



CITY OF COUNTRYSIDE

ILLINOIS

2025 Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply Facility ID: IL0310570
Sean R. McDermott, Mayor
Don Decker, Water Plant Operator

June 2026

Mark Benson, Chairman Infrastructure Committee
Water Department (708)485-2677

Spanish (Español): 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, covering the monitoring period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025. This report provides critical information about the quality and source of drinking water. Throughout 2025, the City of Countryside remained committed to delivering drinking water that adheres to the monitoring and testing standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois EPA (IEPA).

How do I get involved?

We prioritize keeping our valued customers informed about their water quality. The City Council meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Room at the **City of Countryside Municipal Complex (803 Joliet Road, Countryside, Illinois 60525)**, these meetings are open to the public and these meetings are open to the public. Additionally, you can contact USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

If you have any questions about this report or your water system, please contact **Don Decker, Water Plant Operator, (708) 485-2470** or call the **City of Countryside Municipal Complex at (708) 354-7270**. Additional information pertaining to our community water system, such as City Water Infrastructure projects, can be found at: <https://www.countryside-il.org/>

I would like to share this information with my neighbors or loved ones:

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 and City Sprinkling Code:

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.

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.

Water Conservation and Lawn Care

For more conservation tips, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>

- Use WaterSense labeled fixtures to reduce water use and improve efficiency.
- Repair leaking faucets and toilets to prevent wasting water.
- Run laundry and dishwashers during the evening or early morning to reduce water use during peak daytime demand.
- Water lawns during the early morning because cooler temperatures help water soak into the ground instead of evaporating in the heat.
- Set sprinklers to water lawns and gardens only. Make sure you are not watering the street or sidewalk. Avoid overwatering your landscaping by learning your plants' water needs and watering different types appropriately.
- To maintain a healthy lawn, the City of Countryside suggests watering deeply but infrequently. Ideally, lawns should receive about one inch of water per week. Overwatering not only wastes water and money, but can also remove essential nutrients from the soil and lead to lawn disease problems.

Important Information

Lead Service Line Inventory:

The City of Countryside has developed and maintains a water service line material inventory in accordance with state and federal requirements. Based on the most current review of available records, the city has not identified any known lead service lines within the distribution system. Some service line materials may be listed as unknown and are being actively evaluated.

The most recent Lead Service Line Material Inventory is available at: http://countryside-il.org/departments/water_department/index.php

Lead & Copper Tap Sampling Results:

The City of Countryside conducts lead and copper sampling as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). The most recent monitoring was conducted during the applicable monitoring period and indicates compliance with state and federal regulations. Sampling results are available upon request by contacting **Don Decker, Water Plant Operator, (708) 485-2470**.

Lead Range: < 0 µg/L to < 1.4 µg/L

Copper Range: < 0.0038 µg/L to 0.42 µg/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: http://countryside-il.org/departments/water_department/index.php, or call **Don Decker, Water Plant Operator, (708) 485-2677**.

Where does our water come from?

Source of Our Community Water Supply – City of Countryside

In 2025, the City of Countryside purchased approximately 545 million gallons of treated water from the Village of McCook. McCook sources its water from Chicago's Jardine Water Purification Plant, drawing from Lake Michigan. The water is delivered to Countryside through McCook's 56th Street Reservoir and Pumping Station Complex, then distributed to local and retail customers via Countryside's 30-mile water main system.

Source Water Location – City of Chicago / Lake Michigan

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source of drinking water through two water treatment facilities. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City of Chicago and surrounding suburbs, while the Sawyer Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the city and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin and is the second-largest Great Lake by volume, containing approximately 1,180 cubic miles of water, and the third-largest by surface area.

Source Water Assessment Summary

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 such 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.

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 the **City of Countryside Municipal Complex (803 Joliet Road, Countryside, Illinois 60525)**. 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, please visit: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Mandatory Water Testing

The City of Countryside, the Village of McCook, and City of Chicago, conduct water sampling as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Chicago, as the source water provider, tests for a broader range of contaminants, in accordance with EPA specifications.

The City of Countryside tests the water supply for chlorine content daily to maintain the optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA.

Susceptibility to Contamination

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, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791**.

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.

Potential Contaminants in Source Water

Drinking water sources may contain the following contaminants:

- **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 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.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information – Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals—such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants—may be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead Educational Statement

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. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Contact **Don Decker, Water Plant Operator, (708) 485-2470**.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

What are the risks if exposed to lead above the action level?

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper Educational Statement

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Copper in drinking water is primarily from corrosion of household plumbing systems. The City of Countryside 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 copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on copper in drinking water and steps to reduce exposure is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

UCMR5 Information

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program, administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is crucial for assessing and addressing emerging threats to water quality across the nation. By monitoring contaminants not yet regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA gains valuable insights into potential health risks and informs future regulatory decisions. The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCM) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Every five years the EPA reviews the list of contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List. The City of Countryside was selected to participate in the 2025 UCMR5 program by the EPA, but did not detect any contaminants greater than the MRL. For more information about the UCMR program, please visit:

<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the City of Countryside

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 this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Don Decker, Water Plant Operator, (708)485-2470. or by mail at the City of Countryside Municipal Complex, 803 Joliet Road, Countryside, Illinois 60525. Copies of the 2025 UCMR5 testing to date are attached to this CCR report.

For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit the following link <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Countryside. State Water System ID#: IL0310570

Date distributed: June, 2025

2025 City of Chicago Voluntary Monitoring

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring 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 2025. 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.

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

Regulated Contaminant Table Definitions and Units of Measurement

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. 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. 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. Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The lowest concentration of a contaminant that a laboratory can reliably measure and report using an approved analytical method. Results below the MRL are considered too uncertain to quantify accurately and are typically reported as "< MRL" (less than the reporting level). 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. Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. 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. 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. 90th Percentile: Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected. MNR: Monitored Not Regulated MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level N/A: Not applicable ND: Not detectable at testing limits. NR: Monitored not required, but recommended 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 pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity
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Contaminant Typical source of Contaminant								
Regulated Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Municipality	Violation	Collection Date
Chlorine <i>Water additive used to control microbes.</i>	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.2	1 - 1.5	ppm	Countryside	N	2025
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.4	1.28 -- 1.53	ppm	McCook	N	2025
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 -- 1	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i>	No Goal	60	28	14 - 27.9	ppb	Countryside	N	2025
	No Goal	60	20	20.4 -- 20.4	ppb	McCook	N	2025
	No Goal	60	17	7.4 - 18.8	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i>	No Goal	80	39	19.77 - 38.7	ppb	Countryside	N	2025
	No Goal	80	33	32.9 -- 32.9	ppb	McCook	N	2025
	No Goal	80	34	13 - 34.2	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic <i>Natural erosion of rock and mineral deposits, particularly in groundwater. It is also released through human activities such as pesticide application, mining, smelting, and wood preservatives.</i>	0	10	0.54	ND - 0.54	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Barium <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	2	2	0.0191	0.0182 - 0.0191	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Nitrogen <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Total Organic Carbon (TOC): The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.								
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sulfate <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i>	N/A	N/A	27.2	26.8 - 27.2	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Sodium <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>	N/A	N/A	9.1	8.67 - 9.10	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
State Regulated Contaminants								
Fluoride <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth.</i>	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Radio Active & Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228 <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	5	0.95	0.83 — 0.95	pCi/L	Chicago	N	2/4/2020
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	15	3.1	2.8 — 3.1	pCi/L	Chicago	N	2/4/2020
Coliform Bacteria - Likely Source of Contaminants: Naturally present in the environment.								
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	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	Municipality
0	5% of the monthly samples are positive.	0.6	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	Chicago
Lead and Copper								
	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Municipality	Violation	Date
Lead <i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	Countryside	N	8/23/2023
	0	15	N/A	N/A	ppb	McCook	N/A	Not Tested
	0	15	8.8	2	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Copper <i>Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</i>	1.3	1.3	0.066	0	ppm	Countryside	N	8/23/2023
	1.3	1.3	0.114	0	ppm	McCook	N	9/11/2024
	1.3	1.3	0.079	0	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Water Clarity								
Turbidity		MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected		Range of Detections	Violation	Municipality
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) Soil runoff		N/A	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%		100% - 100%	N	Chicago
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff		N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.29		N/A	N	Chicago
2025 City of Countryside Violations: 2 – See violations table on next page.								

2025 City of Countryside Violation Summary Table			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2025	9/30/2025	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.
Violation Compliance Need information			
Samples were completed by 8/21/25 and found to be in regulatory compliance.			

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2025	9/30/2025	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.
Violation Compliance Need information			
Samples were completed by 8/21/25 and found to be in regulatory compliance.			

2025 UCMR5 Testing Results Table						
Contaminant	Start of Collections	End of Collections	Number of Samples Taken	Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Results Range From	Results Range To
4:2 FTS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
6:2 FTS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
8:2 FTS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
9Cl-PF3ONS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
11Cl-PF3OUdS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
ADONA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
HFPO-DA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
lithium	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4	10	< MRL	< MRL
NEtFOSAA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
NFDHA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
NMeFOSAA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFBA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4	6	< MRL	< MRL
PFBS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFDA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFDoA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFEESA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFHpA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFHpS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFHxA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4	3	< MRL	< MRL
PFHxS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFMBA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFMPA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFNA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFOA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFOS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFPeA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFPeS	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFTA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFTTrDA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL
PFUnA	01/06/2025	10/08/2025	4		< MRL	< MRL

Monitoring Violations

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Countryside

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the quarterly testing we did not complete the testing for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly	16	8/1/25 – 8/15/25	8/21/25
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Quarterly	16	8/1/25 – 8/15/25	8/21/25

What happened? What is being done?

Samplers were completed by 8/21/25 and were found to be in compliance with regulatory standards.

For more information, please contact Don Decker at 708-485-2677

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 City of Countryside

Water System ID#

IL0310570

Date distributed

6/30/26