



W0312700001

05A

RECEIVED

JUL 13 2023

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form ^{IEPA/CAS}

Water System ID: IL 0312700 Water System Name: Robbins

This section must be completed for all submittals

Method of Delivery Population Category - Circle One: 500 or Less 501 to 10,000 greater than 10,000

CCR Method of Delivery (MOD) Used (see attachment) - Circle One: MOD A MOD B MOD C

Connected System Requirements - Circle One, if applicable: Purchase Water Sell Water

You are required to submit this form to certify that your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has met all state and federal requirements. The owner, administrative contact, or responsible operator in charge must sign this Certification Form acknowledging compliance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found in Part 611 Subpart U: Consumer Confidence Reports.

Detailed CCR instructions and regulation requirements are listed in Chapter 2 of the Sample Collectors Handbook (SCH). Also included in the handbook, is a check list that can be used to verify that all required elements have been included, prior to issuing the CCR. It is recommended that you review this chapter and check list prior to issuing your CCR. The SCH can be viewed and/or downloaded at the following Internet web address: <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/compliance-enforcement/drinking-water/Pages/sample-collectors-handbook.aspx>

By July 10th, complete the delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued CCR and the URL Notification if applicable, to the Illinois EPA, CCR Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. Alternatively, you may e-mail all required documents to EPA.PWSCo Compliance@Illinois.gov

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY: Depending on your delivery requirements, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.

METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY

DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED

Our CCR or electronic CCR URL notification was mailed on JULY 1, 2023 (enter delivery date)

Please check all items that apply.

1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	CCR was distributed by mail or hand delivered (enter delivery date above)
2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL) was mailed. (Submit a copy of the URL notification, i.e. water bill, newsletter, etc.) (enter delivery date above)
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-mail - direct URL to CCR (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-mail - CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-mail - CCR sent embedded in the e-mail (submit a sample copy of the e-mail)
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____

CWS serving => 100,000, Posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site at the following address:

METHOD "B" DELIVERY

Since our supply serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000 and had no drinking water violations during 2020, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS AND INCLUDE A COPY.

Newspaper 1:	_____	Published On:	_____
Newspaper 2:	_____	Published On:	_____

METHOD "C" DELIVERY

Since our supply serves a direct population of 500 or less and had no drinking water violations during 2020, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.

The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ (enter date)

Insert method here (i.e., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) _____

GOOD FAITH EFFORT: at a minimum, one good faith effort must be used to reach non-bill paying consumers

Check all that apply:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site www. (Link Bellow) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach list of zip codes)
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	<input type="checkbox"/> Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
<input type="checkbox"/> Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)	<input type="checkbox"/> Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivered to community organizations (attach a list)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)	_____

Signature of Official Custodian (OC), Administrative Contact (AC), or Responsible Operator in Charge (DO)

The Certification Form signature must match one of the above contacts that are on file at the Agency, if you are not listed as the OC, AC, or DO for the water system, you do not have the authority to sign this document.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I Andre Lewis (print name), hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD A (enter method of delivery A, B, or C) DELIVERY. If delivery was made using the Electronic CCR method, the CCR was made available to customers requesting a paper copy of the CCR.

Signature:  Date: 06/30/2023 Updated form 7/13/2023
Title: ROINC Telephone No.: (708) 514-4162

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.
IL532-2984
PWS 294 (3/2021)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form
(updated with electronic delivery methods)

(suggested format)

RECEIVED
JUL 10 2023
IEPA/CAS

CWS Name: Robbins

PWSID No: IL0312700

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Andre Lewis

Title: ROINC

Phone #: 708-514-4162 Date: 6/30/2023

Please check all items that apply.

CCR was distributed by mail.

CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL

Email – direct URL to CCR

Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email

Email – CCR sent embedded in the email

Other: On main page of Village Website (<https://www.robbins-il.com/>)

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www. https://www.robbins-il.com/_files/ugd/97ad28_dfba26a75ce240138eda4357b5549760.pdf

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

Contact Village Hall at (708) - 385-8940

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www. Link Bellow:
(https://www.robins-il.com/_files/ugd/97ad28_dfba26a75ce240138eda4357b5549760.pdf)

mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:
apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www.

Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

Robbins IL0312700 2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report



RECEIVED
JUL 10 2023
IEPA/CAS

The Village of Robbins is committed to providing the highest quality drinking water to its approximately 4,629 residents. Our water is sampled frequently according to strict Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Robbins water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by the Village is surface water. Please contact Village Hall at (708) 385-8940 if you have additional questions.

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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

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.

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 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. 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 healthcare 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). 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. We 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

Source water assessment and its availability

The source of water comes from The City of Chicago. Source Water Information If you would like a copy of this information, call Village Hall at (708) 385-8940. 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 of Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.com> Source of Water: Chicago, 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 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 stormwater runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Source Water Information

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
CC 01-MASTER METER 1	SW		135TH AN KEDZIE
CC 02-MASTER METER 2	SW		PUMPING STATION AT 136TH AN O CLAIRE

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How to request a copy of this information:

Call Village Hall at (708) - 385-8940

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for 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. Robbins 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	.9	.5	1.4	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	22	1.85	35.2	2022	No	A by-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	47	14.5	65.8	2022	No	A by-product of drinking water disinfection

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Albert Powe
Address: 3327 W 137th St
Robbins, IL 60472
Phone: 7083858940

2022 Water Quality Data: Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range Of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS						
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (% pos/mo) Naturally present in the environment	0	5%	0.4%	N/A	N	
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste	0	0	0	N/A	N	
			(Lowest Monthly %)			
TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT	100%	100%-100%	N	
			(Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)			
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT	0.30	N/A	N	
			(Limit: 1 NTU max)			
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 - 0.0201	N	
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.065 (90 th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	N	6/1/22-9/30/22
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	0	AL= 15	6.8 (90 th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	N	6/1/22-9/30/22
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30	N	
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30	N	
DISINFECTANTS \ DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
TTHM [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) * By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	80	25.1	12.8 – 37.6	N	
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) * By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	60	11.9	5.8 – 15.2	N	
CHLORINE (as Cl₂) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	1	1 – 1.3	N	
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	27.1	25.8 – 27.1		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	9.08	8.56 – 9.08		
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.76	0.63 – 0.76	N	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L) ** Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95	N	2/04/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding Radon & Uranium (pCi/L) ** Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	N	2/04/2020

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 a 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 a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2022, except where a specific date is indicated.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the Consumer Confidence Report (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 Consumer Confidence Report (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.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of 4 consecutive quarterly results at each monitored sample location. The LRAA should not exceed 80 µg/L for TTHM and 60 µg/L for HAA5.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

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.

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.

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health has recommended an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L, with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

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.

Unit of Measurement

- ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- 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.
- mrem: millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Note: TTHM, HAA5, and Chlorine are for the Chicago Distribution System.

*Data expressed as LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average (See Definition of Terms for Details)

**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. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred. Radiochemical contaminant monitoring is conducted every 6 years.