Village of Bridgeview

2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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Village Trustees

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Dear Bridgeview Water Consumer,

Once again we are proud to report that in the year 2020 the water quality in Bridgeview met all of the United States EPA drinking water requirements and standards! Our village had perfect water quality standards thanks to the watchful eye of your elected officials and our state certified water plant 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 Director 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

Village of Bridgeview

2020 Water Quality Report

as Mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency

Source Water Assessment Summary

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our Supply.

Susceptibility to Contamination

The 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 of 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 of water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to influx of groundwater to lake.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling DWM at 312.742.2406 or by going online at Dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

In compliance with UCMR 4, samples were collected at Chicago Water System's entry points to the distribution system (EPTDS), also known as finished water, and analyzed for all contaminant groups except for Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), which were sampled from the distribution system. All the contaminant groups tested in finished water were below minimum reporting levels specified in the test method under UCMR 4. Samples for HAA indicators (Total Organic Carbon and Bromide) were collected at two source water influent points for the system. For Bromide, test results ranged from 28.2 to 35.3 ppb, and for TOC, test results ranged from 1.79 to 1.80 ppm.

Illinois EPA's Sampling of PER - and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

The Illinois EPA collected finished water samples from Chicago's Water system on 10/29/2020 and analyzed the samples for a total of 18 PFAS contaminants. In its notification to Chicago, the Illinois EPA stated that these contaminants were not present in Chicago's drinking water at concentrations greater than or equal to the minimum reporting levels.

For more information about Chicago source water, please contact Andrea Cheng, Acting Commissioner, at (312) 744 - 8190. Chicago Department of Water Management. 1200 East Ohio Street, Chicago IL, 60611. Attn: Andrea Cheng.

Where Does Bridgeview Buy Its Drinking Water?

The Village of Bridgeview utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via one treatment plant from the city of Chicago. The Sawyer Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs including Bridgeview. 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 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.

Contaminents 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (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 particularily 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (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 at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

BRIDGEVIEW WATER PURITY TABLE & DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.081	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of house plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants & Disinfection by-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	12/31/20	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	18	1.09 - 30.4	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	38	14.91 - 64.6	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Containment (unit of measurement) *Typical Source of Contaminant*	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detected**	**Violations**	**Date of Sample**
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) *Soil runoff*	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.16	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0201	0.0198 - 0.0201		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.42	0.35 - 0.42		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.42	0.35 - 0.42		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA					
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occuring deposits*	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.5 - 27.8		
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; Used as water softener*	N/A	N/A	9.55	8.73 - 9.55		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth*	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) *Decay of natural man-made deposits*	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		02 - 04 - 2020
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits*	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1		02 - 04 - 2020

Find us on Facebook.com/VillageofBridgeviewIL

Photo of Bridgeview Water Plant pump station.

About the Data

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

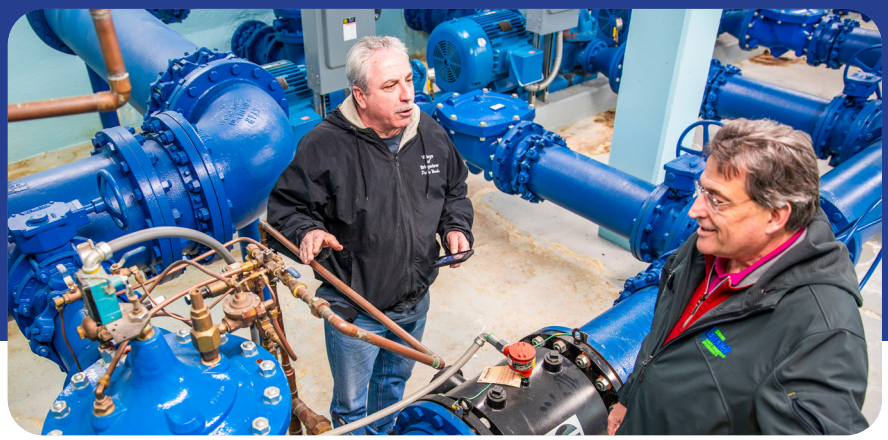
A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, 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 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 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 this level of sodium in water.



Water Plant Operator Nick Caprio (left) and Mayor Landek (right) assess the needs of pumping stations in Bridgeview.

Definition of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contamination 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.

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2020.

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.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

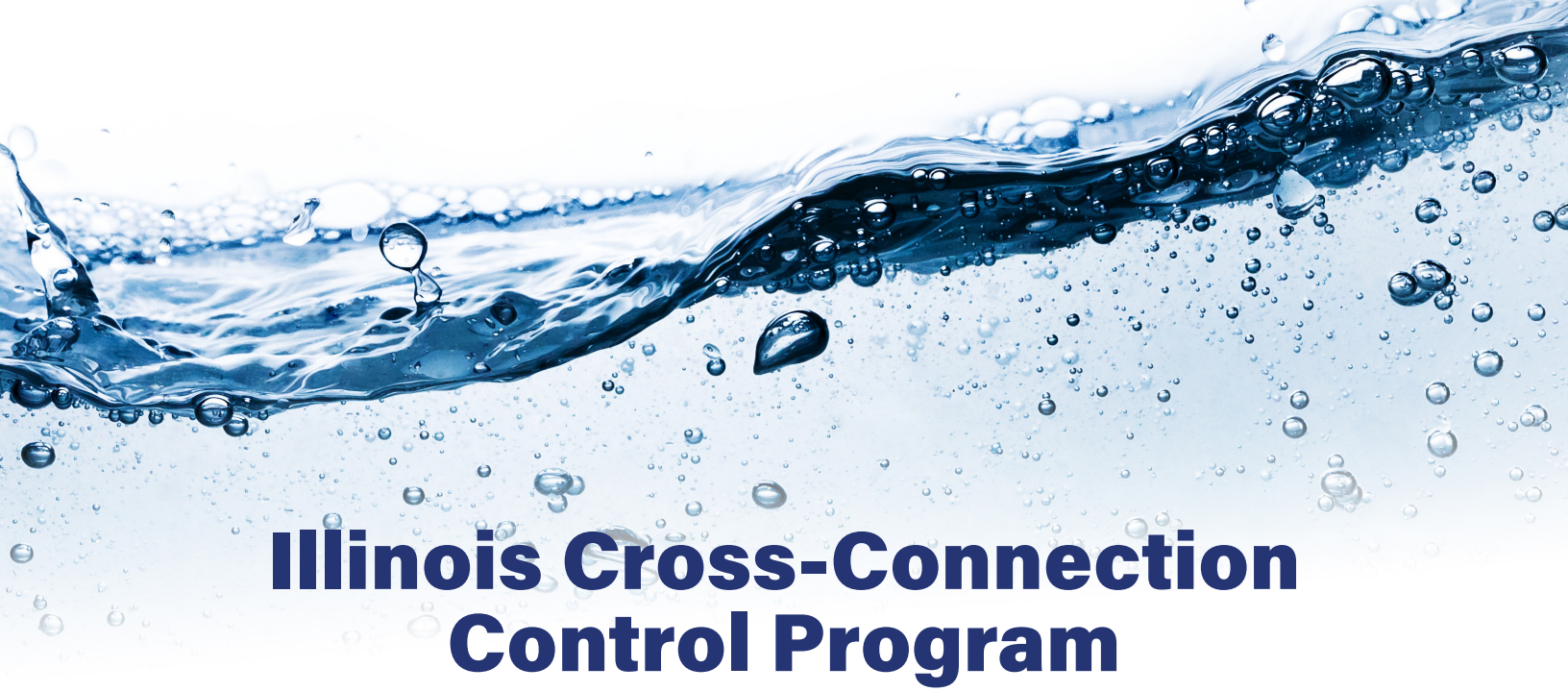
Level 2 Assessment: Very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum 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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits
AL: Action Level
ALG: Action Level Goal
TT: Treatment Technique
N: No Violation
NA: Not Applicable

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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
%≤0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity



Illinois Cross-Connection Control Program

Cross-Connection Control

As required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Public Health, Every drinking water system in Illinois must have a cross connection control program, more commonly known as a backflow prevention program. Backflow prevention is designed to protect the public water supply from contamination from non-drinkable sources. For this reason, the Village of Bridgeview created a cross connection control program with the goal of ensuring the quality of Village supplied water and protecting water customers.

The Village of Bridgeview has contracted with Brycer to manage the Village's backflow inspection program. Brycer has experience managing similar programs for municipalities across the Chicagoland area. Brycer will serve as the primary point of contact for backflow inspections within the Village and can be contacted at (630) 413-9511. All fire, domestic, irrigation, or residential backflow test reports are required to be submitted electronically via the online system at **www.thecomplianceengine.com**.

Water customers with previously registered backflow devices will receive a notification and reminder directly from Brycer that testing is due. The customer is free to choose any licensed backflow tester they want. Once the annual inspection is complete, the licensed tester will submit that information directly into Brycer's online reporting system. While Brycer does not perform backflow tests, they do have a comprehensive list of certified contractors that can be requested by contacting them.

FAQ's

What is a Cross Connection?

Any real potential connection between the water supply and a source that can contaminate or pollute that water is considered a cross connection.

What are the State of Illinois Administrative Codes that require annual backflow testing?

Sections 890.1130 & 890.1140 found under Illinois Administrative Code, Title 77: Public Health, Chapter I: Department of Public Health, subchapter r: Water and Sewage Part 890 Illinois Plumbing Code cover the state backflow testing requirements.

Common Cross Connections Include:

- Commercial properties – from carbonated beverage machines and ice-makers, fire sprinkler systems and x-ray machines.
- Residential properties – with lawn irrigation, fire sprinkler systems and even a common garden hose, when submerged in water.

What is Backflow?

When the system experiences a lost in water pressure, such as when a fire hydrant is opened or a water main breaks, a backflow can occur that causes water in the pipes to flow in the opposite direction. That's when a contaminant or pollutant could travel into drinking water.

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

Cross-Connection Control Survey

The Village of Bridgeview is required to collect the following information in order to help protect your plumbing and our potable water system from potential sources of contamination. Contamination usually results from back-siphoning from an outside water source during the moments of low pressure.

Backflow Prevention Devices, such as RPZ's, are required to be tested at installation and at least annually thereafter by a Cross-Connection Control Device Inspector.

_____ _____

Name of Account Service Address

☐ Yes ☐ No Do you have any other source of water such as a well, pond, or storage tank connected to the plumbing system at this address?

☐ Yes ☐ No Are there any backflow prevention devices installed at this address?

☐ Yes ☐ No Is there a landscaping sprinkler system connected to the plumbing system at this address?

☐ Yes ☐ No Is there a swimming pool or hot tub connected to the plumbing system at this address?

☐ Yes ☐ No Is there an HVAC system connected to the potable water plumbing system at this address?

☐ Yes ☐ No Are there process systems or chemical systems connected to the plumbing system at this address?

☐ Yes ☐ No Are there any other potential sources of contamination to the plumbing at this address?

Please return completed surveys to the Village of Bridgeview Village Hall in person at 7500 South Oketo Avenue, via drop box outside village hall, mail, fax at (708) 924-8095 or scan and email at info@villageofbridgeview.com.