# 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

## VILLAGE OF FOREST VIEW WATER DEPARTMENT

PREFACE: In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. Therein a provision was added requiring that all community water systems deliver an annual water quality report to their customers. By law, certain mandatory language must be incorporated in the text and specific information delivered to water consumers. Our report is submitted with those requirements.

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 the 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 this information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Jack O'Donohue at 708-788-3429. 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 village board meetings in the municipal building on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm.

Our village purchases already treated, potable water from the City of Chicago Water Department and maintains a storage and pump station facility in the Village of Forest View. The City of Chicago obtains its source water from Lake Michigan which has been generally acknowledged to be one of the best surface water sources in the world.

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FOREST VIEW

IL0310930

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by FOREST VIEW is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jack O'Donohue

Phone 708-788-3429

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

### Source of Drinking Water

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.

Contaminants that may be present 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 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.

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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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.

## Source Water Information

| Source Water Name | | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CC 01-DISCH TO DIST FRM HSP'S | FF IL0316000 TP02: LAKE | SW | | AT MAIN P.S. |

## 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 708-788-3429 . 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.

Source of Water: CHICAGOThe 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 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.

## 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 allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 08/30/2018 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.105 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

## 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. |
| na: | not applicable. |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| ppb: | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

**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 | 2019 | 0.6 | 0.5 - 0.6 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2019 | 11 | 11.1 - 11.1 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2019 | 59 | 58.9 - 58.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

CITY OF CHICAGO

**TO:** Administrative Contact/Operator In Charge/Bottle Recipient

**FROM:** Randy Conner

Randy Conner
Commissioner
Department of Water Management

**SUBJECT:** Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

**DATE:** February 26, 2020

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires that all community water systems provide an annual report to their customers on the quality of the drinking water. The Department of Water Management (DWM), as your parent supply, is providing the required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period of January 2019 through December 2019. You will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report, if you are required to do so.

The completed 2019 report for the DWM will be mailed to consumers before the July 1st deadline. If this information does not apply to you, or if you are not the correct contact person to receive this package, please send accurate contact information to Andrea Putz at:

e-mail: andrea.putz@cityofchicago.org, fax: (312) 742-9123, or phone: (312) 742-1070

Included in this information package:

- Summary Tables
  - 2019 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
  - Source Water Assessment Program Summary
  - Educational Statements Regarding Commonly Found Drinking Water Contaminants
  - Voluntary Testing - short summary of additional testing done by this facility outside of the required testing

In order to expedite the CCR to you, we have enclosed 2019 tables that were prepared by DWM with the help of the Illinois EPA. The Illinois EPA posts data tables for the Department of Water Management on the internet at:

http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Attachments
Cc: Deputy Commissioner, BWS; Director WQSS

# 2019 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

**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 2019.*

**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) *Typical source of Contaminant* | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Turbidity Data** | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) *Soil runoff* | N/A | TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU) | Lowest Monthly %: 100% | 100% - 100% | | |
| Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) *Soil runoff* | N/A | TT (Limit 1 NTU) | 0.14 | N/A | | |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits* | 2 | 2 | 0.0208 | 0.0195 – 0.0208 | | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits* | 10 | 10 | 0.35 | 0.33 – 0.35 | | |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits* | 10 | 10 | 0.35 | 0.33 – 0.35 | | |
| **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) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits* | N/A | N/A | 26.7 | 25.8 – 26.7 | | |
| Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener* | N/A | N/A | 10.2 | 8.73 – 10.2 | | |
| **State Regulated Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth* | 4 | 4 | 0.79 | 0.62 – 0.79 | | |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* | 0 | 5 | 0.84 | 0.50 – 0.84 | | 02-11-2014 |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* | 0 | 15 | 6.6 | 6.1 – 6.6 | | 02-11-2014 |

***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

**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.

## 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 Sawyer (formerly 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, and 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 our supply. 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.

**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 only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment of 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.

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.

## 2019 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 2019, 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 312-742-7499. 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_emergincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact
Andrea Putz, Deputy Commissioner, Water Quality - Bureau of Water Supply
at 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
Bureau of Water Supply
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea Putz

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.

This notice is being sent to you by:
The City of Chicago
Department of Water Management
Water System ID# IL0316000

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System: **IL0310930, FOREST VIEW**
Method of Delivery Waiver Status: **Approved**
CCR Delivery Requirement(s): **Method B or Method A (See Attachment)**
Connected System Requirement(s): **Must Include Source System's Detect Result Table in CCR**

This form is required to be submitted as a means to certify that your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) met all state and federal requirements. The owner, administrative contact, or responsible operator in charge must sign this certificate of acceptance acknowledging compliance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found in Part 611 SubPart U: Consumer Confidence Reports.

Detailed CCR instructions and regulation requirements are listed in Chapter 2 of the **Sample Collectors Handbook (SCH)**. Also included in the handbook, is a check list that can be used to verify prior to issuing the CCR that all required elements have been included. It is recommended that you review this chapter and check list prior to issuing your CCR. The SCH can be viewed and/or downloaded at the following Internet web address: https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/compliance-enforcement/drinking-water/Pages/sample-collectors-handbook.aspx

Please complete the delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued CCR and the URL Notification if applicable, **by July 10th** to the Illinois EPA, CCR Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. Questions call 217-785-0561.

## CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY (SCH Reference Page 17 - 19)

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.

### METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY (use for Electronic CCR or paper copy CCR delivered to all customers)

***DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED***

Our CCR or electronic CCR URL notification was mailed on June 29th 2020 **(enter delivery date)**

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery, you MUST complete at least ONE of the following methods. **Please check all items that apply.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | X | CCR was distributed by mail or hand delivered **(enter delivery date above)** |
| 2. | ____ | Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL) ***(Submit a copy of the URL notification, i.e. water bill, newsletter, etc.)*** **(enter delivery date above)** |
| 3. | ____ | E-mail – direct URL to CCR **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)** |
| 4. | ____ | E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)** |
| 5. | ____ | E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)** |
| 6. | ____ | Other: _____ |

CWS serving => 100,000, Posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site at the following address:

_____

### METHOD "B" DELIVERY (published in local newspaper; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Newspaper 1: | _____ | Published On: | _____ |
| Newspaper 2: | _____ | Published On: | _____ |

**METHOD "C" DELIVERY** (CCR availability notice only; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.

The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ **(enter date)**

**Insert method here** (i.e., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) _____

**GOOD FAITH EFFORT: at a minimum, one good faith effort must be used to reach non-bill paying consumers**

**Check all that apply:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ___ | Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site www._____ | ___ | Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach list of zip codes) |
| ___ | Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement) | ___ | Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement) |
| ___ | Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) | ___ | Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses |
| ___ | Delivered to community organizations (attach a list) | ___ | Other_____ |
| ___ | Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized) | | _____ |

**Signature of Official Custodian (OC), Administrative Contact (AC), or Responsible Operator in Charge (DO)**

***The Certification Form signature must match one of the above contacts that are on file at the Agency, if you are not listed as the OC, AC, or DO for your water system, you do not have the authority to sign this document.***

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I Jack O'Donohue (*print name*), hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD A (*enter method of delivery A, B, or C*) DELIVERY. If delivery was made using the Electronic CCR method, the CCR was made available to customers requesting a paper copy of the CCR.

Signature: _____ Date: July 2nd 2020

Title: Superintendent Telephone No.: ( 708) 788-3429

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed $50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed $10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

IL532-2984

PWS 294 (2/2020)