Village of Bridgeview

2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Dear Bridgeview Water Consumer,

Once again we are proud to report that in the year 2025 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. 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 the Water Plant Operator William Green at (708) 594-2525 for any questions.

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

Steven M. Landek, Mayor
Village of Bridgeview

Village Trustees

Village Mayor
Steven M. Landek

Norma Pinion

Gary Lewis

Kalid Baste

Michael Pticek

Patricia Higginson

Laura Cardenas

Village Clerk
John Altar

Village of Bridgeview
2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

From January 1st, 2025 through December 31st, 2025 as Mandated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

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 it is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

IEPA Source Water Name CC 01-DISCH DIST FROM HSP'S PUMP FF IL0316000 TP02: LAKE.
Type of Water SW

CHICAGO-SUPPLIED INFORMATION

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

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

2025 Chicago Voluntary Monitoring

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2025. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

For more information, please contact
Patrick Schwer
At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611

Parent Supply Information provided by:
The City of Chicago Department of Water Management
Water System ID#IL0316000

This notice is being sent to you by:
The Village of Bridgeview - Water System ID#IL0310270

The City of Chicago Department of Water Management took a proactive approach to lead corrosion control treatment and has continued to optimize based on the latest research and regulations. As part of its ongoing efforts to optimize corrosion control in the distribution system, the Chicago DWM has conducted a multiple-year study to minimize lead values. The research and ongoing testing have shown that orthophosphate, as a corrosion inhibitor, is significantly more effective at reducing lead levels at the homeowner's tap than the current blended phosphate.

Orthophosphate is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless food-grade additive and is approved by EPA and the Food and Drug Administration and is used by approximately 50% of the water systems across the United States for lead control. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency agreed with the study's findings and approved corrosion control transition to orthophosphate. The transition was completed in the spring of 2025.

The Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) is pursuing greater openness and enhanced regional collaboration on water policy via two recent innovations: establishing a wholesale customer Chicago Water Partners Advisory Council (CWPAC), of which Bridgeview is a member, and implementation of a more transparent, cost-of-service rate setting methodology. If you desire more information or have any questions about our efforts for regional collaboration, please feel free to contact David Kohn, Deputy Commissioner of Regional Partnerships at david.kohn@cityofchicago.org.

BRIDGEVIEW-SUPPLIED INFORMATION

Source Water Assessment

Bridgeview wants 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 regularly scheduled meetings. 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 Village Hall or call our water operator at (708) 594-2525. 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.

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.

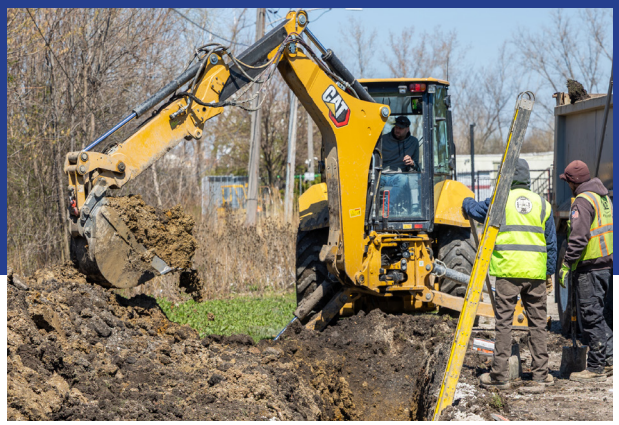
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's 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.

Immunocompromised 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 at 1 (800) 426-4791.

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 drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or by doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Water Department at (708) 594-2525 or email info@villageofbridgeview.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Dirt is removed to access the water line and expand it.

Long pipes are transported to the ditch for connection.

Definitions:

The following contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 2025 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 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.

N/A: Not applicable.

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

ND: Contaminant Not Detected at or above the reporting or testing limit.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A 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: A 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.

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

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

N: No Violation

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.

A new section of pipe is carefully lowered into the ditch to be connected to the existing water line and eliminate a dead end.

Gravel is poured over the pipe to secure its place in the ground and prepare for the next pipe section to be added.

2025 Lead & Copper

Copper Range:
Spring: <3.0 ug/L to 270 ug/L *or* <.003 ppm to .270 ppm
Fall: <3.0 ug/L to 160 ug/L *or* <.003 ppm to .160 ppm
Year: <3.0 ug/L to 270 ug/L *or* <.003 ppm to .270 ppm

Lead Range:
Spring: <1 ug/L to 85 ug/L *or* <.001 ppm to .085 ppm
Fall: <1 ug/L to <1 ug/L *or* <.001 ppm to <.001 ppm
Year: <1 ug/L to 85 ug/L *or* <.001 ppm to .085 ppm

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data please call (708) 594-2525 or email info@villageofbridgeview.com.

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory please call (708) 594-2525 or email info@villageofbridgeview.com.

UCMR 5 Water Samples

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs).

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by the EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides the agency and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Consistent with the EPA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve the agency's understanding of the frequency that 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium are found in the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help the EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under SDWA. The data will also ensure science-based decision-making, help the agency better understand whether these contaminants in drinking water disproportionally impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the EPA, states, Tribes, and PWSs to target solutions.

PWSs are required to notify customers through Tier 3 Public Notification (PN) about availability of all UCMR results no later than 12 months after they are known by the PWS. Community water systems (CWSs) are also required to report results in the annual CCR when contaminants are found (i.e., measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs]) "https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule."

All VOB UCMR 5 water sample results are below the established MRLs, with no contaminants found in 2025.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

On April 10, 2024, the EPA announced the final NPDWR for six PFAS and established enforceable levels called Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). The six PFAS are PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA (commonly known as Gen X Chemicals) and mixtures containing two or more of PFHxs, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS. Public Water Systems have until 2027 to complete initial monitoring. Bridgeview completed the initial monitoring with the quarterly test results below the established MCLs. No issues were found in 2025.

2025 Bridgeview Voluntary Monitoring

With CDWM transitioning corrosion control treatment, Bridgeview elected to monitor water quality throughout the change. Samples were collected prior to CDWM's transition at five sites throughout the village, testing PH, Phosphorous-ortho as P, Aluminum, Calcium, Copper, Lead, & Free Chlorine residual. Transition samples were taken on 1/15/2025, and the final sampling was conducted on 7/2/2025 with no issues found.

Water Department Contact Information

For any questions and/or to obtain a copy of the system's lead tap, UCMR 5, PFAS, or Voluntary Monitoring sampling data results, please contact the Water Department at (708) 594-2525 or email info@villageofbridgeview.com. UCMR 5 & PFAS results can also be viewed on the Village of Bridgeview website on the "Documents & Records" page under the "Government" menu tab.

CHICAGO WATER PURITY TABLE & DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA TABULATED BY THE CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Containment (unit of measurement) *Typical Source of Contaminant*	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**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)	0.29	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb) *Natural erosion of rock & mineral deposits, particularly in groundwater. It is also released through human activities such as pesticide application, mining, smelting, & wood preservatives*	0	10	0.54	ND-0.54		
Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0191	0.0182 - 0.0191		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36		
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 occurring deposits*	N/A	N/A	27.2	26.8 - 27.2		
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener*	N/A	N/A	9.10	8.67 - 9.10		
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 and man-made deposits*	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		02-04-2020
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon & Uranium (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits*	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1		02-04-2020

BRIDGEVIEW WATER PURITY TABLE & DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

DATA TABULATED BY THE ILLINOIS EPA

Regulated Contaminants Detected								
Lead & Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# of Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.087	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disenfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
CHLORINE	2025	2.1	1 - 2.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	15	9.1 - 20.1	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	36	13.21 - 55	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

A clean view of the 500,000 gallon underground water storage facility.

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 loss 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	DATE
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.