

VILLAGE OF GLENWOOD

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2020

THE VILLAGE OF GLENWOOD'S WATER IS SAFE. In 1996, the U.S. Congress and the president amended the Safe Drinking Act. They added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver an annual water quality report to their customers. This report is known as a consumer confidence report.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all UESPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its surface water supply, and we are able to report that the department had no water quality violations during 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 are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Dan Wade, Public Works at (708) 753-2417.

You are also welcome to attend the Village Board meetings which are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Village Hall located at One Asselborn Way.

HOW WE GET OUR WATER

Glenwood's source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water, purchased from Hammond, Indiana. The water is treated and pumped into Hammond's distribution system. The City of Chicago Heights lake line receives the water at 172nd and State Line Road in Hammond. The water then flows to a booster station located at Paxton Avenue and 175th Street in Lansing, Illinois.

This station boosts the water through the lake line, providing water to Thornton and Glenwood, on its way to Chicago Heights.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

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. 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 to infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants as well as potential health effects are available from:

USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(1-800-426-4791)

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Possible contaminants consist of:

- ❖ **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 may 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- ❖ **Radioactive contaminants**, which may 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, 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. In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included for your review several tables. The table 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.

**REQUIRED CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
STATEMENT ADDRESSING LEAD
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. 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>."

1. Our source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water, located in Hammond, Indiana.
2. The following contaminants were not detected in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system.
 - a. Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)
 - b. Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's)
 - c. Any Unregulated Contaminants
3. IOC detected were as follows:
 - a. Fluoride ranged from 0.03 to 1.3 mg/L
 - b. Sodium 0.11 mg/L
4. Turbidity Levels at the entry point to the Distribution System were as follows:
 - a. 0.04 - 0.13 NTU's-Tap
 - b. 100% of our samples were equal to or less than 0.30 NTU's

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

	DATE TESTED	UNIT	MAXIMUM ALLOWED (MCL)	GOAL (MCLG)	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF VALUES TESTED
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Disinfectant Residual	2020	mg/L	n/a	n/a	2.2	1.5 – 2.2
CONTAMINANTS						
Total Haloacetic Acids THM 4	2020	mg/L	n/a	n/a	6	3.00 – 7.5
Bromodichloromethane	2020	ppb	n/a	n/a	7.66	3.7 – 8.8
Bromoform	2020	ppb	n/a	n/a	Nd	nd – 2.1
Chloroform	2020	ppb	n/a	n/a	7.83	2.9 – 11
Dibromochloromethane	2020	ppb	n/a	n/a	4.73	2.3 – 6.7

Non-detected Contaminants

The following table includes contaminants monitored for, but not detected in the most recent sampling. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, monitoring has indicated that these contaminants were not present in the water supply. In some cases, if a contaminant is not detected in a water supply, monitoring can be reduced to once every three or six years.

-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.

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.

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.

Nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

About the Data: Glossary of Terms

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

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 the level is greater than 20 mg/l and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level found</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
Microbial Contaminants				
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (# pos/mo) Naturally present in the environment.	0	1	nd	01/20 - 12/20
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	0	nd	01/20 - 12/20

-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 of 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.

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.

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.

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

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2020

Date Sampled: 01/2020 – 12/2020

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	1.5	1.2 – 1.9	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6	4.41 – 5.86	ppb	Not goal for the total	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	17	16.69 – 17.33	ppb	Not goal for the total	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

Violations Table

Monitoring Data Provided by Parent Supply (Hammond, IN.)

Contaminant (unit)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Typical source of Contaminant
The following contaminants were detected in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system.						
Surface Water Treatment						
TURBIDITY (NTU) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water.	n/a	5 NTU max	0.30 NTU	0.04 - 0.15 NTU	1/20 - 12/20	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Chemicals						
FLORIDE mg/l	4	4	1.8	0.01 - 1.5 mg/L	1/20 - 12/20	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories
COPPER	0	ND	0	n/a	1/20 - 12/20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	0	ND	0	n/a	1/20 - 12/20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	.10 mg/L	n/a	1/20 - 12/20	n/a
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products						
DISINFECTANT RESIDULE	n/a	n/a	2.2 mg/L	1.1 -2.2 mg/L	1/20 - 12/20	By product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	n/a	60	6 ug/l	4.41-5.86 ug/L	1/20 - 12/20	By product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	n/a	80	17	6.69-17.33 ppb		
The following contaminants were not detected in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system.						
a. Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's)						
b. Any Unregulated Contaminants						
c. Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)						

Facts about the Village of Glenwood Water Supply

- ◆ The Village has 2 ground storage reservoirs that hold 6 million gallons of water and 2 elevated water towers that hold 400,000 gallons of water for a total of 6.4 million. The village pumps an average of 800,000 gallons of water per day.
- ◆ One gallon of water weighs 8.34 pounds.
- ◆ The Village of Glenwood has a watering ban in effect from May 15th thru September 15th. No outside watering from 12pm – 5pm



Other Consumer Water Concerns

Why is the water sometimes cloudy?

Increased levels of dissolved oxygen in colder water causes this to happen. During the winter months, the water may appear “cloudy” when drawn from the tap. The water will clear, from the bottom up, as it warms.

What causes low water pressure?

Frequently, low pressure is due to plumbing fixture problems in the home. A few simple checkpoints may solve the problem:

1. Make sure all water valves are fully open and operational;
2. Inspect and clean all faucet aerators;
3. Physically bypass your water softener if you have discontinued using it.
4. Call Public Works at 753-2417 if the problem is not corrected.

What is the pink stuff in my bathroom?

Pink residue is less likely a problem associated with water quality than with naturally occurring airborne bacteria, and is also affected by the homeowner’s cleaning habits. The bacteria produces a pinkish film and sometimes a dark gray film on surfaces that are regular moist, including toilet bowls, showerheads, sink drains, tiles, and even in their pets water bowls. This bacteria (*SERRATIA MARCESCENS*) thrive on moisture, dust and phosphates and are widely distributed, having been found naturally in soil, food, and also in animals. Many times the pinkish film appears during and after new construction or remodeling activities. **What to do.** The best solution to keep these surfaces free from the bacterial film is continual cleaning. A chlorine compound is best, but use care to avoid scratching the fixtures, which will make them even more susceptible to bacteria. Chlorine bleach can be periodically stirred into toilet tank and flushed into the bowl itself as the tank refills more bleach can be added.



Water Fact

Only 1% of the Earth's water is available for drinking water



Water Fact

Each person uses about 100 gallons of water a day at home

Who do I contact for water questions, problems or emergencies?

Water Emergencies:

Department of Public Works	9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mon – Fri	753-2417
E-Com	After hours, weekends, holidays	799-6403

Water questions/problems:	9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mon – Fri	753-2417
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Water billing questions:

Village Hall	9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Mon – Fri	753-2400
1 Asselborn Way		



Water Fact

The average 5 minute shower takes 25 – 50 gallons of water

**Village of Glenwood
One Asselborn Way
Glenwood, IL 60425**

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**VILLAGE OF GLENWOOD
Department of Public Works
2020 Water Quality Report**

