Village of Forest View

May 11, 2023

CCR Coordinator
Illinois EPA / BOW / CAS #19
PO Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Dear CCR Coordinator:

We followed Method B, we published our report in the Des Plaines Valley Newspaper. The CCR Report was published on May 4, 2023. The report will not be delivered to individual customers, please call the Village Office for a copy. This statement is what was published in the newspaper along with the CCR Report.

We will also notify the residents in our Village Newsletter that the CCR Report has been published on May 4, 2023 in the Des Plaines Valley Newspaper. Copies of the report are also available upon request in the Village Hall.

Thank you for your assistance. Please let us know if we need to provide any additional information.

Sincerely,

Frank Filec

Superintendent of Public Works & Water

7000 West 46th Street • Forest View, Illinois 60402
(708) 788-3429 • Fax (708) 788-8266 • info@forestview-il.org

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
VILLAGE OF FOREST VIEW WATER DEPARTMENT

PREFACE: In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. Therein a provision was added requiring that all community water systems deliver an annual water quality report to their customers. By law, certain mandatory language must be incorporated in the text and specific information delivered to water consumers. Our report is submitted in accordance with those requirements.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its water supply and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of the 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 are committed to provide you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Frank Filec at 708-788-3429. We want 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 village board meetings in the municipal building on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm.

Our village purchases already treated, potable water from the City of Chicago Water Department and maintains a storage and pump station facility in the Village of Forest View. The City of Chicago obtains its source water from Lake Michigan which has been generally acknowledged to be one of the best surface water sources in the world.

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FOREST VIEW

IL0310930

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 water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by
FOREST VIEW is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Frank Filec

Phone 708-788-3429

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

Source 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.

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 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 (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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-DISCH TO DIST FRM HSP'S	FF IL0316000 TP02: LAKE	SW		AT MAIN P.S.

Source Water Assessment

We want 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 City Hall or call our water operator at 708-788-3429 . 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.

Source of Water: CHICAGOThe 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.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the 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 Level 2 assessment is 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 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 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 a margin of safety.
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.
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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	0.9	0.52 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	14	14 - 14	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	51	50.7 - 50.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

CITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

TO: Administrative Contact/Operator-In-Charge/Bottle Recipient

FROM: Andrea R.H. Cheng
Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E.
Commissioner

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report Parent Supply Information

DATE: March 23, 2023

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires that all community water systems provide an annual report to their customers on the quality of the drinking water. The Department of Water Management (DWM), as your source water supplier, is providing the required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period of January 2022 through December 2022. You will need this data to complete your Consumer Confidence Report, if you are required to do so.

The completed 2022 report for DWM will be mailed to consumers before the July 1st deadline. If you are not the correct contact person to receive this package, please send accurate contact information to:
e-mail: andrea.cheng@cityofchicago.org, fax: (312) 742-9123, or phone: (312) 744-7001

Included in this information package are summary tables containing:
- 2022 Water Quality Data – includes Regulated and Non-Regulated Contaminant Detections
- Source Water Assessment Program Summary
- Educational Statements Regarding Commonly Found Drinking Water Contaminants
- Voluntary Testing – additional testing done by this facility outside of the required testing

In order to expedite the CCR to you, we have enclosed 2022 tables that were prepared by DWM with the help of the Illinois EPA. The Illinois EPA posts data tables for the Department of Water Management on the internet at: http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp

Additionally, we are pursuing greater openness and enhanced regional collaboration on water policy via two recent innovations: establishing a wholesale customer Advisory Council, and implementation of a more transparent, cost-of-service rate setting methodology. To advance these initiatives, we have appointed a new Deputy Commissioner of Regional Partnerships – David Kohn – who is dedicated to sustaining and growing our partnerships with all our wholesale customers. If you desire more information or have any questions about our efforts for regional collaboration, please feel free to contact him at david.kohn@cityofchicago.org.

We value your partnership, and are happy to help with any questions you have regarding the 2022 CCR.

Attachments
Cc: First Deputy Commissioner, Director Water Purification Laboratories; Director Water Quality Surveillance Section; Deputy Commissioner Regional Partnerships

2022 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

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.*

Highest Level Detected: *This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2022.*

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 c onducted 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*

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (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)	0.30	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 – 0.0201		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30		
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	27.1	25.8 – 27.1		
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener*	N/A	N/A	9.08	8.56 – 9.08		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth*	4	4	0.76	0.63 – 0.76		
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 and uranium (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.*	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		02-04-2020

Units 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

%≤0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

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

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 the level of sodium in the water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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 Sawyer 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 third largest by area.

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 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 DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx

2022 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for 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 2022. 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.

In 2022, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminant study.html

For more information, please contact
Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E., Commissioner
At 312-744-7001

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by:
The City of Chicago
Department of Water Management
Water System ID# IL0316000

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

2022 Water Quality Data

-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.*

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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): *The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that 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 2022, 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.*

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: Contaminant *Not Detected at or above the reporting or testing limit.* ***N/A:*** *Not applicable*

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.*

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) *Typical Source of Contaminant*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Detections*	*Violation*	*Date of Sample*
Microbial Contaminants						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria **(% pos/mo)** Naturally present in the environment	0	5%	0.4%	N/A	N	
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI **(# pos/mo)** Human and animal fecal waste	0	0	0	N/A	N	
TURBIDITY (NTU/Lowest Monthly %≤0.3 NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3NTU)	(Lowest Monthly %) 100%	100% – 100%	N	
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit: 1 NTU max)	0.30	N/A	N	
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 - 0.0201	N	
COPPER (ppm) ** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.12 (90th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	N	6/1/22-9/30/22
LEAD (ppb) ** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	0	AL = 15	7.7 (90th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL	N	6/1/22-9/30/22

Detected Contaminants Continued

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Detections*	*Violation*	*Date of Sample*
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.30	0.30 - 0.30	N	
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.30	0.30 - 0.30	N	

Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products

TTHM [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) * By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	80	25.1	12.8 – 37.6	N	
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) * By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	60	11.9	5.8 – 15.2	N	
CHLORINE (as Cl2) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	1	1 – 1	N	

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.

Unregulated Contaminants

SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	27.1	25.8 – 27.1		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	9.08	8.56 – 9.08		

State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.76	0.63 – 0.76	N	

Radioactive Contaminants

COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L) ** Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95	N	2/04/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) ** Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	N	2/04/2020

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 has recommended 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 the level of sodium in the water.

Note: TTHM, HAA5, and Chlorine are for the Chicago Distribution System.

*Data expressed as LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average (See Definition of Terms for Details)

**The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred. Compliance monitoring for lead and copper is conducted every 3 years. Radiochemical contaminant monitoring is conducted every 6 years.

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

%≤0.3 NTU - Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

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

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System ID: IL0310930 **Water System Name:** Forest View

This section must be completed for all submittals

Method of Delivery Population Category - Circle One: *500 or Less* *501 to 10, 000* *greater than 10,000*

CCR Method of Delivery (MOD) Used (see attachment) - Circle One: *MOD A* *MOD B* *MOD C*

Connected System Requirements - Circle One, if applicable: *Purchase Water* *Sell Water*

You are required to submit this form to certify that your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has met all state and federal requirements. The owner, administrative contact, or responsible operator in charge must sign this Certification Form acknowledging compliance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found in Part 611 Subpart U: Consumer Confidence Reports.

Detailed CCR instructions and regulation requirements are listed in Chapter 2 of the **Sample Collectors Handbook (SCH)**. Also included in the handbook, is a check list that can be used to verify that all required elements have been included, prior to issuing the CCR. It is recommended that you review this chapter and check list prior to issuing your CCR. The SCH can be viewed and/or downloaded at the following Internet web address: https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/compliance-enforcement/drinking-water/Pages/sample-collectors-handbook.aspx

By July 10th, complete the delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued CCR and the URL Notification if applicable, to the Illinois EPA, CCR Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. Alternatively, you may e-mail all required documents to EPA.PWSCompliance@Illinois.gov

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY: *Depending on your delivery requirements, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.*

METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY

DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED

Our CCR or electronic CCR URL notification was mailed on _____ **(enter delivery date)**

Please check all items that apply.

1.	____	CCR was distributed by mail or hand delivered **(enter delivery date above)**
2.	____	Notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL) was mailed. ***(Submit a copy of the URL notification, i.e. water bill, newsletter, etc.)*** **(enter delivery date above)**
3.	____	E-mail – direct URL to CCR **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
4.	____	E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
5.	____	E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
6.	____	Other: _____

CWS serving => 100,000, Posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site at the following address:

_____

METHOD "B" DELIVERY

Since our supply serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000 and had no drinking water violations during 2020, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS AND INCLUDE A COPY.

Newspaper 1:	Des Plaines Valley	Published On:	May 4, 2023
Newspaper 2:		Published On:	

METHOD "C" DELIVERY

Since our supply serves a direct population of 500 or less and had no drinking water violations during 2020, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.

The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ **(enter date)**

Insert method here (i.e., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) _____

GOOD FAITH EFFORT: at a minimum, one good faith effort must be used to reach non-bill paying consumers

Check all that apply:

___	Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site www._____	___	Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach list of zip codes)
___	Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	___	Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
___	Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)	___	Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
___	Delivered to community organizations (attach a list)	___	Other_____
___	Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)		_____

Signature of Official Custodian (OC), Administrative Contact (AC), or Responsible Operator in Charge (DO)

The Certification Form signature must match one of the above contacts that are on file at the Agency, if you are not listed as the OC, AC, or DO for the water system, you do not have the authority to sign this document.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I Frank Filec (*print name*), hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD B (*enter method of delivery A, B, or C*) DELIVERY. If delivery was made using the Electronic CCR method, the CCR was made available to customers requesting a paper copy of the CCR.

Signature: _____ Date: 5-11-2023

Title: Superintendent Water & Public Works Telephone No.: (708) 788-3429

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed $50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed $10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

IL532-2984

PWS 294 (3/2021)

DESPLAINES VALLEY
NEWS
A HOUSEHOLD NAME IN THE SOUTHWEST SUBURBS SINCE 1913

7674 W. 63rd Street
Summit, IL 60501
(708) 594-9340

Being first duly sworn, deposes and says that is the Publisher of the **Desplaines Valley News** secular weekly newspaper of general circulation the County of Cook, regularly published in t **Village of Summit, with specific circulation to t Villages of Argo-Summit, Brookfield, Countr side, Bedford Park, Bridgeview, Hodgkins, Indi Head Park, LaGrange, unincorporated La Gran Highlands, Lyons Township, and Villages of Lyons, McCook and Willow Springs, Illinois,** and various Park, Library and Fire & Police Protection Districts therein, for more than one year prior to the first publication of said notice.

Deponent further says that a notice of which tl attached notice is a true and correct copy, was pu lished in said **Desplaines Valley News** and that tl date(s) of paper containing said published notice w the:

4TH day of MAY, 202-

_____ day of _____, 20___

_____ day of _____, 20___

_____ day of _____, 20___

Carol McGowan

Publisher Representative

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

4th day of May, 202-

NOTARY PUBLIC

KAT[illegible]
OFFICIAL SEAL
Notary Public - State of Illinois
My Commission Expires
September 2[illegible]

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF ILLINOIS

The **Desplaines Valley News** is a newspaper as defined in Chapter 100, Sections 1,3,5 and 10, Illinois Revised Statutes.

2022 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) VILLAGE OF FOREST VIEW WATER DEPARTMENT

This report will not be delivered to individual customers. Please contact the Village Office for a copy.

PREFACE: In 1996, the U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. Therein a provision was added requiring that all community water systems deliver an annual water quality report to their customers. By law, certain mandatory language must be incorporated in the text and specific information delivered to water consumers. Our report is submitted in accordance with those requirements.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its water supply and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of the 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 are committed to provide you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Frank Filec at 708-788-3429. We want 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 village board meetings in the municipal building on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm.

Our village purchases already treated, potable water from the City of Chicago Water Department and maintains a storage and pump station facility in the Village of Forest View. The City of Chicago obtains its source water from Lake Michigan which has been generally acknowledged to be one of the best surface water sources in the world.

FOREST VIEW

IL0310930

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 water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by FOREST VIEW is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Frank Filec

Phone 708-788-3429

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

Source 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.

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 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 (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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	0.9	0.52 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	14	14 - 14	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	51	50.7 - 50.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

2022 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

0316000 CHICAGO

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.*

Highest Level Detected: *This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2022.*

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*

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (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)	0.30	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 – 0.0201		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.30	0.30 – 0.30		
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	27.1	25.8 – 27.1		
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener*	N/A	N/A	9.08	8.56 – 9.08		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth*	4	4	0.76	0.63 – 0.76		
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 and uranium (pCi/L) *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.*	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		02-04-2020

Units 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

%≤0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

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

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 the level of sodium in the water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Source Water Name: CC 01-DISCH TO DIST FRM HSP'S FF IL0316000 TP02: LAKE

Type of Water: SW

Report Status Location: AT MAIN P.S.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

We want 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 City Hall or call our water operator at 708-788-3429 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.

Source of Water: CHICAGOThe 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.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Definitions:

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

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

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

Level 2 Assessment: Level 2 assessment is 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 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 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 a margin of safety.

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.

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.

na: not applicable

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

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

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

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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 Sawyer 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 I, 180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

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 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 DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx

2022 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for 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 2021. 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.

In 2021, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below: http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

For more infonnation, please contact
Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E., Commissioner
At 312-744-7001

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 6061 I
Attn: Andrea R.H. Cheng, Ph.D., P.E.

Please share this infonnation with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by: The City of Chicago
Department of Water Management Water System ID# IL03 I 6000