



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2023 Village Of Glenwood IL0311050

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2021. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

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

Sources 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, 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.

Our source of water comes from Purchased Surface Water from Hammond.

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 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.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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.

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).

Source Water Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

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 Village Board meetings which are held on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. in the Village 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

708-753-2413

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>.

Source of Water: HAMMOND, in Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Since water is purchased from Hammond, results indicated with an asterisk (*) were provided to us by them.

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
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 allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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. The village of Glenwood 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>.

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1.4	1.0-1.6	4	4	ppm	None	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids	2023	5	4.22-5.12	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2023	16	16.19 – 16.39	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Sites Over Action level	MCLG	Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	0.107	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0.838	0	0	15	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violation Summary Table

The following tables lists all violations that occurred during 2021. We included a brief summary of the actions we took following notification of the violation.

Consumer Confidence Rule	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	CCR REPORT	Start Date 07/01/2023 End date 12-20-2023	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
Health Effects (if applicable)			
Actions we took:	Compliance achieved 12-20-2023 There was an issue with the URL that was corrected. The URL is the link that navigates from our website to the Consumer Confidence Report.		

Our water system tested a minimum of 80 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	2	ppm	0.23 - 0.82	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2023	0.0963	0.0104 - 0.2969	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2023	2.5	1.2 - 14.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1545 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	4	3.8 - 3.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3510 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	5	3.1 - 5.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6920 KENNEDY AVE	2022 - 2023	4	2.8 - 5.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	7101 INDIANAPOLIS BLVD	2022 - 2023	4	2.3 - 5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1545 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	18	11.9 - 27.04	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3510 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	19	15.3 - 26	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6110 CALUMET AVE	2023	16	15.5 - 15.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6920 KENNEDY AVE	2022 - 2023	17	16.22 - 16.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	7101 INDIANAPOLIS BLVD	2022 - 2023	17	11.9 - 25.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHM	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2022 - 2023	19	11.9 - 26.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	5/8/2023	0.02	0.02	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	5/8/2023	0.8	0.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	8/15/2023	0.0052	0.0031 - 0.0052	MG/L	0.1	0	
FLUORIDE	5/8/2023	0.837	0.837	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/8/2023	0.4006	0.4006	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	5/7/2018	0.54	0.54	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	5/7/2018	0.05	0.05	PCI/L	5	0	
RADIUM-228	6/13/2018	1.3	1.3	PCI/L	5	0	

Turbidity

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 our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.18	July	TREATMENT PLANT #1	Yes

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.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	5/8/2023	3.21	1.74 - 3.21	MG/L	100000	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
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No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

The Hammond Water Works Department tested for PFAS in December 2023. The samples tested for 18 common PFAS compounds. All results were below any detection levels.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
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No deficiencies during this period.