



Water Quality

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Confirming the Quality of Drinking Water in the City of Rolling Meadows

JUNE 2025

DEDICATED PUBLIC WORKS STAFF MEMBERS ENSURE RELIABILITY OF CITY'S WATER SYSTEM

Employees of the Public Works Department's Water Operations Division take tremendous pride in ensuring the quality and reliability of the City's water system. Their commitment to meeting State and Federal water quality mandates involves:

- **Operating** four pumping stations that retain or distribute water as consumption fluctuates throughout the day.
- **Maintaining** water storage requirements of 5.5 million gallons.
- **Managing** redundant operations for use during critical events.

Since 1986, our community has been 100% reliant on Lake Michigan for treated water for daily use. Water pumped from the City of Chicago's treatment facility is delivered to Rolling Meadows through the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (NSMJAWA), located



near O'Hare International Airport, using a network of transmission mains.

Rolling Meadows has three delivery points throughout the City that regulate incoming flow. The daily flow rate is adjusted to meet system demands and maintain a sufficient amount of water for emergency

uses, such as firefighting needs.

Should a disruption of water flow from NSMJAWA occur, the City's water system includes four deep wells, emergency generators, and an interconnect with the Village of Palatine to ensure an uninterrupted supply of water.

MEETS EPA STANDARDS



Rolling Meadows drinking water once again meets all United States Environmental

Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water standards.

ANNUAL REPORT SPOTLIGHTS CITY'S WATER QUALITY

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) provides basic facts regarding the City's water system, so that individuals have the information necessary to make water consumption decisions based on their personal health.

The annual report provides a gen-

eral overview of water quality and water system operations. It details where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulating agency standards. Most of the information and statements contained in this report are required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for public knowledge.

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

LEAD IN HOME PLUMBING

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 Rolling Meadows 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 Mark Kilarski, Utilities Superintendent, City of Rolling Meadows Public Works Department, at 847-963-0500.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW ON IEPA WEBSITE

We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. The Source Water Assessment for our water supply (Lake Michigan) has been completed by the Illinois EPA. Access this information by visiting epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/swap.html.



Chicago's Jardine Water Purification Plant is the largest capacity filtration plant in the world.

The IEPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential water pollution risks. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection – only dilution. That is the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois.

Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion.

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. This may concentrate fecal deposits at the intake and compromise 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.

| Source Water Name | | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| CC 08 Golf Rd. Delivery Structure | FF IL0315400 TP01 | Lake – SW | Active | Golf Road & Wilke Road |
| CC 09 Apollo Dr. Delivery Structure | FF IL0315400 TP01 | Lake – SW | Active | Apollo Drive |
| CC 10 Quentin Rd. Delivery Structure | FF IL0315400 TP01 | Lake – SW | Active | Quentin Road |

WATER QUALITY DATA: CITY OF CHICAGO – ‘PARENT WATER SUPPLY’ (2024)

| Contaminants that may be in water include: | Date of Sample | Violation | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detection | Unit of Measure | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|----------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------------|---|
| Turbidity Data | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | 2024 | None | Lowest Monthly % 99.7% | 97.7% – 100% | (% ≤ 0.3 NTU) | n/a | TT(Limit 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU) | Soil Runoff. NTU / Lowest monthly (% ≤ 0.3 NTU) |
| Turbidity | 2024 | None | 0.39 | n/a | (NTU) | n/a | TT(Limit 1 NTU) | Soil Runoff. NTU / Highest single measurement |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | 2024 | None | 0.0203 | 0.0198 – 0.0203 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 2024 | None | 0.39 | 0.36 – 0.39 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | 2023 | None | 0.39 | 0.36 – 0.39 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2024 | None | 28.2 | 25.3 – 28.2 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits |
| Sodium | 2024 | None | 9.18 | 8.87 – 9.18 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener |
| State Regulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | 2024 | None | 0.76 | .067 – 0.76 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive for strong teeth |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium (226/228) | 2/4/20 | None | 0.95 | 0.83 – 0.95 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium | 2/4/20 | None | 3.1 | 2.8 – 3.1 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural and man made deposits |
| Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred. | | | | | | | | |

Table Definitions

Level 1 Assessment – 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 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of 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.

Date of Sample – If a date appears in this column, the EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once a year, because concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in this column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

Level Found – 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 of Detection – A range of individual sample results (lowest to highest) that were collected during the calendar year.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG) – The level of the contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg. – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly samples.

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

n/a – Not applicable

nd – Not detectable at testing limits

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

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb – Parts per billion

ppt – Parts per trillion

ug/l – Micrograms per liter

pos/mo – Number of positive samples per month

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

pCi/l – Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

%<0.3 NTU – Percent of samples less than 0.3 NTU

% pos/mo – Percent of positive samples per month

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.

Table Footnotes

Turbidity – A measure of the cloudiness of the water. It's monitored because it's a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

Unregulated Contaminants – Neither a maximum contaminant level (MCL) nor mandatory health effects language has been established for this contaminant by either state or federal regulations. 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.

Sodium – There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is not required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. Residents on a sodium-restricted diet should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Fluoride – 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.

2024 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

The Cities of Rolling Meadows and Chicago had no violations to report.

This report follows a format prescribed by the federal government and is published as an annual requirement of the Federal and Illinois EPA.

WATER QUALITY DATA: CITY OF ROLLING MEADOWS WATER SUPPLY (2024)

| Contaminants that may be in water include: | Date of Sample | Violation | Highest Range Detected | Range of Detection | Unit of Measure | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|----------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|--|
| Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | 2024 | None | 1.1 | 1 - 1.2 | ppm | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | Water additive to control microbes |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 2024 | None | 56 | 21 - 82 | ppb | No Goal | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid) | 2024 | None | 25 | 12.7 - 30 | ppb | No Goal | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 2024 | None | 0.675 | 0 - 0.675 | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2024 | None | 0.0425 | 0.0226 - 0.0425 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 2024 | None | 2.91 | 0.388 - 2.91 | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2024 | None | 1.26 | .091 - 1.26 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories. |
| Iron | 2024 | None | 2.18 | 0.756 - 2.18 | ppm | n/a | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits. *This contaminate is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. |
| Manganese | 2024 | None | 26.9 | 11 - 26.9 | ppb | 150 | 150 | Erosion of natural deposits. *This contaminate is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. |
| Mercury | 2024 | None | 0.242 | 0.047 - 0.262 | ppb | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. |
| Selenium | 2024 | None | 0.719 | 0 - 0.719 | ppb | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| Sodium | 2024 | None | 43700 | 21400 - 43700 | ppb | n/a | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits; used in water softener regeneration. |
| Zinc | 2024 | None | 0.031 | 0.00509 - 0.031 | ppm | 5 | 5 | Naturally occurring; discharge from metal refineries. *This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2023 | None | 6.9 | 6.9 - 6.9 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium | 2023 | None | 38.1 | 38.0 - 38.1 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 2023 | None | 0.214 | 0.214 - 0.214 | ug/l | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Lead and Copper | Date of Sample | Violation | MCLG | Action Level | Range of Detection | 90th Percentile | # of Sites Over AL | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|--|
| Copper | 2023 | None | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 - 69.8 | 0.0552 | 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 2023 | None | 0 | 15 | 0 - 3.38 | 0.929 | 0 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Service Line Inventory

The City of Rolling Meadows has developed a water service line material database and interactive map. To obtain a copy of the City's water system service line inventory, visit www.cityrm.org/DocumentCenter/View/6146/Completed-Lead-Service-Line-Inventory.

Trihalomethanes

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

City Qualifies for Reduced Sampling

Because of satisfactory lead and copper sampling results since August 1992, Rolling Meadows has been placed on the reduced site monitoring program by the Illinois EPA. Samples to test for lead levels are collected every three years.

Lead & Copper Information

To obtain a copy of Rolling Meadows' lead tap sampling data/results, visit www.cityrm.org/DocumentCenter/View/6147/2023-Lead-and-Copper-Results.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) Detections

The City of Rolling Meadows continues to collect these required samples and, thus far, tests have shown that no samples have met or exceeded the UCMR 5 minimum reporting level. Sample results are available upon request by contacting Mark Kilarski, Utilities Superintendent, at 847-963-0500.

To become eligible for reduced sampling, the City's 90th percentile sample had to be below the EPA requirement of 15 parts per billion. The results were less than five (5) parts per billion.

EPA REGULATES CONTAMINANT LEVELS TO ENSURE PUBLIC SAFETY

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protections for public health.

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.



Lake Michigan has been the sole source of drinking water supplied to Rolling Meadows since 1986.

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 (800-426-4791).

CONTAMINANTS MAY BE NATURAL, MAN-MADE

Sources of tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over 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. Possible contaminants may be:

Inorganic – 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, and farming.

Microbial – Viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Pesticides and Herbicides – These come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical – Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, and petroleum production. They may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive – Naturally occurring or the result of oil/gas production and mining.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

‘WATER QUALITY’ REPORT COMPLIES WITH SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The Public Works Department publishes this annual Water Quality newsletter to meet the requirements of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and to provide information about Rolling Meadows’ water system to our customers.

The Water Operations Division is diligent in its efforts to ensure that drinking water delivered to homes and businesses remains safe and of the highest quality.



IGNORING LEAKS IS LIKE FLUSHING MONEY DOWN THE TOILET

A leaking toilet can add significant expense to a homeowner's water bill. Even when there are no visible signs of water leakage, small "silent leaks" may be expanding water flow through the toilet and adding to a home's consumption.

A ¼-inch leak will waste more than 300,000 gallons of water in one month's time – adding thousands of dollars to the water bill.

Homeowners can save significant amounts of money each month by



conducting a few simple diagnostic tests:

1. Remove the toilet tank cover and add dye capsules, food coloring or powdered drink mix into the tank water until it turns a deep hue. Wait 30 minutes. The water in the toilet bowl should remain clear. If the dye is seen seeping into the bowl, there is a leak.
2. If a leak is detected, conduct a second test to identify the source: Draw a pencil line on the back inside wall of the tank at the water level, then turn off the water supply to the tank (either under the tank or at the main water shutoff). Wait 20-30 minutes.
 - If the water level remains at the pencil mark, the leak is occurring at the refill valve (located at the left side of the tank).
 - If the water level falls below the pencil mark, the leak is in the flush valve (located in the tanks' center).
3. Replace the faulty valve.

BACK-UP WELLS TESTED ANNUALLY

The City of Rolling Meadows has four (4) backup wells for emergency purposes that are also tested for contaminants on a yearly basis. Raw water test data is available upon request by contacting the Public Works Department at 847-963-0500.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT WATER QUALITY

If you have any questions about this report or concerns regarding the water system, please contact Mark Kilarski, Utilities Superintendent, at **847-963-0500 (ext. 7022)**.

Water system-related topics may, on occasion, be included on monthly City Council agendas. Meetings are open to the public and are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Visit www.cityrm.org for confirmed dates and times.