

Village of Evergreen Park
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF WATER MANAGEMENT
9418 South Kedzie Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805
Telephone (708) 229-3361

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) FOR 2018

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Mike Ward at (708) 229-3361. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings on the first and third Monday of every month. The meetings are held in the council chambers, on the second floor above the village hall, at 9418 South Kedzie Avenue at 7:30 PM.

Our village uses surface water from Lake Michigan that is purchased from the City of Chicago. Chicago provides all treatment of the water with the exception of additional chlorine being added by the Village for disinfection. We receive our water from Chicago, which is transmitted by water mains to three underground storage tanks with a total capacity of 4 million gallons. In addition, the Village has three emergency connections to the City of Chicago located through out Evergreen Park.

Lake Michigan is the sole source of water used to provide drinking water for Chicago and approximately 125 suburban communities. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found

that the quality of Lake Michigan has improved dramatically over the past 20 years. Lake Michigan, by volume, is the second largest Great Lake and the only one located totally within the United States. It serves as a source of drinking water, as a place for swimming and fishing, as a scenic wonderland, and as a sink for municipal and industrial waste and runoff from the surrounding lands. All 63 miles of shoreline within Illinois are now considered to be in good condition.

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. If you would like a copy of this information, please contact Mike Ward at (708) 229-3361. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies 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 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 the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general

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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. 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).

If present, elevated levels of 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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Chicago Department of Water Management has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. 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.

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 may 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 may 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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.

In addition to the informational section of the Consumer Confidence Report, we have included for your review several tables for the Village of Evergreen Park and the City of Chicago. The tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

Village of Evergreen Park

2018 Water Quality Data

-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.

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.

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

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

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL=15	4.36 (90th Percentile)	nd - 9.31	N	July 2017
<u>Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products</u>						
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	80	34	15.08 – 53.50	N	
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination	n/a	60	15	8.67 – 21.80	N	
CHLORINE (as Cl ₂) (ppm) Water additive used to control microbes.	4	4	0.80	0.60 – 1.00	N	

Unit of Measurement - Definitions

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

2018 Violation Summary Table for Evergreen Park

Violation Description

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2018.

City of Chicago

2018 Water Quality Data

-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.

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.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>Turbidity Data</u>						
TURBIDITY (NTU/ Lowest Monthly % \leq 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT(Limit: 95% \leq 0.3 NTU) (Lowest Monthly %)	100.0%	100.0% – 100.0%		
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff.	n/a	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.19	n/a		
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0214	0.0203 – 0.0214		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.42	0.31 – 0.42		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.42	0.31 – 0.42		
<u>Total Organic Carbon</u>						
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	27.6	26.3 – 27.6		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water Softener	n/a	n/a	8.89	8.14 – 8.89		
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.86	0.64 – 0.86		
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.84	0.50 – 0.84		2/11/2014
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium. (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	6.6	6.1 – 6.6		2/11/2014

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City of Chicago

2018 Water Quality Data (Continued)

Detected Contaminants

Unit of Measurement - Definitions

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
%≤0.3 NTU - Percent samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

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 range of 0.7 mg/L to with a range of 0.6mg/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.

Source Water Assessment Summary

Source Water Location

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for Chicago's supply. Further information on Chicago's water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

2018 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. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. 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 2018, 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 Chicago's Water Quality Division at 312-742-7499. 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_emerigincontaminantstudy.html

Village of Evergreen Park
Public Works Department
Division of Water Management
9418 South Kedzie Avenue
Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805

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James A. McQuillan
Mark T. Phelan

Deputy Director of Public Works
Division of Water Management
Michael F. Knieps

VEHICLE STICKER DEADLINE - SEPTEMBER 15, 2019

31st Annual Day in the Park @ Community Center (3450 W. 97th St.)
Saturday, June 29, 2019 - Fest Times: 11:30 AM - 9:00 PM
Music - Face Painting - Crafts - Food - Beer/Wine Garden

51st Annual Independence Day Parade
Wednesday, July 3, 2019 at 6:30 PM
Parade Route From 95th & Harding To 91st & Richmond
Fireworks at Duffy Park (92nd & Ridgeway) at Dusk

Free Summer Concerts at Klein Park

Located at 97th St. & Homan Ave.
From 6:00 - 8:00 PM

Encore Concert Band
Sunday, June 2

Southwest Community Band
Sunday, June 9

Rick Lindy and The Wild Ones Band
Sunday, July 14

Neverly Brothers
Sunday, July 21

Cirrus Falcon
Sunday, August 4

City Lights Orchestra
Sunday, August 18

Village of Evergreen Park Overhead Sewer Cost Sharing Program

The Village of Evergreen Park Overhead Sewer Cost Sharing Program is also in place. Visit www.evergreenpark-ill.com for more details or call (708) 229-3361.

For more information on Village activities, visit our website @ www.evergreenpark-ill.com