



Village of Westchester

Annual Drinking Water

IL031315

For the period of January 1 to

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the WESTCHESTER water system to provide safe drinking water. Lake Michigan is the source of drinking water. The Village of Westchester purchases this water from the City of Chicago. For more information regarding this report, contact:

John Fecarotta (708)548-6889 jfecarotta@westchester-il.org

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o 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 groundwater 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.

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

stchester

Quality Report

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o December 31, 2017

-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 systems 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 up to 2 minutes before using water for drinking, always use cold water for 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 mini-

health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.

-Radioactive contaminants, which can 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, 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.

mize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline, 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

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 area 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.

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 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 comprising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are high-

ly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility of 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>.

2017 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 systems is greatly reduced. Also, in compliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the city of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program that was started in April 2015, collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli and turbidity, with no detections for Cryptosporidium and Giardia reported so far.

In 2016, CDWM has also monitored for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium VI. USEPA has not yet established a standard for

teria 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 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.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was 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.

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.

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

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 listed below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

A list of detected contaminants from the monitoring studies and additional information is posted on the City's website.

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 water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call our water operator, John Fecarotta (708)548-68892 jfecarotta@westchester-il.org

2017 Water Quality Data

Definition of Terms

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 bac-

mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ug/l: Micrograms per liter or parts per billions – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppt: parts per trillion

pCi/l: picoCuries per liter, measurement of radioactivity

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable

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

City of Chicago 2017

Detected Co	
Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG
<i>Microbial Contaminants</i>	
TURBIDITY (<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	N/A
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest single measurement.) Soil runoff	N/A
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;	2
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10
<i>Total Organic Carbons (TOC)</i>	
The percentage of Total Organic Carbons (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system r	
<i>Unregulated Contaminants</i>	

Water Quality Data

ntaminants				
MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
TT (Limit 0.3 NTU)	Lowest month-ly%:	100%-100%		
TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.26	N/A		
2	0.0193	0.0191- 0.0193		
10	0.36	0.32-0.36		
10	0.36	0.32-.036		
net all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.				

SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	N/A
SODIUM* (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A
*Note: There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information concerning sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult your physician.	
State Regulated Contaminants	
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4
Radioactive Contaminants	
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0

Note: The State requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the contamination may be more than one year old.

2017 Violation Summary Table

We are pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum contaminant level, or other violations occurred during 2017.

N/A	26.3	26.2-26.3		
N/A	8.06	7.81-8.06		
<p>n to consumers and health officials that are</p> <p>ou should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.</p>				
4	0.75	0.59-0.75		
5	0.84	0.50 - 0.84		2/11/14
15	6.6	6.1 - 6.6		2/11/14

ncentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of this data

le For the City of Chicago

**1 residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded
117.**

Village of West

Water Quality

Lead and Copper				
Date Sampled				
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.00725
Lead	2017	0	15	3.79

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of West does not control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water is tested, you can reduce your exposure by flushing your tap for 2 minutes before using water.

Dorchester 2017

Quality Data

Copper			
11/7/22/2014			
# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system
0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.

ly for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily ing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we can- water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead er for drinking or cooking, always use cold water for cooking.

Regulated Co			
Date Sampled January, 20			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By- Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels Detected	MCLG
TOTAL TRIHAOMETHANES (TTHMs)	43	15.84-61.5	No goal for the total
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	17	10.75-26.7	No goal for the total
CHLORINE	1.35	0.6-1.35	MRDLG = 4

Note: Chlorine residuals are taken daily from our water treatment facility. In ;
 system in concert with routin
 Note: The State requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once p
 quently. Therefore, some of this da

No Violations were recorded for the Village of Westchester du

Water Quality Da

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it
 tration system ar

Unregulated Contaminants: A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this coi
 mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant
 in drinking water, and whether

Fluoride: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The

Contaminants

2017 thru December, 2017

MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
MRDL= 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

In addition, 15 chlorine residuals are taken monthly throughout our distribution system for bacteria/coliform sampling. These residuals are taken every year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The water may be more than one year old.

During this CCR reporting period.

Table Footnotes

Fluoride is included because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtered disinfectants.

Fluoride has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has it been established by the State of Illinois. It is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants and whether future regulation is warranted.

The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.7 to 1.2 mg/L.