility takes into account the variability of these sources and site-specific concerns for determination of source sensitivity and susceptibility (Illinois EPA, 1999). Sensitivity is defined as the intrinsic ability of surface water to be isolated form contaminants by the physical attributes of the hydrologic or geologic setting. With this in mind, the degree of sensitivity becomes the prevailing factor in the susceptibility determination for intakes on the Great Lakes. Intakes located close to shore or close to a major shipping lane will be more sensitive and thus more susceptible to potential contamination. The sensitivity analysis of both Wilmette's intakes show that they are located far enough offshore that shoreline impacts are not considered a factor on water quality. However, at certain times of the year the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows from the North Shore Channel. If currents are flowing in a northerly direction, contaminants from these flows could migrate to Wilmette's intakes and compromise water quality. Correlation between Evanston's rainfall data, North Shore Channel discharge dates and Wilmette's coliform data show the potential effect of these flows on Wilmette's water quality. In addition, the proximity to a major shipping lane adds to the susceptibility should there be a spill near the intakes.

The Village of Glenview wants its valued customers to be informed about water quality. You are invited to participate in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality. Please feel welcome to attend any of the Village's regularly scheduled Village Board of Trustee meetings which are held at 7:30 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at Village Hall, 2500 East Lake Avenue. Check the Calendar on the Village of Glenview website for more meeting information. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility of Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx.

If you have any questions concerning this report or your water system, please contact Dave Battaglia, Superintendent of Public Works at (847)904-4522. This report is available on the internet at the Glenview web site, **www.glenview.il.us/2023waterqualityreport**. Printed copies are available at the Customer Service counter at Village Hall, 2500 E. Lake Ave., Glenview, IL 60026

.Did You Know?
Glenview has been purchasing water from the Village of Wilmette since 1938. In fact, about **70 percent of the water Wilmette pumps and treats comes into Glenview.**
On average, a Glenview resident uses 85 **gallons of water per person each day**.
The water supply is **monitored 24 hours a day** by both Wilmette and Glenview.
Both Glenview and Wilmette constantly **test water samples for biological and chemical contaminants**. Wilmette has a laboratory on site at its water plant where full-time staff members routinely do "spot checks" of raw and treated water, and Glenview tests a minimum of 50 water samples each month for total coliform and E.coli.
The Village is prepared for emergencies! The Village of Glenview has **agreements and underground connections with both the Village of Northbrook and the Village of Northfield for emergency supplies of water**, should we need them. Wilmette has back-up power at its water plant, and the Rugen Road and West Lake reservoir/pumping stations have **two sources of power**. All of Glenview's major pumping stations also have **emergency back-up generators**.
Is it advisable to use water from the hot water tap for drinking, cooking or making baby formula? No. Hot water generally comes from a hot water heater that may contain impurities that should not be ingested. Some of these impurities might be metals from household plumbing that are dissolved and concentrated in the heating process.
Why does water sometimes have a musty taste and odor? During the summer months, residents may notice a slight "musty" or "earthy" taste and odor in the water. The chemicals that cause this are naturally occurring but harmless in the concentrations found in Wilmette's/Glenview's drinking water. Wilmette adds activated carbon to the water to help remove these odors. Keeping an open container of water in the refrigerator allow the odors to dissipate and improves the taste of the water.
Why does the water coming out of the faucet sometimes look milky or opaque? This generally occurs in cold weather, when water entering the house is colder than the temperature inside. Cold water holds more oxygen than warm water. As the cold water warms, the oxygen escapes in tiny air bubbles that make the water look "milky."
What is the hardness of the water? The tap water has a hardness of 142mg/L, or about 8.31 grains.
Is bottled water safer than tap water? Not necessarily. Studies have shown that microbes can grow in bottles while on the grocers' shelves. Residents do not need to buy bottled water for safety reasons since Glenview's tap water meets all federal and state drinking water standards. Those who prefer water with a different taste can buy bottled water, but it costs up to 1,000 times more than tap water. Of course, in emergencies, bottled water can be a vital source of drinking water for people without water.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

DATE: 6/2/2025

TO: Tyler Alleman

FROM: Andrew Adamsky

SUBJECT: Glenview Public Library
1930 Glenwiew Road
Glenview, IL
Analysis of city water.

Dear Tyler:

Attached you will find our laboratory analysis reports pertaining to the above referenced sample our laboratory number 61249.

I hope this information satisfies your requirements. If any further work or discussion is needed, please get back to me.

Very truly yours,

Andrew Adamsky

Andrew Adamsky

AA
Enclosure

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

WATER TECHNOLOGY

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

Regarding: Glenview Public Library
Location: 1930 Glenwiew Road
Glenview, IL

Customer No.: 1007082
Report No.: 61249
Report Date: 6/2/25
Login Date: 5/27/25
Sample Date: 5/27/25

				City Water											
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Water Properties	1.	Alkalinity ("P")	as $CaCO_3$	0											
	2.	Alkalinity ("M")	as $CaCO_3$	131											
	3.	Alkalinity ("OH") (calculated)	as $CaCO_3$												
	4.	Free Mineral Acidity	as $CaCO_3$												
	5.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (C.O.D.)		29											
	6.	Chloroform Extractables													
	7.	Dissolved Solids		213											
	8.	Hardness (Calcium)	as $CaCO_3$	94											
	9.	Hardness (Magnesium)	as $CaCO_3$	53											
	10.	Hardness (Total)	as $CaCO_3$	147											
	11.	pH		8.0											
	12.	Refractive Index													
	13.	Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	323											
	14.	Specific Gravity	g/ml												
	15.	Suspended Solids			2.0										
	16.	Total Inorganic Carbon													
	17.	Total Organic Carbon													
Cations	18.	Aluminum	as Al	0.10											
	19.	Barium	as Ba	0.02											
	20.	Calcium	as Ca	37.4											
	21.	Chromium	as Cr	0.00											
	22.	Copper	as Cu	0.15											
	23.	Iron	as Fe	0.00											
	24.	Lead	as Pb	0.000											
	25.	Lithium	as Li	0.00											
	26.	Magnesium	as Mg	12.8											
	27.	Manganese	as Mn	0.00											
	28.	Nickel	as Ni	0.00											
	29.	Potassium	as K	1.53											
	30.	Silver	as Ag	0.00											
	31.	Sodium	as Na	12.8											
	32.	Strontium	as Sr	0.13											
	33.	Zinc	as Zn	0.02											
	34.	Total Cation Millequivalents		*3.370*											
Anions	35.	Acetate	as $C_2H_3O_2$	0.04											
	36.	Bromide	as Br	0.00											
	37.	Chloride	as Cl	23.1											
	38.	Chlorate	as ClO_3	0.13											
	39.	Chromate	as CrO_4												
	40.	Fluoride	as F	0.77											
	41.	Formate	as CHO_2	0.05											
	42.	Glycolate	as $C_2H_3O_3$	0.00											
	43.	Molybdate	as MoO_4	0.00											
	44.	Nitrate	as NO_3	1.28											
	45.	Nitrite	as NO_2	0.00											
	46.	Oxalate	as C_2O_4	0.00											
	47.	Phosphate (ortho)	as PO_4	0.25											
	48.	Phosphorus (total)	as P	0.21											
	49.	Propionate	as $C_3H_5O_2$	0.00											
	50.	Sulfamate	as NH_2SO_3	0.00											
	51.	Sulfate	as SO_4	23.6											
	52.	Sulfur (total)	as S	8.06											
	53.	Total Anion Millequivalents		*3.889*											
	54.	Ammonia	as NH_3												
	55.	Benzotriazole	as $C_6H_5N_3$												
	56.	Boron	as B	0.04											
	57.	Silica	as SiO_2	1.72											
	58.	Sodium Nitrite	as $NaNO_2$												
	59.	Sodium Sulfite	as Na_2SO_3												
	60.	Tolyltriazole	as $C_7H_7N_3$												

Analyst MV All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

Continued on reverse side.

WATER TECHNOLOGY

LABORATORY REPORT - WATER ANALYSIS

Customer No.:	1007082
Regarding: Glenview Public Library	Report No.: 61249
Location: 1930 Glenwiew Road	Report Date: 6/2/25
Glenview, IL	Login Date: 5/27/25
	Sample Date: 5/27/25

500 South Vermont Street
Palatine, IL 60067
(800) 577-2211
Fax: (847) 358-7082

				City Water									
				Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble	Soluble	Insoluble
Compounds	61.	Bromate	as BrO_3										
	62.	Chlorite	as ClO_2										
	63.	Cyclohexylamine*	as $C_6H_{13}N$										
	64.	Diethylamine*	as $C_4H_{11}N$										
	65.	Diethylaminoethanol*	as $C_6H_{15}NO$										
	66.	Ethylamine*	as C_2H_7N										
	67.	Morpholine*	as C_4H_9NO										
	68.	Diethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	69.	Ethylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	70.	Propylene Glycol*	% by volume										
	71.	Methanol*	% by volume										
Microbiological	72.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 22°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml										
	73.	Heterotrophic Plate Count @ 37°C(Aerobic)	CFU/ml										
	74.	Heterotrophic Plate Count (Anaerobic)	CFU/ml										
	75.	Denitrifying Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	76.	Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	77.	Iron Bacteria	CFU/ml										
	78.	Mold	CFU/ml										
	79.	Sulfate Reducers	CFU/ml										
	80.	Total Coliform	CFU/100 ml										
	81.	Yeast	CFU/ml										
	82.	E.Coli	CFU/100 ml										
	83.	Enterococci (Fecal Streptococci)	MPN/100 ml										
	84.	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	MPN/100 ml										
	85.	Residue by Evaporation											
	86.	Volatile Solids											
	87.	System Capacity	gal.										
	88.	Turbidity	NTU										
	89.	P.T.S.A.	ppb										
	90.	Dissolved Oxygen	as O_2										
	91.	DEHA	ppb										
	92.	Erythorbic Acid	ppb										
	93.	Fluorescein	ppb										
	94.	Chlorine (free)	as Cl_2										
	95.	Sulfide	as S^{-2}										
	96.	Arsenic	as As										
	97.	Mercury	as Hg										
	98.	Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	99.	Nitrate Nitrogen	as N										
	100.	Nitrite Nitrogen	as N										
	101.	Phosphonate											

Analyst MV All data except pH in parts per million or as indicated

*Analysis by Gas Chromatography.