BENSENVILLE
GATEWAY TO OPPORTUNITY

Consumer Confidence Report
Annual Water Quality
VILLAGE OF BENSENVILLE

2024

BENSENVILLE
GATEWAY TO OPPORTUNITY

VILLAGE OF BENSENVILLE
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This Water Quality Report was prepared to inform you, the consumer, about the quality of the water and the services that the Village of Bensenville, Public Works Department - Utilities Division, provides you with daily. The Consumer Confidence Report is informational, and no action is required. Date presented in this report was collected in the calendar year of 2024 (January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024).

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that this report is completed and accessible to residents. It is in accordance with the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. This report will summarize the water quality we provided in the calendar year of 2024. It includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) and IEPA (Illinois Environmental Protection Agency) standards.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. En espanol, llame at 630-350-3435.

WATER UTILITY INFORMATION

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water system, call the Department of Public Works at 630-350-3435. If you, our valued customer, would like to learn more about the water system, please feel free to attend any of the regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. To find the schedule for Village Board Meetings visit the Village Website.

RESULTS

Information in this report describes water consumed during the 2024 calendar year**. We are pleased to report that the Village-owned water system met all USEPA and State Drinking Water Health Standards in 2024**. The Village of Bensenville is dedicated to delivering our customers a sufficient supply of safe, clean, and quality water.

HISTORY

Bensenville began as a dairy farm community. Due to the need for a local school system, the Village was incorporated in 1884. It has become one of Illinois' largest industrial communities. With thoughtful planning and continuous progress, Bensenville has earned its reputation as one of DuPage County's prized communities. The Village has a population of 18,402 residents (United States Census Bureau).

The Village of Bensenville started receiving Lake Michigan water from the DuPage Water Commission in May 1992. The entry point or metering station is located on Church Road. The Village has one pressure adjusting station, which accepts water from the DuPage Water Commission at 120 PSI and then reduces pressure to 60 PSI. From the pressure adjusting station, the water is pumped and conveyed to the water distribution system and storage facilities of the Bensenville water system. The Bensenville Utilities Division maintains 76 miles of water main, 1,250 fire hydrants, and over 4,900 water services and meters. In the calendar year 2024, the Village purchased 530,813,100 gallons of water from the DuPage Water Commission. The Village distributed a daily average of 1.454 million gallons with a one-time daily maximum of 2.111 million gallons.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

The Village of Bensenville and nearly three dozen other communities and private companies purchase water from the DuPage Water Commission, which receives the treated water from the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management. The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its water source via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the city's northern areas and suburbs. In contrast, the Sawyer (formerly South) Water Purification Plant serves the city's southern regions and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake 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

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply 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 crib structures may 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 stormwater 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 the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The Illinois EPA has completed the source water assessment for our supply. If you want a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call our water operator at 630-350-3435. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including the 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

EDUCATIONAL STATEMENTS REGARDING COMMONLY FOUND DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS FOR THE 2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The City of Chicago's Department of Water Management, the DuPage Water Commission, and the Village of Bensenville Department of Public Works Utility Division routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The Village of Bensenville Department of Public Works Utility Division collects twenty bacteriological samples monthly. The attached table shows the results of the Village's monitoring from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024.

Drinking water, including bottled drinking 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Village of Bensenville is pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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 healthcare 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).

If present, 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. Bensenville is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the various 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, 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 Bensenville Public Works at (630) 35-3435. 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. To learn about your service line material, visit the Service Line Inventory Portal on the Village of Bensenville Website, or call Public Works at (630) 350-3435.

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 land's surface 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 in source water include:

- 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 can result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may 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, USEPA 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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

THE FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides the agency and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Consistent with the EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve the agency's understanding of the frequency that 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help the EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under SDWA. The data will also ensure science-based decision-making, help the agency better understand whether these contaminants in drinking water disproportionally impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the EPA, states, Tribes, and water systems to target solutions. The results for UCMR 5 testing are publicly available online at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder.

ILLINOIS EPA'S SAMPLING OF PER- and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

The Illinois EPA collected finished water samples from Chicago's Water System on 10/29/2020 and analyzed the samples for a total of 18 PFAS contaminants. In its notification to Chicago, the Illinois EPA stated that these contaminants were not present in Chicago's drinking water at concentrations greater than or equal to the minimum reporting levels. For more information about PFAS health advisories: https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas.html.

2024 - 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 2024. 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.

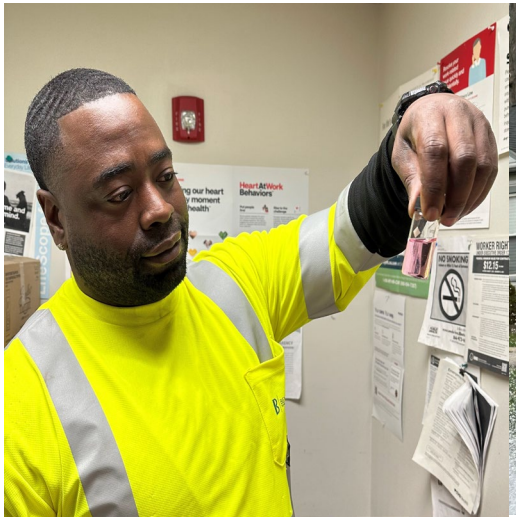
In 2024, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as Chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6, PFAS/PFOS, and other emerging contaminants are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address: https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports.html.

For more information, please contact
Andrea R.H. Cheng, Acting Commissioner
At 312-744-4420

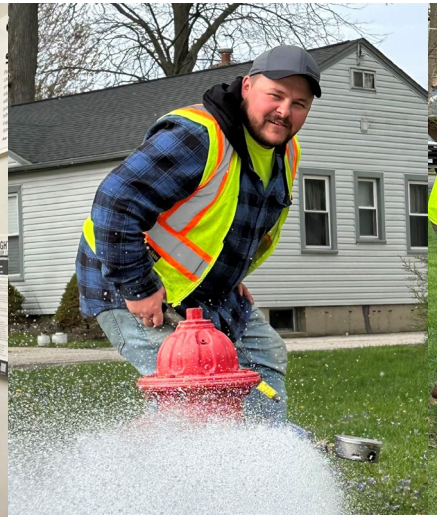
Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea R.H. Cheng

Village of Bensenville

The Team that Provides You with Your Drinking Water!!!



Tyrone Brooks



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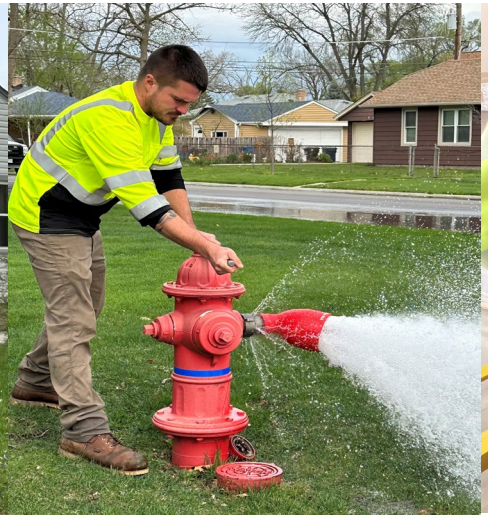
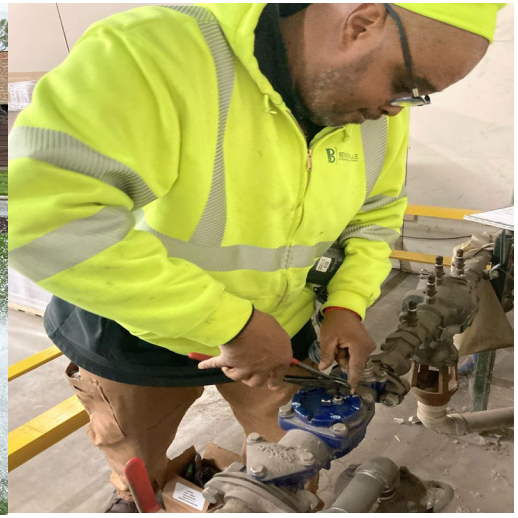
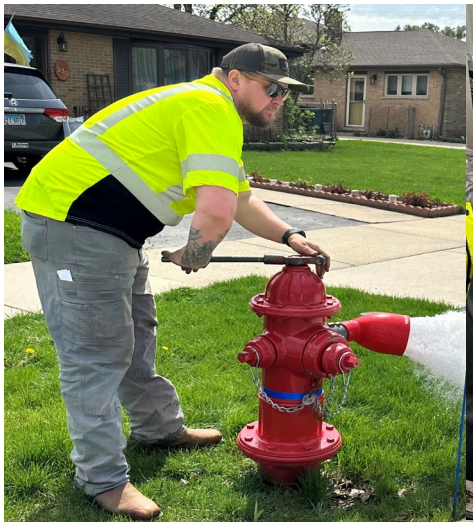


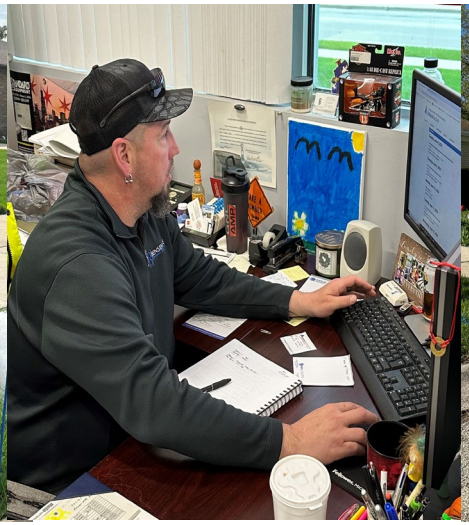
Zach Huberty



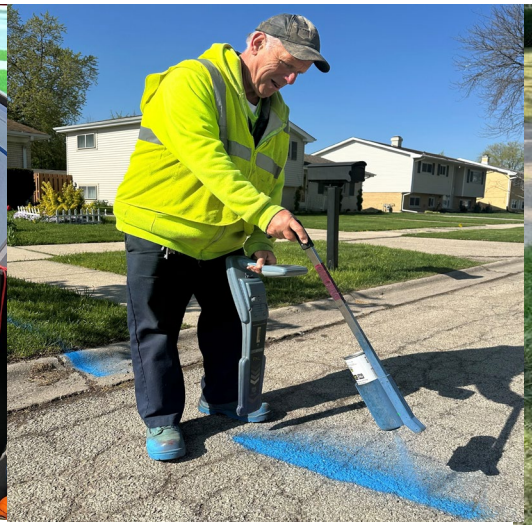
John Jackson



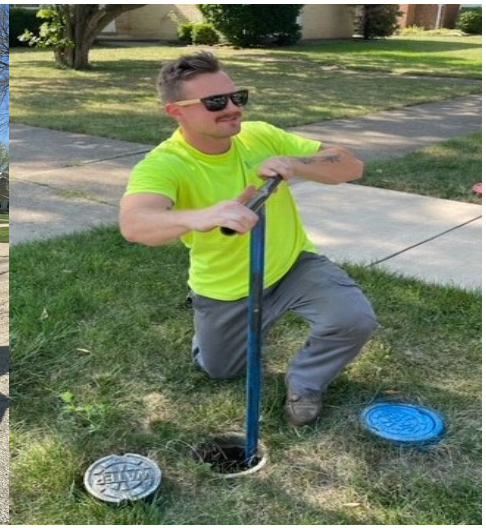
Alan Miller



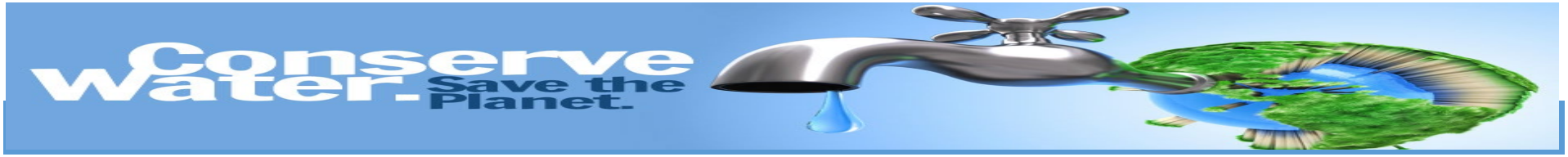
Jason Tyson



Teddy Wronkiewicz



Basil Zager



WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Definition of Terms / Abbreviations / Footnotes	
Action level (AL)	Action Level or 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
AVG	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.
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 - 1.2 mg/l.
Lead	Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
Highest Level Detected	This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent single sample if only one sample was collected.
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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL'S are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.
MREM	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
N/A	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.
%<0.5 NTU	Percent sample less than 0.5 NTU
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
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.
Range of Detection	This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year

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 the level is greater than 20mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician
Total Coliform Bacteria	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more sample than allowed, and this was a warning of potential problems.
Treatment Technique or TT	Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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 these contaminants has not yet been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring these contaminants is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.
Haloacetic Acids & Total Trihalomethanes	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 occur in the future

2024 DuPage Water Commission Water Quality Data
Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Date of Violations	Sample Date
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products						
CHLORINE (ppm) Water Additive used to Control Microbes	4	4	1.51	1.05 - 1.51	N	1/9/2024
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (ppb) By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	N/A	60	25.0	18 - 25	N	8/12/2024
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) (ppb) By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	N/A	80	32	32 - 32	N	8/12/2024

2024 City of Chicago Water Quality Data Regulated Contaminants Detected						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) **Typical Source of Contaminant**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Found**	**Range of Detection**	**Date of Violations**	**Sample Date**
Turbidity Data						
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil Runoff, Lowest Monthly Percent Meeting Limit	N/A	TT (Limit: 95%<0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly % 99.7%	99.7% - 100%	N	2024
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil Runoff, Highest Single Measurement	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.39	N/A	N	2024
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of Drilling Waste or Metal Refineries, Erosion of Natural Deposits	2	2	0.0203	0.0198 - 0.0203	N	2024
NITRATE (as NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from Fertilizer use, Leaching from Septic Tanks or Sewage, Erosion of Natural Deposits	10	10	0.39	0.36 - 0.39	N	2024
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from Fertilizer use, Leaching from Septic Tanks or Sewage, Erosion of Natural Deposits	10	10	0.39	0.36 - 0.39	N	2024
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	N	2/4/2020
GROSS ALPHA (Excluding Radon and Uranium) Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits	0	15	3.1	208 - 3.1	N	2/4/2020
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits	N/A	N/A	28.2	25.3 - 28.2	N	2024
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of Naturally Occurring Deposits, Used as Water Softener	N/A	N/A	9.18	8.87 - 9.18	N	2024
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLOURIDE (ppm) Water Additive Which Promotes Strong Teeth	4	4	0.76	0.67 - 0.76	N	2023
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.						

2024 Village of Bensenville Water Quality Data
Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Date of Violations	Sample Date
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products						
CHLORINE (ppm) Water Additive used to Control Microbes	4	4	1.0	0.88 - 1.2	N	2024
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (ppb) By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	N/A	60	25.0	13.33 - 26	N	2024
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) (ppb) By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection	N/A	80	67.0	24.7 - 79	N	2024
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of Drilling Waste or Metal Refineries, Erosion of Natural Deposits	2	2	0.0585	0.0 - 0.0585	N	2023
FLOURIDE (ppm) Water Additive Which Promotes Strong Teeth	4	4	3.17	1.04 - 3.17	N	2023
IRON (ppm) Erosion of Natural Deposits	N/A	1	0.068	0.0533 - 0.068	N	2023
SELENIUM (ppb) Discharge from Petroleum and Metal Refineries, Erosion of Natural Deposits, Discharge from Mines	50	50	3.48	0.0 - 3.48	N	2023
SODIUM (ppb) Erosion of Natural Deposits, Used in Water Softener Regeneration	N/A	N/A	96400	32000 - 96400	N	2023
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Erosion of Natural Deposits	0	5	19.5	2.81 - 19.5	N	2023
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM (pCi/L) Erosion of Natural Deposits	0	15	32.1	5.1 - 32.1	N	2020

URANIUM (ug/l) Erosion of Natural Deposits	0	30	0.34419	0.34419 - 0.34419	N	2023

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over Action Level	Range of Detection	Violations	Sample Date
COPPER (PPM) Erosion of Natural Deposits, Leaching Wood Preservatives, Corrosion of House Plumbing Systems	1.3	1.3	0.111	0	1.44-621	N	2023
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of House Plumbing Systems, Erosion of Natural Deposits	0	15	4.32	1	0- 42.9	N	2023

The Village's lead and copper water sample results can be obtained by contacting Frank Palumbo at 630-350-3435 or by submitting an email request to Frank at Fpalumbo@bensenville.il.us.

The Village has conducted a water service inventory, identifying the pipe materials for all water services connected to the Village's Community Water System. This inventory can be found at the link below:
https://www.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/d7207ba583714042a496d461817ec7f5

2024 IEPA Reported Violations
City of Chicago
The City of Chicago Reported No Violations in 2024
DuPage Water Commission
The DuPage Water Commission Reported No Violations in 2024
Village of Bensenville
The Village of Bensenville Reported No Violations in 2024

Drinking Water Knowledge

Fill a glass with tap water and sometimes it looks cloudy or "milky." Wait a few seconds and the water starts to clear. It usually happens more during the cold weather months. It is a function of water temperature, water pressure and the solubility of air in the water. The water is safe and meets the required testing standards. The United States Geological Survey has additional information on this phenomenon on their website. To find more information about this and much more visit the USGS at http://water.usgs.gov/edu/qa-chemical-cloudy.html

Nearly 97% of the water on Earth is salty and otherwise undrinkable. Another 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers. Leaving roughly 1% of Earth's water for all our needs.

The average American uses 100 – 150 gallons per day.

Every day in the US, we drink about 110 million gallons of water.

One inch of rainfall drops 7,000 gallons or 30 tons of water on a ¼ Acre of land.

Water Conservation Tips

Take short showers. A 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving. This could save up to 500 gallons of water per month.

Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons a month.

Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. This can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Water plants only when necessary.

Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Fixing or replacing a leaking toilet can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.

Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure future generations use water wisely.

For more tips visit: http://www.preservingeverydrop.org.

For more information, please contact our Superintendent of Operations, Frank Palumbo at 630-350-3435.

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. 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