



WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COUNTRY CLUB HILLS

Country Club Hills, IL

June 2020

We are pleased to present to you the 2019 Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This year, as in years past, your tap water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Health Standard requirements. Our system vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are able to report that our department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in 2019. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We 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 on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at City Hall. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 708-206-2658. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including:

Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

The City of Country Club Hills receives our water supply from the City of Chicago. The City of Chicago processes surface water from Lake Michigan.

The Illinois EPA has completed its source water assessment program (SWAP). 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence

The City of Country Club Hills does not have any lead services in our community!

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 (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. EPA/Center of Disease Control guidelines on appropriate

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The Short Version...
Our Water is A-OK!

Our water meets or exceeds ALL State and Federal guidelines for SAFE DRINKING WATER!



WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Continued from page 1)

means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Hotline: (1-800-426-4791).

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants,

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;

Inorganic contaminants,

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems;

Radioactive contaminants,

which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas

production and mining activities.

Other contaminants,

in order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included for your review several tables. The tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

Country Club Hills Tested - WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products						
Total Haloacetic Acids (Haa5) (ppb) By-products of drinking water chlorination.	NA	60	18	10.48 - 23.3	No	2019
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) By-products of drinking water chlorination.	NA	80	42	17.63 - 57	No	2019
Chlorine (ppm) Water additives used to control microbes.	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	No	12/31/2019

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.

COUNTRY CLUB HILLS MUNICIPAL SEWER USE ORDINANCE

Every year there are over 15,000 sewer overflows in Illinois. Many of these are directly related to the improper disposal of oil and grease into household drains. Grease blocks sewer pipes and causes wastewater to back up into homes and businesses.

Dumping oil and grease into municipal sewer lines is preventable by following the instructions on the other side of this card. For further information on the City sewer use ordinance, visit our web site at countryclubhills.org, then go to Municipal Codes, Chapter 18, Combined Water & Sewer System, Article 6 - Sewer Regulation, or call the Water Department at 708-799-1390.



Definition of Terms

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Date of Sample - If a date appears in the "Date of Sample" 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 CCR calendar year.

AL - Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

nd - Not Detectable at testing limits.

n/a - not applicable.

Mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppm - parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/l - picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

% < 0.5 NTU - Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU.

#pos/mo - number of positive samples per month.

In most cases, the "Level Found" column represents an average of sample result data collected during the reporting year. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the reporting year. If a date appears in the "Date of Sample" 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 reporting year.

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.

Lead

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>.

Sodium

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

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 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program (April 2015 through April 2017), 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.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

DO: Scrape excess oils and fats into a container and dispose of them in the garbage!

DO NOT: Pour grease, fats or oils down the drain!

DO: Place food scraps in waste containers or garbage bags and dispose with solid waste; promote scraping dinnerware prior to washing!

DO NOT: Use the sewer as a means of disposing food scraps!

DO: Place a wastebasket in the bathroom to dispose of solid waste. Disposable diapers, condoms, mop heads, handiwipes and personal hygiene products do not belong in the sewer system!

DO NOT: Use the toilet as a wastebasket!

DO: Promote the concept of the "3 R's"; Reduce, Reuse and Recycle!

Remember, YOU Can Make a Difference! Let's Work Together to Keep Our Sanitary Sewer Lines Clear From All Unnecessary Debris!
Brought to you by Mayor Ford and the Country Club Hills City Council



WATER QUALITY REPORT

Chicago Tested - WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
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Microbial Contaminants

Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit.	NA	TT (Limit 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)	100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest Single Measurement.	NA	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.14	NA		2019

Inorganic Contaminants

BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0208	0.0195 - 0.0208		2019
NITRATE (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.35	0.33 - 0.35		2019
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.35	0.33 - 0.35		2019

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

Sulfate (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	NA	NA	26.7	25.8 - 26.7		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener. 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.	NA	NA	10.2	8.73 - 10.2		2019

Unregulated Contaminants¹

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.

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.

State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm) 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.	4	4	0.79	0.62 - 0.79		2019
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Radioactive Contaminants

COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/l) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.84	0.50 - 0.84		02/11/2014
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	15	6.6	6.1 - 66		02/11/2014



LEAD TESTING

Country Club Hills Tested
Regulated Contaminants Detected



Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL AL	# of sites over Lead AL	90th Percentile	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.13	No	6/20/2017	Corrosion of plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0	1.0	No	6/20/2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Microbial Contaminants

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of
0	Level	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment

The City of Country Club Hills does not have any lead services in our community!

City of Chicago Emerging Contaminant Study Analysis of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products.

The City of Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) has completed a water quality study to monitor some compounds that have not historically been considered to be contaminants of concern, but have been recently documented at trace concentrations in our nation’s waterbodies. This study, completed in the years 2009 - 2011, includes compounds known as Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) and Pharmaceuticals & Personal Care Products (PPCPs), which are considered to be emerging contaminants. EDCs are compounds with potential to interfere with natural hormone systems. PPCPs are a group of compounds consisting of prescription or over-the-counter therapeutic drugs, veterinary drugs, and consumer products such as sun-screen, lotions, insect repellent, and fragrances.

The reader is encouraged to visit the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website to learn more about EDCs (<http://www.epa.gov/ncer/science/endocrine/>) and PPCPs (<http://www.epa.gov/ppcp/>).

In 2017, CDWM has also monitored for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM’s Water Quality Division at 312-742-7499. Data reports on the monitoring program for Chromium-6 are posted on the City’s website which can be accessed at the following address below:

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



City of Country Club Hills
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Country Club Hills, IL 60478

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**CAR-RT
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POSTAL CUSTOMER

COUNTRY CLUB HILLS, ILLINOIS 60478

Water conservation runs from May 15 until September 15!

Heavy outdoor water use permitted
only during the hours of:
7 a.m. until 11 a.m. and
7 p.m. until 11 p.m.



*Provided by the
Office of the
Mayor*

**\$ \$ Water costs MONEY... \$ \$
Don't waste it!**

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

For Water Saving Tips, Visit:

www.wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/index.php

**If You Think You Have a Water Leak,
Call the Water Department at 799-1390 To Have It Checked Out.**