

**2025 CITY OF NORTHLAKE  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE ANNUAL WATER QUALITY  
REPORT  
PWSID # 0314710**

**For the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025**

**Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. ("This report contains very important information. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.")**

The City of Northlake has been providing clean water to our community since 1949, helping to keep you and your family healthy. We take this mission very seriously. As shown in this annual report covering the year 2025, the water we delivered surpassed the strict regulations of the State of Illinois and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We are dedicated to providing the highest quality of drinking water to our customers in the most reliable and professional manner. Our goal is to achieve complete consumer confidence in our drinking water supply by maintaining a premier water system and open communication with our customers. This report complies with a new federal law that requires all municipalities to provide water quality information on health issues and regulations for drinking water. For more information about your drinking water, opportunities to get involved, or to receive a paper copy of this report please contact **Anthony Faciano by calling (708) 562-0940** or by writing to this address: 55 E. North Ave., Northlake, IL 60164. Also, you are welcome and encouraged to attend public meetings on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall. Our web site is **[www.northlakecity.com](http://www.northlakecity.com)**

**OUR WATER BOARD MEMBERS**

**Mayor  
Jeffrey T. Sherwin**

**Alderman**

**Ward 1  
Paul Straube  
Penny Feldmann**

**Ward 2  
Jaime S. Contreras  
Alex Sosa**

**Ward 3  
Juan Urbina  
Norm Johnson**

**Ward 4  
Rich Grochowski  
Francine Patti**

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT**

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings listed above. 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 at 708-562-0940. 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>.

**What you should know!**

φ 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 materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

## **SOURCE OF WATER --CHICAGO**

**The source of drinking water used by The City Of Northlake is Purchased Surface Water from the City of Chicago.**

Source of Water:- CHICAGO- 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.

### **Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

Substances that may be present in source water include: biological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemicals from industrial or petroleum use; and natural or man-made radioactive materials.

- 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 may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### **Educational Information:**

- φ Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants, but their presence 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 (1-800-426-4791).
- φ In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection of public health.
- φ Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

- ϕ 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 infection. 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 (1-800-426-4791).
- ϕ Lead –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 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 contact **Anthony Faciano at (708) 562-0940**. Information on lead in your 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>
- ϕ **If there were a problem with water contaminant, who would notify me?**  
If contaminant levels were to exceed the M.C.L for safe use, the City of Northlake Department of Public Works will notify you, the newspaper, TV and radio announcements. Also, the City's Emergency Services/Public Safety would patrol the streets of City of Northlake instructing you of what appropriate action you can use to protect your family's health. These actions might include boiling the water for a particular period of time.

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

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

**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)

**Maximum Contaminant 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.

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

**NA:** Not applicable. **ND:** Not detectable at testing limits.

**PPB :** micrograms per liter or parts per billion–or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

**PPM :** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety

**Level Detected:** This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

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

**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 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.

**Highest Level Detected:** This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2025.

**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 this column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report year.

## **CITY OF NORTHLAKE** **2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**Definitions:**

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

**Action Level Goal (ALG)** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Copper Range:** No detection to 344

**Lead Range:** No detection to 9.91

To obtain a copy of the system’s lead tap sampling data: Call 708-562-0940

Our community Water Supply has not developed a service line material inventory:

To obtain a copy of the system’s service line inventory: Call 708-562-0940 or visit [www.northlakecity.com](http://www.northlakecity.com)

**LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead	2025	0	15	3.95	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.0863	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfections By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	2025	1	0.9 – 1.13	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	18	10 - 17	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2025	45	21.6 - 67	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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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 may occur in the future.

## Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

### Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is 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 optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l

### Sodium

There is not a 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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

**The City of Northlake parent supply is the City of Chicago, Melrose Park via Union Pacific Railroad**

The City of Chicago Water Department provides the water treatment necessary to safeguard the water delivered to Melrose Park via Union Pacific Railroad then to the City of Northlake. Water is taken from Lake Michigan at several water inlets located about 3 miles from shore. Chlorine is then injected into the water for disinfection. The water then flows through series of settling and filtration basins where small amounts of polymer and sediments chemicals are added. After this process the water is filtered to remove the sediment. At this point the water is filtered through layers of fine charcoal and silicate sand. Small particles are removed and pure clean water appears and is ready to be re-chlorinated as a safeguard and precaution against any microorganisms.

**IL0314710 - City of Northlake 2025 Violation Summary Table**

**No Violations to Report**

<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin/End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
NONE	NONE	NONE

**IL0311860 - Village of Melrose Park 2025 Violation Summary Table**

There were no violations in monitoring or sampling during the 2025 period for the Village of Melrose Park.

**IL0316000 – City of Chicago 2025 Violation Summary Table**

There were no violations in monitoring or sampling during the 2025 period for the City of Chicago

**Water Conservation Tips**

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protection our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water and sewer bill. Here are a few suggestions.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include

1. Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
2. Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
3. Wash only full loads of laundry.
4. Do not use toilet for trash disposal.
5. Take shorter showers.
6. Do not let water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
7. Soak dishes before washing.
8. Run the dishwasher only when full.

Conservation measures you can use outdoor

1. Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
2. Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
3. Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
4. Use water-saving nozzles.

Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing.

# 2025 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT  
0316000 CHICAGO

**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 2025.

**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 concentration does 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.

**N/A:** Not applicable

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (unit of measurement) <i>Typical source of Contaminant</i>	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b>Turbidity Data</b>						
<b>Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU)</b> <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
<b>Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement)</b> <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.29	N/A		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
<b>Arsenic (ppb)</b> <i>Natural erosion of rock and mineral deposits, particularly in groundwater. It is also released through human activities such as pesticide application, mining, smelting, and wood preservatives.</i>	0	10	0.54	ND – 0.54		
<b>Barium (ppm)</b> <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	2	2	0.0191	0.0182 – 0.0191		
<b>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</b> <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36		
<b>Total Nitrate &amp; Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</b> <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36		
<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>						
<b>TOC</b>	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>						
<b>Sulfate (ppm)</b> <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>	N/A	N/A	27.2	26.8 – 27.2		
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b> <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i>	N/A	N/A	9.10	8.67 – 9.10		
<b>State Regulated Contaminants</b>						
<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b> <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</i>	4	4	0.75	0.65 – 0.75		
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
<b>Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)</b> <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95		02-04-2020
<b>Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)</b> <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		02-04-2020

### Units 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

%≤0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

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

## **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 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 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.

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY**

### **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.

### **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 of all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance where 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 DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

## **2025 VOLUNTARY MONITORING**

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring 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 2025. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

For more information, please contact

Patrick Schwer  
At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management  
1000 East Ohio Street  
Chicago, IL 60611

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