



June, 2026

Dear Franklin Park Water User,

Enclosed is our twenty eighth annual consumer confidence report on the water we supply our residents, from its source in the City of Chicago, to our system in Franklin Park, to the water that flows from your tap.

This Administration is committed to providing a reliable utility. We will continue to upgrade and improve our water system to ensure that it will operate safely and reliably for many years to come.

Wishing you well,

Barrett F. Pedersen
Village President

A COPY OF THIS REPORT IS ON OUR WEBSITE AT VOFP.COM

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VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

PURPOSE

This is the twenty eighth annual water quality or “consumer confidence” report that you will be receiving for the period of Jan. 1st thru Dec. 31st, 2025. Each year we will issue a report of this type to provide information about quality of our drinking water as well as details on the source of the water, how it is treated, and what it contains. The reports are being issued in compliance of the **Safe Drinking Water Act** and are also intended to demonstrate our commitment to provide a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. Since the 1950’s the Village of Franklin Park has purchased Lake Michigan water directly from the City of Chicago. The Village then pumps water into its distribution system. Included in this report is information from the City of Chicago pertaining to point of entry quality monitoring performed by them.

WATER QUALITY

The water treatment facilities of the City of Chicago control the water quality supplied to our Village. The Village of Franklin Park provides additional chlorine to maintain the quality as delivered to them.

TESTING

The Village of Franklin Park also takes monthly bacteriological samples, lead/copper samples, (as required) quarterly Halocetic Acid, Trihalomethane samples and water quality samples. If you have any questions about this report or your water system, please contact **Nick Weber, Utilities Commissioner at 847/671-8252**. Questions in Spanish can be answered by **Peter Cajigas at 847/671-8252**. You may also ask questions regarding our water system at our Village Board meetings, which are held at 7:00 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month, at 9451 Belmont Avenue.

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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 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 847-671-8252. 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/cgii-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

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 or dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago’s off-shore 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 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.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The source of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from human activity or the presence of animals.

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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial, or domestic waste water 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 may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling the **USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800/426-4791**.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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 **USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800/426-4791**.

LEAD TESTING

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. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. 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 Standard Institute accredited certifier** to reduce lead in your drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact **Utilities Dept. at 847-671-8252**. 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>.

2025 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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 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.

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
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100%-100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit 1 NTU)	0.29	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	0	10	0.54	0.0182-0.0191		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>	N/A	N/A	27.2	26.8 - 27.2		
Sodium (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i>	N/A	N/A	9.10	8.67 - 9.10		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</i>	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		02-04-2020
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) <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

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

As required by UCMR 5, EPA's latest monitoring cycle, the City of Chicago has completed monitoring for 25 perfluorinated & polyfluorinated alkyl substances, 4 perfluorinated alkyl acids, and lithium in its drinking water for four quarters in 2024. None of the contaminants were detected in our 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 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.

2025 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

FRANKLIN PARK

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	0.9	0.7 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	26	9.0 - 25.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	49	14.7 - 50.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

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 known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: ND to 12.4 ppb
 Lead Range: ND to 0.408 ppm

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact Utilities Dept. 847-671-8252

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
 To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: www.vofp.com/watersli

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.121	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	1.5	8.18	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

- Definitions:** 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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 or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

Violations Table

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/Corrective Actions
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to provide 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. This was a misunderstanding of reporting range from past reports. We corrected the reporting range on the current CCR.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation/Corrective Actions
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected customers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required due to a clerical error in our files. We corrected this by getting all the notices to the residents.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation/Corrective Actions
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/12/2025	02/07/2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations due to a clerical error in our files. We corrected this by getting all the notices to the residents.