2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Where Does Bridgeview Buy Its Drinking Water?

The Village of Bridgeview utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two treatment plants in the city of Chicago. The Jardine Water Purification plant serves the northern areas of Chicago and suburbs while the South Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the city and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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.

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 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People with weakened immune systems such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. 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 at (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment: The Illinois EPA completed the Source Water Assessment for our supply. Further information on our water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling 312-744-6635. The EPA considers all surface water sources of community water to be susceptible to potential pollution problems.

Village of Bridgeview
Steven Landek, Mayor
7500 South Oketo Ave.
Bridgeview, IL 60455

Village of Bridgeview

2018 Water Quality Report

About the data

as Mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency

Turbidity
Is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the 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 regulations are warranted.

Fluoride
Is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends 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 not a 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 this level of sodium in water.

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. The Chicago Department of Water Management 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 consumption. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it tested. Information on lead in drinking water and steps to take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2018 Voluntary Monitoring of Source Water
Chicago continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. Monthly samples (April 2015 - April 2018) found no detections of Cryptosporidum and Giaria. In 2018, CDWM also continued to monitor for chromium-6, which the USEPA has not established a standard for. These data reports can be found on the City's website.

2018 Violation Summary of Source Water
We are pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2018.

Village of Bridgeview

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

VILLAGE PRESIDENT
Steven M. Landek

VILLAGE TRUSTEES


Norma Pinion


Mary Sutton


James Cecott


Michael Ptacek


Patricia Higginson


Claudette Struzik


VILLAGE CLERK
John Altar

June 2019

Dear Bridgeview Water Consumer,

Once again we are proud to report that in the year 2018 the water quality in Bridgeview met all of the United States EPA drinking water requirements and standards! Our village had NO violations of water quality standards thanks to the watchful eye of your elected officials and our state certified water operator. After the Flint, Michigan water crisis, the standards and quality of our water has been under increased public attention. Fortunately, the Village of Bridgeview continues to produce a top rated water system.

This report provides all of our customers with the basic facts regarding the Village of Bridgeview water supply systems. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply for Bridgeview, repairs and main line replacements are always under review and constantly being maintained.

The computerized water meter system has made it possible for you to view your accounts through the village website www.bridgeview-il.gov. Here you can conveniently pay your water bills online and view this and previous water quality reports.

You can contact Mr. Gary Crossman at (708) 924-8214 for any questions.

In the interest of a great Bridgeview, I remain,
Very truly yours,

Steven M. Landek,
Mayor Village of
Bridgeview

City of Chicago Water Purity Table - Bridgeview: Detected Contaminants

Chicago Data from 2018

Regulated Contaminants

LEAD and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Ation Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.057	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products

Contaminant	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2018	0.6	0.5 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2018	14	5.14 - 21.2	No goal for the total	60	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	59	14.7 - 72.8	No goal for the total	80	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Turbidity Data

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (%≤0.3 NTU)	N/A	TT (Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100.0 %		N	Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.19	N/A		N	Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0214	0.0203 - 0.0214		N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.42	0.31 - 0.42		N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.42	0.31 - 0.42		N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Organic Carbon

Total Organic Carbon	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirenments set by IEPA.

Unregulated Contaminants

Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27.6	26.3 - 27.6		N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	8.89	8.14 - 8.89		N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.

State Regulated Contaminants

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.86	0.64 - 0.86		N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.84	0.50 - 0.84	2/11/14	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) excluding radon & Uranium	0	15	6.6	6.1 - 6.6	2/11/14	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Abbreviations:

- **ND:** Not Detectable at testing limits
- **N/A:** Not Applicable
- **AL:** Action Level
- **ALG:** Action Level Goal
- **MFL:** Million Fibers per Liter
- **TT:** Treatment Technique
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **mrem:** Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **ppm:** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- **ppb:** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
- **ppt:** Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- **ppq:** Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
- **avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Definition of Terms

Level 1 Assessment: Study of water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: Detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that an 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 2018.

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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Trustees James Cecott and Norma Pinion meet with Water Operator Nick Caprio to review village water issues (at right).