

2014 Water Quality Report for the Village of Hazel Crest, Harvey & Chicago

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infection. 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 are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Possible Contaminants Consists of:

- * Microbial contaminants, such as virus 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 originate in domestic wastewater discharges, oils 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff of 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, 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.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily for 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 at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 the margin of safety.

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 residual disinfectant level goal or 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 or MRDL: 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.

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, ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 MCKGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 or MRDL: 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.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7350 gallons of water
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts-per-billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
na: not applicable
Avg: milligrams Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Notes: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level of Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sample should occur in the future.

Water Quality As Measured by The Village of Hazel Crest Regulated Contaminants

Copper			Date Sampled 07-27-2014		
Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation
1.3	1.3	0.072	0	ppm	N

Likely Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead			Date Sampled 07-27-2014		
Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation
0	15	4.9	0	ppb	N

Likely Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Chlorine			Date Sampled 12-31-2014		
Chlorine Highest Level Detected	Chlorine Range of Level Detected	MCLG	Chlorine MCL	Chlorine Units	Chlorine Violation
1	0.8 - 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No

Likely Source of Contamination: Water additive used to control microbes.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*			Date Sampled 2014		
Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
16	10 - 23.4	No goal for Total	60	ppb	No

Likely Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*			Date Sampled 2014		
Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
36	17.13 - 43.89	No goal for Total	80	ppb	No

Likely Source of Contamination: By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)¹

Substance	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (Average)	Range of Detections (Lowest)	Typical Source
Chromium	2014	.27	.24	Naturally-occurring element, used in making steel and other alloys, used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation.

Substance	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (Average)	Range of Detections (Lowest)	Typical Source
Molybdenum	2014	1.15	1.1	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria, commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.

Substance	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (Average)	Range of Detections (Lowest)	Typical Source
Strontium	2014	125	120	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.

Substance	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (Average)	Range of Detections (Lowest)	Typical Source
Vanadium	2014	245	.24	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediated and a catalyst.

¹ Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.

Water Quality As Measured by The City Of Harvey

Lead						Date Sampled 2014
Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th percentile	Lead # Sites Over AL	Lead Units	Lead Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
0	15	5.07	2	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminant

Chlorine						Date Sampled 12-31-14
Chlorine Highest Level Detected	Chlorine Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	Chlorine MCL	Chlorine Units	Chlorine Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
0.9	0.05 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water Additive used to control microbes.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
45	15.1 - 42.9	No goal for Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
18	0 - 22.6	No goal for Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Water Quality As Measured by The City Of Chicago

Regulated Contaminant

Barium						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
0.0227	0.0225 - 0.0227	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling waters; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit.

Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
.31	0.30 - 0.31	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Nitrate & Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
.31	0.30 - 0.31	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS						Date Sampled 2014
Fluoride						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
0.98	0.94 - 0.98	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Water Quality As Measured by The City Of Chicago

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Sodium						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
10.0	9.53 - 10.0	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

Sulfate						Date Sampled
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
35.5	20.9 - 35.5	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Combined Radium 226/228						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
0.84	0.5 - 0.84	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium						Date Sampled 2014
Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
6.6	6.1 - 6.6	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Turbidity

Highest Single Measurement			Date Sampled
Limit (Treatment Detected Technique)	Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
1 NTU	.11 NTU	No	Soil runoff

Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit			Date Sampled
Limit (Treatment Detected Technique)	Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination:
0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff

2014 Violation Summary Table

We are pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2014.

Unit 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

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

ND - Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

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.

Village of Hazel Crest
3000 West 170th Place
Hazel Crest, IL 60429

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CURRENT RESIDENT

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 futures regulation is warranted.

FLOURIDE

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 milligrams/liter to 1.2 milligrams/liter.

SODIUM

There is not a state of 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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE II (UCMR II): Our water system was required to monitor for all contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule II (UCMR II). Started in 2009, monitoring under UCMR II was completed in 2011, with none of the contaminants detected. Inquiries and results may be obtained by calling the Water Quality Division office at (312) 742-7499.

VILLAGE OF HAZEL CREST WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE

The consumption of water during the hourly peaks within the village, except when the water supply is available from private wells, shall be subject to the following regulations and restrictions controlling the use of water for lawn sprinkling and other purposes, which regulations and restrictions shall be in effect May 15th through September 15th of each year.

1. Premises with even-numbered addresses may be sprinkled, watered or irrigated on the even-numbered days of the month.
2. Premises with odd-numbered addresses may be sprinkled, watered or irrigated on odd-numbered days of the month.
3. Industrial businesses, institutional premises, golf courses, parks and schools having even-numbered addresses may draw from the village main on even-numbered days while those having odd-numbered addresses may draw from the village on odd-numbered days of the month for the purpose of filling reservoirs serving such premises between the hours of 12:00 midnight and 6:00 a.m.
4. The use of water from the village water mains for swimming pools shall be only by permission of the director of public works and buildings.

Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in section 1-10 of this Code for each offense, or by cutting off the water to the premises, or by the imposition of a fine levied upon any moneys deposited with the department as a guarantee for the payment of water and sewer charges.

Message from Public Works Department

Dear Residents,

It's that time of year, when the Environmental Protection Agency requires all municipal water systems to provide residents with an annual water quality report.

Once again, I am proud to inform you that Hazel Crest water continues to be healthy and safe to drink. In fact, according to the latest EPA Consumer Confidence Report inside these papers, our drinking water exceeds all EPA standards for water quality.

The Village receives good, clean Lake Michigan water from the City of Chicago via our neighbor, Harvey. At Harvey, the water is re-chlorinated and then sent to us, when it is re-chlorinated again. We are essentially drinking Lake Michigan water that's been filtered, chlorinated and fluoridated.

Hazel Crest has been fortunate to have always received clean Lake Michigan water. Residents of other towns using well water systems will find that their water is not as pleasant tasting or smelling as Lake Michigan water. But that is not the case in Hazel Crest.

I would like to commend the Sewer and Water division of our Public Works Department, which is responsible for maintaining our safe and reliable potable water systems. The Hazel Crest Public Works staff maintains in excess of 60 miles of pipes, in addition to hundreds of valves and fire hydrants.

We thank our dedicated and hard-working Public Works staff for keeping our water system operating safely and without interruption. Next time you turn on your faucets, please remember how fortunate we are in Hazel Crest to have healthy, safe and fresh tasting drinking water. It is a village service that is maintained through the diligent monitoring and expertise of our Public Works Employees.

2014 Water Quality Report for the Village of Hazel Crest, Harvey & Chicago

The HAZEL CREST WATER DEPARTMENT is proud to announce that we had no EPA violations in 2014. This year as in the past, our tap water has met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our Village vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are able to report that the Water Department had no violation of contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. 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, in the Water Department, are providing you with this information because we believe you, as a valued customer should know about the quality of water.

The Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by our Water Department to provide safe drinking water. *Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.* The source of drinking water used by Hazel Crest is purchased Surface Water. For more information regarding the report contact the Public Works office at 708-335-9600 Ext. 200 or call the Water Plant Operator Joe Shupryt at 708-335-9600 Ext/ 206. Residents of Hazel Crest have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality at Village Board meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month.

The Village of Hazel Crest receives its water from the City of Harvey, which in turn receives its water from the City of Chicago. The City of Chicago receives its water from Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan is the sole source of water used to provide drinking water for Chicago and 188 suburban communities. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found that the quality of Lake Michigan water has improved dramatically over the past 20 years. Lake Michigan, by volume, is the largest Great Lake and the only one located solely within the United States. It serves as a source of drinking water, as a place of swimming and fishing, as a scenic wonderland, and as a sink for municipal and industrial waste and runoff from surrounding lands. All 63 miles of shoreline within Illinois are now considered to be in good condition. Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available on the USGS website at <http://il.water.uscis.gov>, or by calling the Groundwater section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787. When completed, all sources of pollutants in Lake Michigan will be identified and there will be information regarding the source water's susceptibility to contaminants based on the findings of the assessment. Since the quality of the raw water is good, conventional treatment methods of disinfection, coagulation and sedimentations, and sand filtration are adequate for providing water that is free of harmful contaminants. 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.