

# QUALITY ON TAP

*The water we drink*



This report describes the Village of Olympia Fields water source and quality from data taken during the 2015 calendar year. This document conforms to the Federal regulation requiring water utilities to provide the following information annually.

We welcome the opportunity to keep our customers well informed regarding our water quality. Safe drinking water is a vital concern to us all.

**Village of Olympia Fields – Public Works Department**  
**20040 Governors Highway**  
**Olympia Fields, IL 60461**  
**Phone: 708-503-8200                      Fax: 708-503-8202**



## OUR WATER

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The Village of Olympia Fields is presenting this report in order to bring our consumers the best available information about the water they drink, and the system that delivers it to them. We encourage you to take the time to become familiar with the information contained in this report.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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).

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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 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; and*
- *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.

We rarely consider the safe, abundant and inexpensive water we use, and the process which brings it to our homes. It's so easy for us to take our precious water for granted. Yet day after day, year after year, the Village of Olympia Fields supplies clean, high quality water to the community. This report will provide information about this process.

# WHERE OUR WATER COMES FROM

Olympia Fields source of water originates from Lake Michigan at the City of Chicago's South Water Purification Plant where it is filtered, purified and then pumped, via the Village of Oak Lawn, into our 1,000,000 gallon reservoir. The Village adds additional chlorine to the water as it is pumped out into our distribution system where it becomes available to the consumers. We have included our Source Water Assessment Summary on the following page.

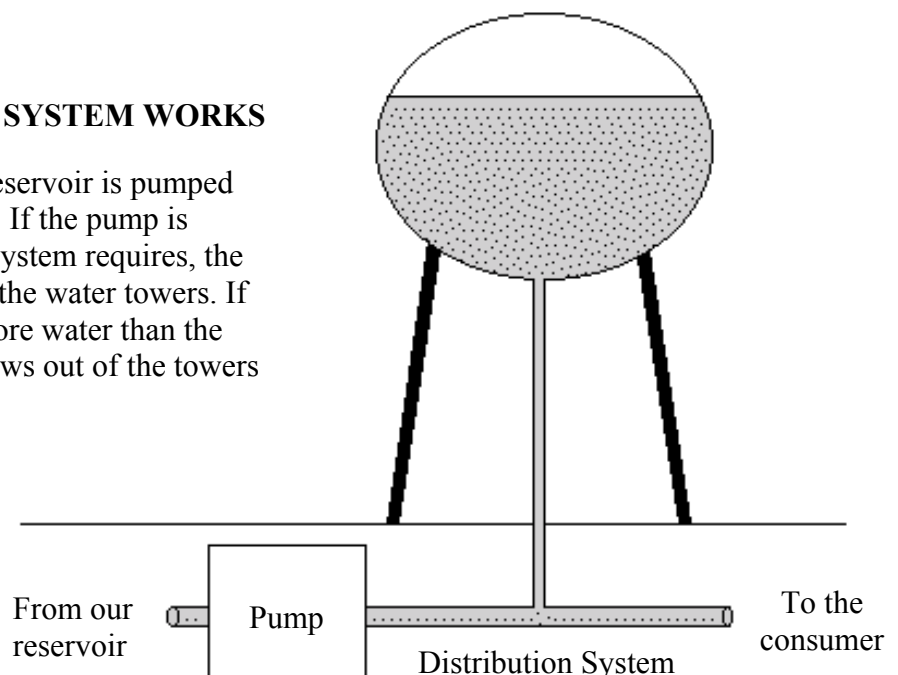
The Village of Olympia Fields maintains over forty three miles of water main, which range in size from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. These are the pipes that bring water into your home.

The total water storage capacity for the Village is 2,750,000 gallons, which consists of a 1,000,000 gallon reservoir, a 1,000,000 gallon elevated water tower and a 750,000 gallon elevated water tower. These two water towers provide gravity flow to the consumers and added storage capacity. For the 2015 calendar year the average daily consumption of Olympia Fields was .523 million gallons.

Our Public Works Department is staffed with nine full time employees, three of which hold a class "C" water supply operator certification issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Our operators are continually upgrading their skills and learning the newest treatment techniques through continuing education.

## HOW OUR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WORKS

The water that is stored in our reservoir is pumped out into the distribution system. If the pump is producing more water than the system requires, the excess flows automatically into the water towers. If the community is demanding more water than the pump can supply, then water flows out of the towers to meet the need.



**CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT  
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY  
FOR THE 2015 CONSUMER CONFIDANCE REPORT (CCR)**

The Illinois EPA completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination.

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, 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 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 312-742-7499.

## Village of Olympia Fields Sampling Results for 2015

### - Definition of Terms-

<p><b>AL (Action Level)</b> - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.</p> <p><b>MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)</b> – The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</p> <p><b>MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)</b> - The level of disinfectant in drinking water 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.</p> <p><b>ppm (Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter) – mg/l</b></p> <p><b>ppb (Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter)- ug/l</b></p> <p><b>Date of Sample</b> – 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.</p> <p><b>TT (Treatment Technique)</b> – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p><b>Range of Detections</b> – A range of individual results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR year.</p> <p><b>Highest Level Detected</b> – This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2014.</p> <p><b>nd</b> – Not detectable at testing limits</p> <p><b>na</b> – Not Applicable</p>
--

### Lead & Copper

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/22/14	1.3	1.3	0.122	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	7/22/14	0	15	.003	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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. Olympia Fields is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	11/20/15	1.27	.25 – 1.27	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	25.8	18.7 - 25.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2015	30.9	29.8 - 30.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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 should occur in the future.

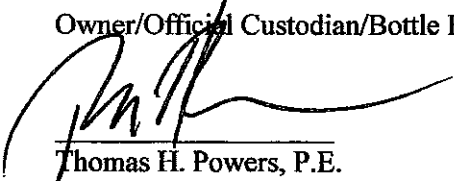
**On the following page we have included water quality data from the City of Chicago for you to look over.**



DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT  
CITY OF CHICAGO

**TO:** Owner/Official Custodian/Bottle Recipient

**FROM:**

  
Thomas H. Powers, P.E.  
Commissioner  
Department of Water Management

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

**DATE:** March 18, 2015

---

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide a 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 January 2015 through December 2015. If your water supply is required to produce a report you will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report.

The completed 2015 report for the DWM will be mailed to consumers before the July 1<sup>st</sup> deadline. If this information does not apply to you or if you are not the person to be receiving this package, please send any changes to Andrea Putz using either:

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

Included in this information package:

- Summary Tables -
  - 2015 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
  - 2015 Violation Summary Table – there were no violations for this facility for the 2015 monitoring period.
  - 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 before April 1, 2016 we have enclosed 2015 tables that were prepared by DWM with the help by the Illinois EPA. The Illinois EPA posted data tables for the Department of Water Management on the Internet at:

<http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/drinking-water-watch/>

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

Attachments

Cc: Alan Stark, DC-BWS

The Village of Olympia Fields continues to provide its consumers with the highest level of water quality. We ask that everyone protect one of our most valuable resources, as our community's future depends on the continuous supply of clean water.





If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water supply, please feel free to contact Jim Landini, Director of Public Works at (708) 503-8200 or attend our regularly scheduled Village Board Meetings which are held at the Village Hall, 20040 Governors Hwy., on the second and the fourth Monday of each month starting at 7:00 p.m.

**Water costs MONEY !!....  
Don't Waste it!**

*Outdoor water uses, along with leaking toilets and fixtures, are the major causes of high water bills.*

**Water Sprinkling Restrictions**

*Commencing from May 15 thru September 15 sprinkling or irrigation of lawns or gardens on any day of the week shall only be permitted on an odd /even basis (on odd calendar days, if the last digit in the street address is odd, or on even calendar days if the last digit in the street address is even) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. or 7:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m.*

<b>Waste per bi-monthly billing period</b>			
	<b>Diameter of stream</b>	<b>Gallons</b>	<b>Cost</b>
	1/4"	787,700	\$7,825.80
	3/16"	444,000	\$4,411.14
	1/8"	197,300	\$1,960.18
	1/16"	49,000	\$486.82

A continuous leak from a hole this size would, over a two month period, waste water in the amounts shown above

Olympia Fields, Illinois 60461

POSTAL CUSTOMER

PRSRRT STD ECR  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
OLYMPIA FIELDS, IL  
60461  
PERMIT NO. 12

**VILLAGE OF OLYMPIA FIELDS**  
**20040 GOVERNORS HWY.**  
**OLYMPIA FIELDS ILLINOIS 60461**