THE VILLAGE OF MORTON GROVE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS – WATER DIVISION
2025 - ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
ON THE QUALITY OF WATER SUPPLY

Publication Date: May 1, 2025

The Morton Grove Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. The Village tests its water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. Morton Grove water exceeds both State and Federal standards. This Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) highlights where Morton Grove water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies**.**

The Village of Morton Grove purchases its drinking water from the City of Evanston. Lake Michigan is Evanston's sole source of water. Morton Grove receives its water through the Morton Grove/Niles Water Commission (MGNWC). The water is chlorinated at its two pumping stations and then distributed to customers.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it can absorb naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 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 contaminant: 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 can naturally occur or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations that limit the number of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA regulates limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. However, 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 of 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).

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 Morton Grove is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the 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, showering, doing laundry, or running a load of dishes. You can also use an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier filter to reduce lead in drinking water. Contact the Department of Public Works at 847-470-5235. 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 Village of Morton Grove's lead service line inventory is available online at: https://www.mortongroveil.org/public-works/water-quality-information/

Source of Water:
EVANSTON / MGN WATER COMMISSION

- CC 06-NORTH PS
- CC 07-SOUTH PS

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution. 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. All three of Evanston's intakes 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 the proximity of the North Shore Channel and wet-weather flows. In addition, the proximity to a major shipping lane adds to the susceptibility of these three intakes. Water supply officials from Evanston are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination regarding water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) is frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. In addition, the Evanston Water Utility also receives Hazardous Materials Incident Report notifications from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) whenever Lake Michigan is impacted. Lake Michigan and all the Great Lakes have many organizations and associations currently working to maintain or improve water quality. Since the predominant land use within the Illinois boundary of the Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of watershed protection activities in the IEPA Source Water Assessment document are aimed at this purpose. Finally, the Evanston Water Utility has contracted a professional engineering consultant to develop a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP).

If you have any questions about this report, please contact the Village of Morton Grove/Pumping Station Supervisor at 847-470-5235.

2024 WATER QUALITY DATA DEFINITIONS:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant that, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a system must follow
TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process, intended to reduce the level of a contaminant.

ABBREVIATIONS:
nd: Not detectable at testing limits. **n/a:** Not applicable. **ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter. **ppb:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. **ppt:** Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter. **ppq:** Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter. **NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit used to measure cloudiness in water. **%<0.5NTU:** Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU. **MFL:** Million fibers per liter used to measure asbestos concentration. **mrem/yr:** Millirems per year used to measure radiation absorbed by the body. **pci/l:** Picocuries per liter used to measure radioactivity. **#pos/mo:** Percent positive samples per month.

In most cases, the **Level Found** column represents an average sample result data collected during the **CCR** calendar year. The **Range of Detection** column represents a range of individual sample results from lowest to highest collected during the **CCR** calendar year. If a date appears in the **Date of Sample** column, the IEPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once yearly because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, this contaminant was monitored during the **CCR** calendar year.

ABOUT THE DATA

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.

TURBIDITY
Turbidity measures the cloudiness of the water. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration systems and disinfectants.

SODIUM
There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If the level is greater than 20 mg/l and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS
State and federal regulations have not established a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants, nor has mandatory health effects language. Monitoring these contaminants assists USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is required.

*Highest Running Annual Average computed quarterly

The preceding water quality data results are a combination of the City of Evanston and the Village of Morton Grove's water testing.

Village of Morton Grove Water System
IL0311950
2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

- Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs (Action Level Goal) allow for a margin of safety.
- Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Range of individual samples	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2024	0	15	12.4	0 -29.2	3	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0	0 – .086	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	2024	1.0	0.6-1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additives are used to control microbes.
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	19.3	7.7 – 19.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2024	44.1	16.8 - 44.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Violation Summary			
Contaminants or Program	**Violation Type**	**Monitoring Period Start Date- End Date**	**Violation Explanation**
Trihalomethane Disinfection By-products (DBP)	Monitoring	2024	All samples were collected and delivered correctly; however, a refrigeration failure at the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency lab made them unusable, resulting in a violation due to the required resampling occurring outside the collection period.

Since the Village of Morton Grove purchases Lake Michigan water from the City of Evanston,
water system information from Evanston is included in our report.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected – City of Evanston water system

Turbidity Data	Limit (Treatment Technique)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity (NTU/ Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU)	1 NTU	0.3	No	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (NTU Highest Single measurement)	0.3	0.24	No	Soil runoff.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.021	0.021-0.021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.41	0.41-0.41	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.6	0.576-0.576	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium (ppm)	2024	n/a	n/a	8	8.3-8.3	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2020	1.02	1.02 - 1.02	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2020	0.72	0.72-0.72	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements unless a TOC violation was noted in the violations section.

PFAS-Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Information Statement:

PFAS- In 2024, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water. PFOA was detected above the health advisory level, and PFOS was detected below the health advisory level established by the Illinois EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). Quarterly monitoring was ordered.

ppt= parts per trillion.

Additional information can be found at https://www.cityofevanston.org/pfas.
The Evanston Water Utility is undertaking a two-year PFAS treatment technique study to evaluate and identify processes that will effectively remove PFAS. Treatment options being evaluated are the following:
1. Powdered Activated Carbon
2. Granular Activated Carbon
3. Ion Exchange
4. Nano-filtration
5. Reverse Osmosis

For more information about PFAS health advisories, visit https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfashealthadvisory.aspx

PFAS-Perfluoroalkyl Substances								
Contaminant	**Collection Date**	**Highest level detected**	**Range of levels detected**	**IEPA Guidance**	**US Guidance level**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Perfluorooctanoic acid (**PFOS**) (ppt)	2024	2.4	1.7-2.0	14.0 ppt	4.0 ppt	ppt	No	Surfactant for fire-fighting foam, mist suppressant for metal plating baths, grease and water resistance to materials such as textiles, carpets, and paper. Production ceased in 2002.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (**PFOA**) (ppt)	2024	2.9	1.7-2.1	2.0ppt	4.0. ppt	ppt	No	Surfactant for fire-fighting foam, mist suppressant for metal plating, and water resistance to materials such as textiles, carpets, and paper. Production ceased in 2015.

Information Statement: Village of Morton Grove was not required to sample UCMR 5 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule) in 2024
UCMR 5 - a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring helps USEPA determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Results are available on the Morton Grove website.