



CITY OF WHEATON

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2024

The City of Wheaton is proud of the fine drinking water we provide every day. We believe this report is a valuable source of information for our customers. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds all state and federal standards for water quality as regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Water Source

Lake Michigan is the surface water supply used to provide drinking water for Chicago and over 100 suburban communities. 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 SWAP for our supply.

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, including the City of Wheaton, 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.

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 SWAP is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-742-2406 or by visiting <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

Educational Statements

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. 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).

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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and

radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- 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 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 organics, 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.

Water Quality Tables



The tables show the results of our water-quality analyses based on tests done in 2024. Every regulated contaminant that was detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. Not listed are over 100 substances that were tested for, but were not detected. Certain contaminants are monitored less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. The City of Wheaton maintains six emergency backup wells. No water from these emergency backup wells was used in 2024 to supply the finished drinking water. If you would like more information on these results, contact the Water Division.

Water Quality Table Footnotes

Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of water. This is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

Unregulated contaminants: Maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for some contaminants have not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has the mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring unregulated contaminants is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Fluoride: Added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal 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 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.

Glossary 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: Represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected.

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

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

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

%pos/mo: Percent of positive samples per month.

Parts Per Million (ppm): Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One part per million is comparable to one penny in \$10,000.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): Equivalent to micrograms per liter. One part per billion is comparable to one penny in \$10,000,000.

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

%≤0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than 0.3NTU.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

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

2024 Water Quality Results for Monitoring by the City of Wheaton

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level found	Range of detections	Number of Sites over AL	Date of sample	Violation	Typical source of contaminant
Disinfection/Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.1	1.0-1.3	n/a	2024	-	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	n/a	60	21	8.84-29	n/a	2024	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	n/a	80	44	13.11-65.2	n/a	2024	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0776 (90th percentile)	0.00365-0.24	0	9/1/2023	-	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	1.6 (90th percentile)	nd-2.87	0	9/1/2023	-	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Water Quality Results for Monitoring by the City of Chicago

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level found	Range of detections	Date of sample	Violation	Typical source of contaminant
Turbidity Data							
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly %≤0.3NTU)	n/a	TT (95%≤0.3NTU)	99.7% (Lowest Monthly %)	99.7%-100%	-	-	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement)	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.39	n/a	-	-	Soil runoff.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0203	0.0198-0.0203	-	-	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	0.39	0.36-0.39	-	-	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.39	0.36-0.39	-	-	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
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)	n/a	n/a	28.2	25.3-28.2	-	-	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.18	8.87-9.18	-	-	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.76	0.67-0.76	-	-	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.95	0.83-0.95	2/4/20	-	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	3.1	2.8-3.1	2/4/20	-	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Concerning Lead in Our Water

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 City of Wheaton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, 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 water, you may wish to have your water tested. Contact the City of Wheaton Water Division at 630-260-2090. 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 City of Wheaton has developed a service line material inventory, available at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/drinking-water/public-water-users/lead-service-line-information.html>.

The most recent lead tap sampling data is available for review at <https://water.epa.state.il.us/dww>. To obtain a copy of the service line material inventory or lead tap sampling data, call the City of Wheaton Water Division at 630-260-2090.

Other Drinking Water Facts: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

Voluntary Monitoring



Cryptosporidium - The City of Chicago monitors for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2024. 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.

Chromium-6 - In 2024, 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. Please address any questions or concerns to Chicago DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for Chromium-6 are posted at: <https://www.chicago.gov/city/>

en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html.

UCMR5 - As required by the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) the City of Chicago completed monitoring for 25 perfluorinated & polyfluorinated alkyl substances, 4 perfluorinated alkyl acids, and lithium in its drinking water for four quarters in 2024. None of the contaminants were detected in our drinking water.

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

More Information:

Feel free to attend regular City Council meetings. These are held on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall, 303 W. Wesley St.

Water quality data for community water systems throughout the U.S. is available on the internet at www.awwa.org.

Additional information regarding water treatment and regulations is available at the USEPA website at www.epa.gov.

Contact Information:

Wheaton Water Division

Al McMillen, Water Superintendent:
630-260-2090

Internet: www.wheaton.il.us

Water bill questions: 630-260-2024

After-hours emergencies: 911

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791