

2025 Plainfield WATER QUALITY REPORT

Public Water Supply ID: IL 1970800



Message to Water Customers:

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2025, and the efforts made by the Village to provide safe drinking water. **Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

This report summarizes water quality for the calendar year 2025. It includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies, drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Each year, we will provide you with a new report as prescribed by regulations set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Kenneth Dado at (815) 436-3577 or publicworks@goplainfield.com. If you would like to learn more, water issues are addressed at the Village Board Meetings on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m., in Village Hall located at 24401 W. Lockport Street, Plainfield, IL 60544.

Print copies of this report are available at the Village Hall, 24401 W. Lockport Street, and Public Works, 14400 Coil Plus Drive, Plainfield, IL 60544.

Source of Drinking Water

The Village purchases Lake Michigan surface water from the Illinois American Water Company through a number of wheeling agreements from the City of Chicago.

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

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

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

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/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.

Source Water Assessment

The source water assessment for the Village drinking water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management, at (312) 742-2406. This is Plainfield's de facto report since Chicago is the sole source water supplier to the Village. 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>.

Sources 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 where shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor in 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.

PLAINFIELD: The Village maintains emergency wells in the event of a catastrophic loss of our water supply from Lake Michigan. The emergency wells are tested monthly but are **not** pumped into the drinking water system. To request a copy of the well test data, please call (815) 436-3577.

Lead and Copper

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 drinking water supplier 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 at (815) 436-3577 or publicworks@goplainfield.com. 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>.

In 2024, the lead sample range was non-detectable to 90.5 ppb and copper sample range was non-detectable to .329 ppm. The most recent sampling period was in 2024.

Lead Tap sampling data is available for review by stopping at: Public Works Facility, 14400 S. Coil Plus Drive, Plainfield, IL 60544 or calling (815) 436-3577.

Plainfield's Water Service Inventory and Proposed Draft Service Line Replacement Plan: The Village has prepared and submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency our Water Service Line Inventory and Proposed Draft Water Service Line Replacement Plan. See links below:

-Water Service Line Inventory:

<https://www.plainfieldil.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/955/639125314683230000>

-Proposed Draft Water Service Line Replacement Plan:

<https://www.plainfieldil.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/949/639118656380600000>

If you have any questions, please contact us:

Annual Water Quality Report
For Calendar Year 2025 Facility ID – IL1970800
Village of Plainfield - Public Works Facility
14400 S. Coil Plus Drive
Plainfield IL 60544
(815) 436-3577
publicworks@goplainfield.com

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

- **Average (Avg):** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running the 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.
- **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.
- **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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **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.
- **N/A:** not applicable.
- **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L); or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L); or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Turbidity:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

Village of Plainfield- IL1970800

Lead and Copper

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.165	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2024	0	15	0	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.2	1-1.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2025	No goal for the total	60	23	1.7-32.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	2025	No goal for the total	80	67	19.7-76.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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.

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

As required by UCMR 5, the EPA's latest monitoring cycle, the Village of Plainfield has completed monitoring. No unregulated contaminants were detected; results may be obtained upon request.

City of Chicago – IL031600

Regulated Contaminants

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1-1	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2025	No goal for the total	60	17	7.4-18.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2025	No goal for the total	80	34	13-34.2	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	0	10	0.54	0-0.54	No	Natural erosion of rock and mineral deposits, particularly in groundwater. It is also released through human activities such as pesticide applications, mining, smelting, and wood preservatives.
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.0191	0.0182 - 0.0191	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4.0	0.7	0.68 - 0.71	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.36	0.32-0.36	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.36	0.32-0.36	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm) ¹	2025	N/A	N/A	9	8.67-9.10	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.

Total Organic Carbon

TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.
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Radioactive Contaminants

	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	2020	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	0	5	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2020	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.6	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

1. **Sodium:** There is no 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.

Fluoride: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

City of Chicago 2025 Voluntary Monitoring: The City of Chicago has continued monitoring 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 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.

In 2024, the Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) 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 CDWM's Water Quality Division at (312) 744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact Patrick Schwer at (312) 744-8190, Chicago Department of Water Management, 1000 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

Violations Table:

Village of Plainfield			
Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILTY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	10/07/2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
Corrective Action: Appropriate URL links to the CCR have been added to satisfy IEPA requirements.			

