



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2022
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.

Contact Name: Bill Manousopoulos
Telephone
Number: 708-753-2413
E-mail bmanous@villageofglenwood.com

*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.

2022 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	12-31-2022	1.5	1.1-1.71	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids	2022	5	4.98 – 5.47	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	19	18.36 – 19.35	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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	2022	0.11	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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.

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Lead and Copper Rule	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	Start Date 10-1/2021. End date 2022	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.
Health Effects (if applicable)			
Actions we took:	Water was tested on 8/24/2022		

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Lead and Copper Rule	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	Start Date 12-30-2022 End date 1-6-2023	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
Health Effects (if applicable)			
Actions we took:	Compliance achieved 10-21-2021		

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Public Notification Rule	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Start Date 10/21/2021. End date 2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

WHERE DOES WATER COME FROM?

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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Concerning Lead and Your 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 private service lines and home plumbing. The Hammond Water Works Department 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 the 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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).

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE

The results of tests performed in 2022 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Important definitions are presented below:

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

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

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

KEY TO TABLE

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

TT = Treatment Technique

nd = none detected

n/a = not applicable

SUMMARY OF WATER QUALITY DATA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS		DATE TESTED	UNIT	GOAL (MCLG)	MAXIMUM ALLOWED (MCL)	DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF VALUES TESTED	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS	
Total Coliform		2022	% of Samples	0	≥5	1.2%	n/a	Naturally present in the environment	
Turbidity ¹		2022	NTU	n/a	TT	0.3-0.21	n/a	Soil runoff	
		Limit (Treatment Technique)		Level Detected		Violation			
Highest Single Measurement		1 NTU		0.15 NTU		N		Soil runoff	
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit		0.3 NTU		100%		N		Soil runoff	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS		DATE TESTED	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)		2022	ppm	10.0	10.0	0.3842	n/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage	
Barium		2022	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.0212	n/a	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride		2022	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.5-1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
LEAD AND COPPER		DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Copper ²		2022	1.3	1.3	0.1146	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ³		2022	0	15.0	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS		DATE TESTED	UNIT	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS	
Total Haloacetic Acids		2022	ppb	n/a	60	4.0	2.4-5.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		2022	ppb	n/a	80	15.0	10.4-18.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Chlorine		2022	ppm	n/a	4.0	2.0	1.6-2.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS		COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium		2018	0.54	0.54-0.54	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES		COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
2,4-D		05/07/2019	0.5	0.5-0.5	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine ⁴		2022	ppb	3.0	3.0	BDL	BDL	BDL	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON		TOC REMOVAL WAS MEASURED EACH MONTH AND MET ALL SET REQUIREMENTS.							

WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES

- 100% of the samples tested were below the treatment technique level of 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
- None of the samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.
- None of the samples test for lead exceeded the current action level of 15.0 ppb.
- BDL = Below Detection Level of 0.1 ppb

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The Surface Water Source for The City of Hammond and its wholesale customers comes from Lake Michigan. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management has assessed all surface water sources. In Indiana all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. Therefore, chemical treatment, filtration, and lab analysis ensures high quality drinking water. For more information please contact IDEM-Drinking Water Branch at (800) 451-6027.