



CITY OF COUNTYSIDE

ILLINOIS

2022 Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply Facility ID: IL0310570
Sean R. McDermott, Mayor

June 2023

Mark Benson, Chairman Infrastructure Committee

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dear Countryside Water Customer,

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is being issued by the City of Countryside, in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and in conjunction with the Village of McCook and the City of Chicago, for the monitoring period from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. The report provides critical information about the quality and source of drinking water. Throughout 2022, the City of Countryside ensured that the water provided to consumers complied with the monitoring and testing requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois EPA drinking water standards.

If you would like to learn more, please contact the Countryside Municipal Complex or visit our website at <http://www.countryside-il.org/>, where you will find the completed Illinois EPA Source Water Assessments, including information on current Village Water Infrastructure projects. You may also visit the Illinois EPA website to access other information regarding Source Water Assessments, such as Importance of Source Water, Susceptibility to Contamination Determination, and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts. To access the Illinois EPA website, please visit: <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

Additional Information: If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Wes Phenegar, Lead Water Plant Operator, at (708) 485-8827. The City Council meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Room at the Countryside Municipal Complex (803 Joliet Road, Countryside, Illinois), and these meetings are open to the public. Additionally, you can contact USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Please share this information with all other individuals who drink this water, particularly those who may not have received this notice directly, such as residents of apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses. You can accomplish this by posting the notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Copies of this report are also available at the Countryside Municipal Complex located at 803 Joliet Road | Countryside, Illinois 60525

Lawn Care Recommendations: To maintain a healthy lawn, the City of Countryside suggests watering deeply but infrequently. Ideally, you should aim for one inch of water per week. Over-watering not only wastes your money but also removes essential plant nutrients from the soil and can lead to disease problems in your lawn.

CITY SPRINKLING CODE

Restrictions on Sprinkling: The outside (outdoors) use of water between May 15 and September 15 is subject to the following restrictions:

1. The use of water for the purpose of sprinkling lawns and gardens is prohibited between the hours of twelve o'clock (12:00) noon and six o'clock (6:00) P.M.
2. During those hours when the use of water for the purpose of sprinkling lawns and gardens is permitted, such sprinkling may occur upon properties whose addresses end in an odd numbered digit only upon those dates which end with an odd numbered digit, and such sprinkling shall occur upon those properties whose addresses end with an even numbered digit only upon those dates which end with an even numbered digit. Sprinkling at any time or place not permitted hereby is prohibited and constitutes a violation punishable under section 7-6-13 of this chapter.
3. The mayor is hereby authorized to declare an emergency water shortage within the city and based thereupon, to temporarily ban all outside use of water for the duration of such shortage.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

The City of Countryside regularly tests the water supply to ensure that the chlorine content meets the optimal levels for consumer use. Bacteriological samples are taken on a monthly basis, while samples for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) analysis are submitted yearly. Monitoring for lead and copper is conducted according to the schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reporting are performed in compliance with IEPA regulations.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 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.

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. Lead is not typically present in source water, but it can enter drinking water when service pipes containing lead corrode, particularly when the water is highly acidic or low in minerals. The most common culprits are brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures with lead solder, which can release significant amounts of lead into the water. Homes built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandates that the maximum allowable lead content on wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures is a weighted average of 0.25 percent, and for solder and flux it is 0.2 percent.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the EPA to determine the level of contaminants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur with an adequate margin of safety. These non-enforceable health goals, based solely on possible health risks, are called maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs). The EPA has set the maximum contaminant level goal for lead in drinking water at zero because lead is a toxic metal that can be harmful to human health even at low exposure levels. Lead is persistent, and it can bioaccumulate in the body over time.

Measures to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water at Home: Flush your pipes before drinking. 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. To minimize lead exposure, use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula, as hot water is more likely to contain higher levels of lead. Keep in mind that boiling water will not remove lead contamination. It's worth noting that bathing and showering should be safe, even if the water contains lead levels above the EPA's action level, as human skin does not absorb lead in water. This information applies to most situations and to the majority of the population, but individual circumstances may vary.

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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DEFINITION OF TERMS / UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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.

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

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.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 CCR calendar year.

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

ND: Not detectable at testing limits. **N/A:** Not applicable

UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

ppb: Micrograms Per Liter or Parts Per Billion (or $\mu\text{r/l}$), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Milligrams Per Liter or Parts Per Million (or mg/l), or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

%<0.3NTU: Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

In 2022, all of the approximate 545 million gallons of water the City of Countryside distributed, came from Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan water is drawn from far offshore structures (known as Cribs) along the bottom of the Lake and treated at the City of Chicago Jardine Water Purification Plant (north of Navy Pier). This water is pumped through large transmission lines to the near Chicago suburbs where it is collected and redistributed. Countryside purchases this water from the Village of McCook. From there Countryside received this water into our reservoir and pumping station complex, which is then distributed through the city's water main grid system of over 30 miles of pipe to the local and retail customer base.

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.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling Chicago's DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF 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.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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 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 process 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.

THE CITY OF CHICAGO TESTING INFORMATION

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_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact

**Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E., Commissioner Acting Commissioner
at 312-744-7001**

Chicago Department of Water Management

**1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea Cheng**

Regulated Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Municipality	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.3	1—1.5	ppm	Countryside	N	12/31/2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.4	1.07—1.53	ppm	McCook	N	12/31/2022	
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 — 1.3	ppm	Chicago	N	12/31/2022	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No Goal	60	27	13.8—27	ppb	Countryside	N	2022	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
	No Goal	60	18	18—18	ppb	McCook	N	2022	
	No Goal	60	12	5.8—15	ppb	Chicago	N	2022	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No Goal	80	51	30.5—50.6	ppb	Countryside	N	2022	
	No Goal	80	29	28.8—28.8	ppb	McCook	N	2022	
	No Goal	80	25	13—37.6	ppb	Chicago	N	2022	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium	2	2	0.0201	0.0193—0.0201	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	0.76	0.63—0.76	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.30	0.30—0.30	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.30	0.30—0.30	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N/A	N/A	9.08	8.56—9.08	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	27.1	25.8—27.1	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants									
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	0.95	0.83—0.95	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	3.1	2.8—3.1	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Coliform Bacteria									
Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level		Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of Monthly Samples are positive.		0.4		0		Chicago	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Lead and Copper									
	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Municipality	Violation	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	0	15	1	0	ppb	Countryside	N	8/10/2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0	15	6.8	1	ppb	Chicago	N	2022	
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.064	0	ppm	Countryside	N	08/27/2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	ppm	McCook	N	09/25/2018	
	1.3	1.3	0.065	0	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	
Water Clarity									
Turbidity		Limit (Treatment Technique)		Level Detected	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit		0.3 NTU		100%	Chicago	N	Soil Runoff.		
Highest single measurement		1 NTU		0.3 NTU	Chicago	N			
Turbidity: Is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.									
Chicago Total Organic Carbon (TOC): The percentage of 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.									
2022 VIOLATION SUMMARY: NONE									