



VILLAGE OF MCCOOK

ILLINOIS

2020 Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply Facility ID: IL0311740
Terrance Carr Mayor

June, 2021

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

Dear McCook Water Customer;

The Village of McCook, in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), is issuing this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the monitoring period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020. The Village of McCook, in conjunction with the City of Chicago and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) are issuing this report to you with important information concerning the quality and source of your drinking water. During 2020, the Village of McCook continued to provide water that meets all the monitoring and testing requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois EPA drinking water standards.

If you would like to learn more, please contact the Village Hall or visit our web site at <http://www.villageofmccook.org/>. There you will find the completed Illinois EPA Source Water Assessments and information regarding current Village Water Infrastructure projects. You may also visit the Illinois EPA to access other information regarding Source Water 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 at: <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

Additional Information

If there are any questions, or if additional information is needed, please contact Richard Paeth, Commissioner of Public Works at (708) 447-2776. The Village Board meets on the first and third Mondays of every month at 7:00 PM. (unless otherwise posted) in the Boardroom at the Village Hall, 5000 Glencoe Avenue, McCook. These meetings are open to the public. Also, you can contact USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: (1-800-426-4791). Copies of this information will be available at the Village Hall.

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.

Lawn Care Recommendations

The Village of McCook recommends to water deeply and infrequently. One inch of water per week is ideal and over-watering wastes your money. Over-watering removes plant nutrients from the soil and can cause disease problems in your lawn.

The Village of McCook follows the water conservation recommendations of the Illinois EPA on sprinkling restrictions. The Village restricts sprinkling between the hours of Noon to 6:00 pm during the period of May 15 to September 15.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

The Village of McCook tests the water supply for chlorine content daily to maintain the optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA.

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 (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Federal Drug Administration (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. 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).

Lead: 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; lead is not found in the source water. Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter the water, especially hot water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has reduced the maximum allowable lead content to a weighted average of 0.25 percent. This is calculated across wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, fixtures and 0.2 percent for solder and flux.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the EPA to determine the level of contaminants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur with an adequate margin of safety. These non-enforceable health goals, based solely on possible health risks, are called maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs). The EPA has set the maximum contaminant level goal for lead in drinking water at zero because lead is a toxic metal that can be harmful to human health even at low exposure levels. Lead is persistent, and it can bioaccumulate in the body over time.

Measures to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water at Home: Flush your pipes before drinking. 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. Run cold water until it becomes as cold as it can get. Note that boiling water will NOT get rid of lead contamination. Bathing and showering should be safe for you and your children, even if the water contains lead over EPA's action level. Human skin does not absorb lead in water. This information applies to most situations and to a large majority of the population, but individual circumstances may vary.

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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DEFINITION OF TERMS / UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

DEFINITION OF TERMS	
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	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. 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 CCR calendar year. 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 Turbidity: Is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality
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 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	
Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.	
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS ppb: Micrograms Per Liter or Parts Per Billion (or url), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. ppm: Milligrams Per Liter or Parts Per Million (or mg/l), or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. %<0.3NTU: Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2020, the Village of McCook distributed approximately 2.1 billion gallons of Lake Michigan water. Lake Michigan water is drawn from far offshore structures (known as Cribbs) along the bottom of the lake and treated at the City of Chicago, Jardine Water Purification Plant (North of Navy Pier). This water is pumped through large transmission lines to the near Chicago suburbs where it is collected and redistributed. McCook purchases this water directly from the City of Chicago. From there McCook receives this water into our Egandale Avenue reservoir and pumping station complex, which is then distributed through the village's water main grid system of over 23 miles of pipe to the local and retail customer base.

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.

To view a summary of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water, Susceptibility to Contamination Determination and documentation or recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at: <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF 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.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

The source for both tap water and bottled water includes 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 process and petroleum

THE CITY OF CHICAGO TESTING INFORMATION

The Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4)

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

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

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

2020 Voluntary Monitoring

The City of Chicago monitors for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in September 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective removal of Cryptosporidium and Giardia from the source water. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of such organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. In 2020, the City of Chicago 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. Chromium-6 sampling data are posted at:

https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports.html

For more information, please contact
Andrea Cheng, Acting Commissioner
at 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
Attn: Andrea Cheng

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLES

Regulated Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Municipality	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contaminants
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.4	1.13—1.55	ppm	McCook	N	12/31/2020	Water additive used to control microbes.
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 — 1	ppm	Chicago	N	12/31/2020	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No Goal	60	23	23 — 23	ppb	McCook	N	2020	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
	No Goal	60	12	6.8 — 17.6	ppb	Chicago	N	2020	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No Goal	80	44	44 — 44	ppb	McCook	N	2020	
	No Goal	80	29	15 — 40	ppb	Chicago	N	2020	

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	2	2	0.0201	0.0198—0.0201	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4.0	0.75	0.65 — 0.75	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.42	0.35 — 0.42	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.42	0.35 — 0.42	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N/A	N/A	9.55	8.73—9.55	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: used in water softener regeneration
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.5 — 27.8	ppm	Chicago	N	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Radio Active & Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	0.95	0.83 — 0.95	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	3.1	2.8 — 3.1	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
0	5% of Monthly Samples are positive.	0.2		0	Chicago	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Municipality	Violation	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contaminants
Lead	0	15	9.1	0	ppb	Chicago	N	09/19/2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	ppm	McCook	N	09/25/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	1.3	1.3	0.091	0	ppm	Chicago	N	09/19/2018	
Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)		Level Detected	Municipality		Violation		Likely Source of Contaminants	
Highest Single Measurement %	1 NTU		0.16 NTU	Chicago		N		Soil Runoff.	
Lowest Monthly % meeting Limit	0.3 NTU		100%	Chicago		N		Soil Runoff.	

Total Organic Carbon:

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2020 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLES

Village of McCook Violation Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
NONE	N/A	N/A	NONE

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS — UCMR4

The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCM) program to collect data for contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Every five years the EPA reviews the list of containments, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List. The Village of McCook was not selected to participate in the 2020 UCMR4 program by the EPA.