

QUALITY ON TAP

The water we drink.

This report describes the Village of Olympia Fields water source and quality from data taken during the 2022 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

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.

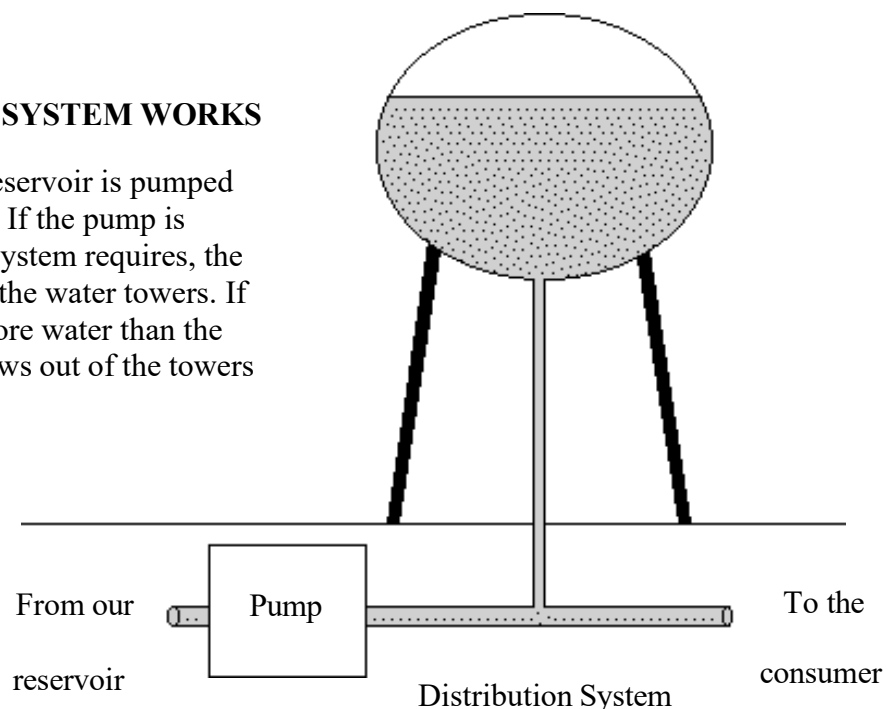
The Village of Olympia Fields maintains over forty-three miles of water main, which range in size from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. These are the pipes that bring water into your home.

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.

The Village of Olympia Fields is proud of the drinking water it provides. Our mission is to provide you with high-quality, safe drinking water that meets or surpasses every Federal and State standard. In 2022, The Village of Olympia Fields distributed more than .561 million gallons of water daily to our consumers. For questions on this report contact David A. Vavrek, Responsible Operator in Charge (ROINC), 815-444-4417 or Terry Lusby, Director of Public Works, 708-503-8200. Visit <https://epa.illinois.gov> for additional information about your drinking water.

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.



Village of Olympia Fields Sampling Results for 2022

- 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 2022.

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
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.1532	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	3.36	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household 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 <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	12/31/2022	1.1	0.6 - 1.4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	31	5.18 - 72.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2022	45	19.73 - 77.8	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 pages we have included water quality data from the City of Chicago and Oak Lawn for you to look over.

VIOLATION TABLE:

Public Notification Rule.

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g. a boil water emergency).

<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Violation Begin</u>	<u>Violation End</u>	<u>Violation Explanation</u>
Public notice rule linked to violation.	01/12/2022	03/03/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulation.

Lead and Copper Rule.

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Violation Begin</u>	<u>Violation End</u>	<u>Violation Explanation</u>
Follow-Up routine tap m/r (LCR).	10/01/2021	2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.



CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

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

FROM:


Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph. D. P.E.
Commissioner

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

DATE: March 23, 2023

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 source water supplier, is providing the required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period of January 2022 through December 2022. You will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report, if you are required to do so.

The completed 2022 report for DWM will be mailed to consumers 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: andrea.cheng@cityofchicago.org. fax: (312) 742-9123, or phone: (312) 744-7001

Included in this information package are summary tables containing:

- o 2022 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 2022 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.ea.state.il.us/dww/index>.

Additionally, we are pursuing greater openness and enhanced regional collaboration on water policy via two 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 him at david.kohn@cityofchicago.org.

We value your partnership, and are happy to help with any questions you have regarding the 2022 CCR.

Attachments

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

2022 Water Quality Data: Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS						
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (% pos/mo)	0	5%	0.4%	N/A	N	
Naturally present in the environment						
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo)	0	0	0	N/A	N	
Human and animal fecal waste (Lowest Monthly %)						
TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU)	N/A	TT	100%	100%-100%	N	
Soil runoff (Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)						
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement)	N/A	TT	0.30	N/A	N	
Soil runoff (Limit: 1 NTU max)						
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 0.0201	N	
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.065 (90 th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	N	6/1/22-9/30/22
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	0	AL= 15	6.8 (90 th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	N	6/1/22-9/30/22
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30	N	
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits						
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30	N	
DISINFECTANTS \ DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
TTHM [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) *	N/A	80	25.1	12.8 – 37.6	N	
By-product of drinking water disinfection						
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) *	N/A	60	11.9	5.8 – 15.2	N	
By-product of drinking water disinfection						
CHLORINE (as Cl₂) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	1	1 – 1.3	N	
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON]						
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
SULFATE (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27.1	25.8 – 27.1		
Erosion of naturally occurring deposits						
SODIUM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	9.08	8.56 – 9.08		
Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener						
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.76	0.63 – 0.76	N	
Water additive which promotes strong teeth						
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L) ** Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95	N	2/04/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding Radon & Uranium (pCi/L) ** Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	N	2/04/2020

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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

2022 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 2022. 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 2022, 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_qualit_y_resultsandreports/cilV_of_chicago_emerigincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact
Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E., Commissioner
At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E.

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

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CCR – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

VILLAGE OF OAK LAWN ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

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) 499-7746.

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, marinas 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 Chicagoland 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.

Lead Date Sampled: 2022

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. ALG's 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
Lead	0	15	4.36	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2022	36	15.34 – 45.9	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	16	6.48 – 18.43	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	12/31/2022	1	0.90 – 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

CITY OF CHICAGO 2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	Year 2022	0.0201	0.0193 – 0.0201	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	Year 2022	0.76	0.63 – 0.76	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Year 2022	0.30	0.30 – 0.30	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	27.1	25.8 – 27.1	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	Year 2022	9.08	8.56 – 9.08	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Combined Radium 226/228	Year 2020	0.95	0.83 – 0.95	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	Year 2020	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*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.

THE FOURTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4)

In compliance with UCMR 4, samples were collected at Chicago Water System's entry points to the distribution system (EPTDS), also known as finished water, and analyzed for all

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT (Limit: 95% ≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.20	N/A		

contaminant groups except for Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), which were sampled from the distribution system. All the contaminant groups tested in finished water were below the minimum reporting levels specified in the test method under UCMR 4. Samples for HAA indicators (Total Organic Carbon and Bromide) were collected at two source water influent points for the system. For Bromide, test results ranged from 28.2 to 35.3 ppb, and for TOC, test results ranged from 1.79 to 1.80 ppm.

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.

2022 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City Of Chicago monitors for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in September 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective removal of Cryptosporidium and Giardia from the source water. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of such organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. In 2020, the City of Chicago 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 as both natural and industrial sources. Chromium-6 sampling data are posted at:

https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports.html

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

PRSRST STD ECR
 U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
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 60461
 PERMIT NO. 12





POSTAL CUSTOMER
 Olympia Fields, Illinois 60461

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.

Water costs MONEY !!....

Don't Waste it!

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

Waste per bi-monthly billing period			
	Diameter of stream	Gallons	Cost
	1/4"	787,700	Cost Varies Per Village
	3/16"	444,000	
	1/8"	197,300	
	1/16"	49,000	

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