



# **Village of Matteson Annual Water Quality Report**

***For the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 • Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - 2023***

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

## **Source Water Location**

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification plant serves the northern areas of the city and suburbs, while the South Water 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 the third largest by area.

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 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 storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at (312) 744-6635.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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).

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.

## **Voluntary Testing**

The Chicago Water Department of Water Management monitors for contaminants that are proposed to be regulated on for which no standards currently exist but which could provide useful information in assessing the quality of the source water or the drinking water.

*Cryptosporidium* - Analyses have been conducted monthly on the source water since April 1993. *Cryptosporidium* has not been detected in these samples. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there are *Cryptosporidium* cysts in the source water, they will be removed during the treatment process. By maintaining a low turbidity and thereby removing the particles from the water, the threat of *Cryptosporidium* organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

The Department of Water Management has added testing methods to those already performed to assess water quality. The objective of the additional testing is to detect changes in water quality in a timely manner. Protocol for screening water samples for presence of endospores has been developed.

Anthrax organisms belong to the group of bacteria, which can produce endospores. If samples are positive for the presence of endospores, further identification can be done to determine which bacteria are present. Samples are tested to develop a historical record of results and a database of information. No harmful bacteria have been identified.



## **-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.

**Level Found:** This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

**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.

**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

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

**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDLG:** 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.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal of 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.

## ***Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022***

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the MATTESON water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by MATTESON is Purchase Water. If you have questions:

### **Regarding water system, call:**

Sarita Griffin  
Administrative Assistant  
708-283-5422

### **Regarding this report, call:**

Public Works Superintendent  
Gordon Hardin  
708-283-5423

### **For questions about water billing and meter problems, call:**

Tonya Guy  
Water Department Billing  
708-283-4790

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Village Board Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Village Hall, 4900 Village Commons, Matteson. In the event that the first or third Monday is a village recognized holiday the Board Meeting is held on Tuesday. To confirm that a meeting has not been cancelled or rescheduled, or if you wish to attend a meeting and require special accommodations, please contact the Village Clerk's Office, 708-283-4900, at least 36 hours in advance.

## ***Source of Drinking Water***

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.



## Simple Ways to Keep Stormwater Drains Clean

As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater. Adopt these healthy household habits and help protect lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands and coastal waters. Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!!

### Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water:

- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to minimize the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain.
- Check your car, boat, motorcycle and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills.
- Don't dump used oil and other automotive fluids down the storm drain.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly.
- Sweep up yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the cool times of the day and don't let water run off into the storm drain.
- Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard into local waterbodies.

If you notice the storm drain in front of your home or in your area is covered with leaves or debris, help out your neighborhood by cleaning the drain off so rainwater can flow into the stormwater system instead of flooding the streets and yards.

**REMEMBER: ONLY RAIN DOWN THE DRAIN!!**

## 2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. – 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

## 2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead/Copper	2020	0	15	4.87	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**We are proud to inform that no violations were detected.**



## Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
<b><u>Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products</u></b>							
TTHMS [total trihalomethanes] (PPB) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No Goal For The Total	80 PPB	40 PPB	21.21 - 49.4	N	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No Goal For The Total	60 PPB	16 PPB	8.41 - 20.3	N	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
CHLORINE (as Cl2) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	MRDLG=4	MRDLG=4	1.1 PPM	0.70 - 1.4	N	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
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.							

### -Unit of Measurement-

**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.

**NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

**%<0.3 NTU:** Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU

**pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

0316000 CHICAGO **DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT**

## Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b><u>Turbidity Data</u></b>						
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		2020
TURBIDITY *NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT Limit (1 NTU)	0.30	n/a		2020
<b><u>Inorganic Contaminants</u></b>						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 - 0.0201		2020
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (PPM) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.28	0.28 - 0.28		2020
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.30	0.30 - 0.30		
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
<b><u>Unregulated Contaminants</u></b>						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	27.1	25.8 - 27.1		
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.08	8.56 - 9.08		
<b><u>State Regulated Contaminants</u></b>						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.76	0.63 - 0.76		2020
<b><u>Radioactive Contaminants</u></b>						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1		2020



This year, as in years past, your tap water was tested according to USEPA and state drinking water health standards. The City of Chicago and the Village of Matteson vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and are working hard to continue providing the best water possible. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact the Public Works Department at 708-748-1411. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

## Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
<b><u>Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products</u></b>							
TTHMS [total trihalomethanes] (PPB) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No Goal For The Total	80 PPB	25.1 PPB	12.8 - 37.6	N	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	No Goal For The Total	60 PPB	11.9 PPB	5.8 - 15.2	N	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
CHLORINE (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	MRDLG=4	MRDLG=4	1 PPM	1 - 1	N	12/31/2022	Water additive used to control microbes
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured by Chicago each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.							

### -Unit of Measurement-

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

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## 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 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 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.

\*Highest Running Annual Average Computed.

## Water Conservation

One of the biggest offenders in the home for water waste is the toilet, accounting for approximately 26.7% of the water used daily inside the house. By switching to the high-efficiency models of toilets, homeowners can make a huge dent in this number. These toilets are designed, tested and proven to take care of business with very little water. Some models actually use less than one gallon per flush.

Showers are another area in the home where water is wasted, responsible for about 16.8% of household daily water usage. Switching your shower head to a high efficiency model and shortening the time you are in the shower can help reduce water usage.

How about that dripping faucet you keep meaning to fix? Faucet use adds up to 15.7% of a household's daily water usage. Did you know that simply by installing aerators on your bathroom and kitchen faucets can save you up to a gallon of water per minute, per faucet?

In addition to those obvious sink leaks, there are less obvious leaks lurking in your home, wasting your precious water. The easiest of these leaks to detect on your own is a leaky flapper in your toilet. Here's a test: open the tank of your toilet and put in a few drops of food coloring. Replace the tank lid and wait a good 5-10 minutes or so. When the time is up, check the bowl of the toilet. If any color has made its way down into the bowl, you have a leaky flapper. Unfortunately, this means that your toilet is wasting water. Fortunately, replacing the flapper on your toilet is an easy fix. Simply take the model name and date of manufacture of your toilet (stamped inside the tank) to your local hardware supply store and they will help you find a replacement flapper. Toilet leak detection tablets are also available at the Village Hall. These tablets are free of charge to Matteson residents.



## *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

ECRWSS  
POSTAL PATRON  
MATTESON, ILLINOIS 60443



### *Lawn Sprinkling Regulations*

Residents and business establishments are reminded that lawn sprinkling, for all customers of the village water system, is allowed only during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

During the period May 15 through September 15 of each year, it is unlawful for any person to use water for the sprinkling or irrigation of lawns or gardens except on an odd/even basis, based on the last digit of the street address. If the last digit of the street address is an even number lawn sprinkling is allowed on even numbered calendar days during the hours stated above. If the last digit of the street address is an odd number lawn sprinkling is allowed only on odd numbered calendar days during the hours stated above.

Under emergency conditions relative to the operational capacity of the water system, the demands placed on the system by users, and the risk of damage to or failure of the system, it is unlawful for any person to use water for sprinkling or irrigation of lawns except as set forth below:

**Tier I (Conservation Emergency):** Sprinkling or irrigation of lawns or gardens shall be permitted only on an odd/even basis between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. The evening hours are not allowed.

**Tier II (Total Ban):** Sprinkling or irrigation of lawns or gardens (manually or by an automatic lawn sprinkler or irrigation system) is prohibited.

During emergency conditions notices will be distributed through the local radio and television stations, the village cable channel, newspapers and flyers posted in/or distributed throughout the community.

Persons violating the provisions of the lawn sprinkling ordinance shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$750.00 for each offense and a separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day that a violation occurs or continues.

