

Village of Golf
IL0311080
Annual Water Quality Report
January 1 - December 31, 2024

Introduction

For the period of January 1 thru December 31, 2024, the Village of Golf Water Supply (PWSID IL0311080) has met or exceeded all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Illinois state drinking water standards. This Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report is required by the USEPA 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 agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Source and Delivery System

The Village of Golf purchases all of its water from the Village of Glenview who in turns purchases the water from Wilmette. The water is treated at the Wilmette Water Plant on the Lake Michigan lakefront and pumped into their water distribution system. A 4 million-gallon standpipe and a 3 million-gallon underground reservoir-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 supplying a steady flow of water to the Village of Glenview and on to Golf.

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 pump water the Glenview water system, which has a total water storage capacity of 16.3 million gallons. Water is pumped to Golf through two connection points on Overlook Dr.

Sources of Drinking Water/ Water Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 be reasonably 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.

Village of Golf

2024 Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants IL0311080

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.1	0.88 – 1.21	none	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) * (ppb)	No goal for the total	60	8	7.59 – 7.59	none	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)* (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	32	32.2 – 32.2	none	2024	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 IL0311080

Definitions:

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

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.

Copper Range (2023): <0.005 to 0.130 ppm

Lead Range (2023): <1.0 to 6.5 ppb

Information on the system's lead tap sampling data and service line inventory can be found through the website:
<https://villageofgolf.us/water-service>

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.109	0	ppm	none	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservation; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	3.3	0	ppb	none	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Glenview 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 Village of Glenview Public Works at (847)-724-1700. 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>

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

ppm or mg/L: parts per million or milligrams per liter

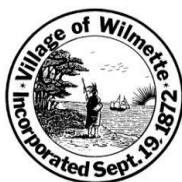
PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

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.



2024 Village of Wilmette Water Quality Data

Listed below is data supplied by the 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
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	0.021 – 0.021	none	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.7	0.672 – 0.672	none	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	NA	16	16 - 16	none	2024	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.43	0.43 – 0.43	none	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single Measurement	1 NTU	0.18 NTU	none	2024	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	none	2024	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 from 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.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. We invite you to participate in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality. Please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings which are held the second Monday of every month at Village Hall 1 Briar Road. The meeting agendas can be found on the Village website or posted in the Village Post Office. 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

If you have any questions concerning this report or your water system, please contact Dave Battaglia, Superintendent of Public Works at (847) 904-4522. To obtain a free copy of the report please call 847-998-8852 or you may pick one up at the Golf Village Hall located at 1 Briar Rd.

<i>Did You Know?</i>
Our water supply is monitored 24 hours a day by both Wilmette and Glenview.
Both Golf 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 Golf tests a minimum of 1 water samples each month for total coliform and E. coli.
This water quality report contains a lot of test information and data, but more than 120 different contaminants are monitored with only the few listed in this report showing some level of detection. However, all contaminants tested were either <u>none detected</u> or were within EPA’s water quality standards .
We are 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 our 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/Golf’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 by grow in bottles while on the grocers' shelves. Residents do not need to buy bottled water for safety reasons if you tap water meets all federal and state drinking water standards (Glenview's does) 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.