

QUALITY ON TAP

The water we drink



This report describes the Village of Olympia Fields water source and quality from data taken during the 2024 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.

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 Arthur Jones, Director of Public Works at (708) 503-8200.

OUR WATER

The Village of Olympia Fields is committed to providing its residents with high-quality water that is clean, safe, and reliable. 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 emailing the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at safewater@epa.gov or on their website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>.

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 at the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Email safewater@epa.gov or visit their website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information>.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 that 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 provides 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 consumers. We have included our Source Water Assessment Summary on the following page.

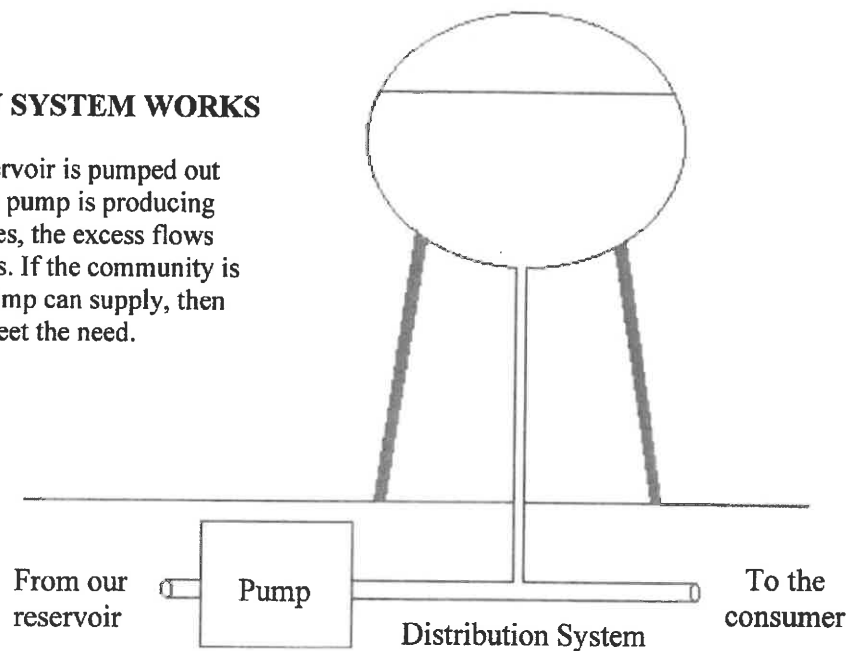
The Village of Olympia Fields maintains over 43 miles of water main, which range in size from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. These are the pipes that bring water into your home.

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 consumers and added storage capacity. For the 2024 calendar year, the average daily water consumption of the Village of Olympia Fields was 0.519 million gallons.

Our Public Works Department is staffed with 10 full-time employees. Our staff is continually upgrading their skills and training on 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.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE 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 determines 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) 744-8190.

Village of Olympia Fields Sampling Results for 2024

Definition of Terms

AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - 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.

ppm (Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter) - mg/l

ppb (Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter) - ug/l

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.

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

Range of Detections – A range of individual results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the CCR year.

Highest Level Detected – This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2024.

nd – Not detectable at testing limits

na – Not Applicable

Lead & Copper

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2024	0	15	5.93	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0986	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of house plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. To request a copy of the Village's lead sampling data, call the Department of Public Works at 708-503-8200. The Village has developed a preliminary service line material inventory—To request a copy of the preliminary inventory contact the Department of Public Works at 708-503-8200.

Lead Range: _0_ to _58.8_ / **Copper Range:** _0.794_ to _152_.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1	0.9 – 1.1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	20 24	19	4.2 – 23	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2024	40	14.61 – 68	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	Water additive used to control microbes

All sample results may not 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.



CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

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

FROM: Randy Conner
Commissioner

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

DATE: March 28, 2025

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 Chicago Department of Water Management (DWM), as your source water supplier, is providing the required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period of January 2024 through December 2024. You will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report, if you are required to do so.

The completed 2024 report for DWM will be posted online at: chicagoccr.org before the July 1st deadline. If you are not the correct contact person to receive this package, please send accurate contact information to:

e-mail: Patrick.Schwer@cityofchicago.org, or phone: (312) 744-7001.

Included in this information package are summary tables containing:

- o 2024 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
- o Source Water Assessment Program Summary
- o Educational Statements Regarding Commonly Found Drinking Water Contaminants
- o Voluntary Testing – additional testing done by this facility outside of the required testing

In order to expedite the CCR to you, we have enclosed 2024 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>

Additionally, we are pursuing greater openness and enhanced regional collaboration on water policy via two recent innovations: establishing a wholesale customer Advisory Council, and implementation of a more transparent, cost-of-service rate setting methodology. To advance these initiatives, we have appointed a new Deputy Commissioner of Regional Partnerships – David Kohn – who is dedicated to sustaining and growing our partnerships with all our wholesale customers. If you desire more information or have any questions about our efforts for regional collaboration, please feel free to contact Deputy Commissioner of Regional Partnerships David Kohn at david.kohn@cityofchicago.org.

We value your partnership and are happy to help with any questions you have regarding the 2024 CCR.

Attachments

Cc: Director Water Purification Laboratories; Director Water Quality Surveillance Section; Deputy Commissioner Regional Partnerships

2024 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 2024.

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 %: 99.7%	99.7% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.39	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0203	0.0198 – 0.0203		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.39	0.36 – 0.39		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.39	0.36 – 0.39		
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	28.2	25.3 – 28.2		
Sodium (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	9.18	8.87 – 9.18		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.76	0.67 – 0.76		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95		02-04-2020
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		02-04-2020

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.

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

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 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.

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 where 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 DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

2024 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. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2024. 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 2024, 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 312-744-8190. 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

Patrick Schwer

At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management

1000 East Ohio Street

Chicago, IL 60611

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



2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CCR – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
VILLAGE OF OAK LAWN ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
For the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the OAK LAWN water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by OAK LAWN is purchased surface water. For more information regarding this report contact the Oak Lawn Water Division at (708) 499-7747.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity). The Public Works Water Division does not hold regularly scheduled board meetings with regard to the water distribution system. Please refer to the Village of Oak Lawn web site at www.oaklawn-il.gov for Public Works Committee meeting dates, time, and location.

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, naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, 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 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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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.

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 also 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).

Source Water Assessment (When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.)

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, manure and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to assure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicago land area. From the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock-and-dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance. The city now looks to the recently created Department of the Water Management, Department of Environment and the MWRDGC to assure the safety of the city's water supply. Also, water supply officials from Chicago are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination of water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) and general lake conditions are frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. Also, Lake Michigan has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Finally, one of the best ways to ensure a safe source of drinking water is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of the watershed protection activities in this document are aimed at that purpose. Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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: 0.794 to 152

Lead Range: 0 to 58.8

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: olwater@oaklawn-il.gov

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: olwater@oaklawn-il.gov

Definitions: 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.

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>.

Lead and Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over All	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.0986	0	ppm	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits
Lead	0	15	5.93	1	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits

Lead Date Sampled: 2024

**Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Oak Lawn Water

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Oak Lawn Water at (708)499-7747 or Email request at olwater@oaklawn-il.gov

This notice is being sent to you by Oak Lawn Water. State Water System ID#: _IL0312220_

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **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. mg/l: milligrams per liter or ppm: parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. N/A: not applicable. Avg: 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.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1	0.9 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	19	4.2 – 23	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	40	14.61 – 68	No goal for total	80	ppb	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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 %: 99.7%	99.7% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.39	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0203	0.0198 – 0.0203		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.39	0.36 – 0.39		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.39	0.36 – 0.39		
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	28.2	25.3 – 28.2		
Sodium (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	9.18	8.87 – 9.18		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.76	0.67 – 0.76		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95		02-04-2020
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		02-04-2020

*Unregulated Contaminants: A MCL for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants and whether future regulation is warranted. **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. **2020 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. **Total Organic Carbon:** The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

ILLINOIS EPA'S SAMPLING OF PER- and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

The Illinois EPA collected finished water samples from Chicago's Water System on 10/29/2020 and analyzed the samples for a total of 18 PFAS contaminants. In its notification to Chicago, the Illinois EPA stated that these contaminants were not present in Chicago's drinking water at concentrations greater than or equal to the minimum reporting levels.

2024 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. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2024. 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 2024, 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 312-744-8190. 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_emergency/incontaminantstud.html