Consumer Confidence Report

The City of Chicago Heights
2022 Annual Water Quality Report

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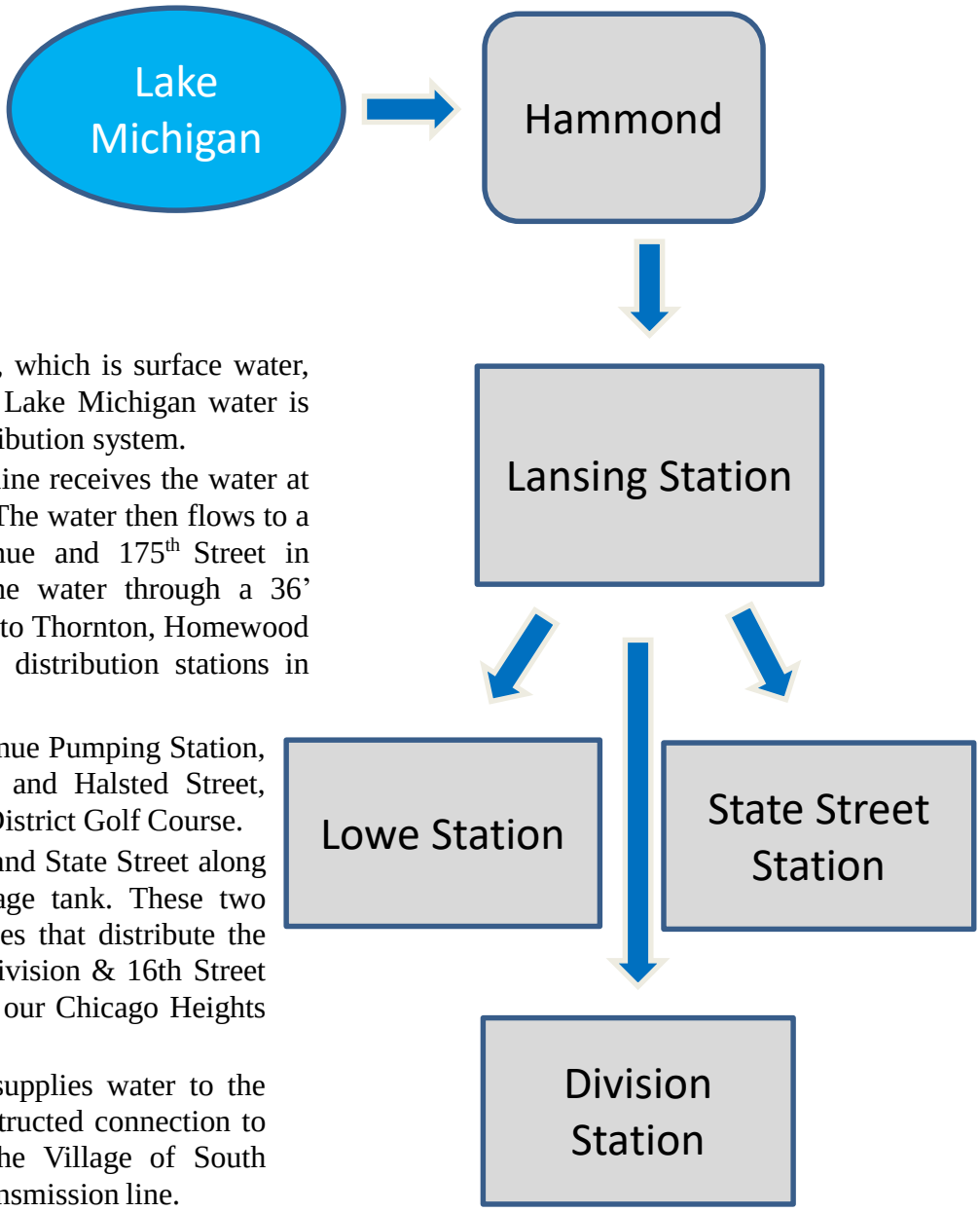
The City of Chicago Heights is pleased to present our 2022 Water Quality Report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. This report provides you with information about the quality of your drinking water. Our water quality testing and monitoring assures you the highest quality of drinking water. We are dedicated to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call 708-756-5344.

How We Get Our Water



Our source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water, purchased from Hammond, Indiana. The Lake Michigan water is treated and pumped into Hammond's distribution system.

The City of Chicago Heights' lake line receives the water at 172nd and State Line Road in Hammond. The water then flows to a booster station located at Paxton Avenue and 175th Street in Lansing, Illinois. This station boosts the water through a 36' transmission main line, distributing water to Thornton, Homewood and Glenwood, on its way to the three distribution stations in Chicago Heights.

The largest of these is our Lowe Avenue Pumping Station, which is located east of Vollmer Road and Halsted Street, surrounded by the Chicago Heights Park District Golf Course.

The second station is located at 14th and State Street along with a one million-gallon elevated storage tank. These two stations are connected by large water lines that distribute the water evenly throughout the city. Our Division & 16th Street pump station is utilized to further supply our Chicago Heights customers.

The City of Chicago Heights also supplies water to the Village of Ford Heights through a reconstructed connection to the City's distribution system and to the Village of South Chicago Heights through a southbound transmission line.

Important Health Information

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 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 from their health care provider about drinking water from the tap. 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).**

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 cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. 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.**

CHICAGO HEIGHTS WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Regulated Substances									
Monitoring Data Collected by Chicago Heights Water Department									
Contaminant (unit of measure)	Date Tested	Unit	Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Detected Level	Range of Values Tested	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	**2022**	ppb	No goal for total	80	15.0	10.4 – 18.9	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	**2022**	ppb	No goal for total	60	4.0	2.4 – 5.3	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	**2022**	ppm	n/a	4.0	2.0	1.6 – 2.0	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Unit	Goal (MCLG)	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL		Likely Source of Contaminants
Copper	**2022**	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.1146	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	**2022**	ppb	0	15.0	2.3	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Monitoring Data Collected by Hammond Indiana								
The following contaminants were detected in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system. This information is provided by our Parent Supplier.								
Microbiological Contaminants	Date Tested	Unit	Goal (MCLG)	Maximum Allowed (MCL)	Detected Level	Range of Values Tested	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Total Coliform	**2022**	% of Samples	0	5.0	1.2	n/a	N	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	**2022**	NTU	n/a	TT	0.3 - 0.21	n/a	N	Soil Runoff
	Limit (Treatment Technique)			Level Detected		Violation		
Highest Single Measurement	**1 NTU**			0.15 NTU		N	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	**0.3 NTU**			100%		N	N	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Chemicals	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range of Values Tested		Likely Source of Contaminants
Fluoride	**2022**	ppm	4.0	4.0	.05 mg/L	0.05 to 1.0 mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2022	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.9 mg/L	n/a	N	n/a
Barium	**2022**	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.0212 mg/L	n/a	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	**2022**	ppm	10.0	10.0	0.3842mg/L	n/a	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Disinfectant & Disinfection By Products	Date Tested	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Detected Level	Range of Values Tested		Likely Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant Residual	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.7 - 2.2 mg/L	N	By- product of drinking water chlorination
Total Halo Acetic Acids	2022	ppb	n/a	60	4.0	2.4 - 5.3 mg/L	N	By- product of drinking water chlorination

Table Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known 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 it may represent a single sample if only one sample was taken.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results; from lowest to highest that were 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 a year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was not 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.

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.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits. **N/A:** Not applicable **N/G:** No goal for the total.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water or micrograms per liter. **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water or milligrams per liter.

% pos/mo: Percentage of positive samples per month. **# pos/mo:** Number of positive samples per month.

Educational Information

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Possible contaminants consist of / or:

- Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.
- Salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- May include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Can be naturally occurring or may 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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling: USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

WATER SAVING TIPS

Only wash full loads of dishes in the dishwasher

- If washing dishes by hand, fill the sink with water instead of continually running the tap.
- The average American family washes approximately 110 loads of dishes per year.
- An older model dishwasher will use approximately 10 to 15 gallons of water per load.

Make sure your faucets don't drip or leak. Find and fix any leaky faucets.

- Avoid running water to thaw frozen food.
- Turn off the faucet when lathering hands, shaving or brushing teeth.
- Faucet water use accounts for 15% to 18% of the overall water consumption.

When doing laundry, always wash full loads.

- A standard washer will use approximately 40 to 45 gallons of water per load.
- A family of four using a standard washing machine will generate more than 300 loads per year, consuming 12,000 gallons of water.
- Conventional washers typically use about 40 gallons per load; a resource-efficient washer may use as little as 15 gallons per load.
- Washing laundry is a significant use of water in the average home; accounting for 15% to 40% of the overall water consumption.

A running toilet can waste hundreds of gallons of water per day.

- Make sure the water level is not too high, the fill valve is working properly, and the flapper is not leaking.
- Do not use the toilet as a trash can.
- Researchers have found that 20% to 35% of residential toilets leak to some degree.
- Toilet flushing is the single highest use of water in the average home, with the average person flushing 5 times per day.
- Large toilet leaks can be detected when the valve constantly emits a hissing or gurgling sound when the toilet is not in use.

Did you know?

Turn off the tap when washing your face, brushing your teeth or shaving

Shorten your showers by one to two minutes

Water your yard before 8 a.m. to reduce evaporation