

VILLAGE OF  
WESTCHESTER

# Water Quality Report

2023



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# Introduction

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act passed by Congress mandates that every public water supply in the United States prepares and distributes an annual report on water quality. This annual report to water consumers in the Village of Westchester characterizes the quality of our drinking water. The format of this report is regulated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). USEPA requires certain mandatory language and data in this report. These informational items must be published every year in the Village's Water Quality Report.

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.

All water can be contaminated by the following: Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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, people 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide similar protection for public health.

**IN 2023, DRINKING WATER IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE STANDARDS. THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER WATER SYSTEM DID NOT EXCEED ANY STATE OR FEDERAL CONTAMINANT LEVELS, NOR AND OTHER WATER QUALITY STANDARD, DURING 2023.**

The Village of Westchester constantly monitors and safeguards the water supply. Our dedicated team of experienced Water Operators is committed to providing its customers with safe drinking water, and we are pleased to share this water quality report with you for water tested from January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. If you have any questions about this report, please contact John Fecarotta, Head Water Operator, at 708-548-6889. A printed copy of this report is available upon request.

Residents are welcome and encouraged to ask questions and/or provide comments at Village Board meetings. The Village Board meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. at Village Hall, 10300 W Roosevelt Rd, Westchester, IL 60154.

Water-related issues can also be reported by submitting a service request online at [www.westchester-il.org](http://www.westchester-il.org) or by phone at 708-345-0041. Our Water Department is happy to help resolve an issue.

As first responders, our Public Works team is also on duty 24/7/365 for water-related emergencies, such as water main breaks and/or damaged fire hydrants. For emergencies after hours, please call the police non-emergency phone number at 708-345-0060, and a crew will be dispatched.

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

Village of Westchester  
10300 W Roosevelt Rd  
Westchester, IL 60154  
(708) 345-0020  
[www.westchester-il.org](http://www.westchester-il.org)

Village President  
Greg Hribal

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## Village Trustees

Barry Krumstok, Village Manager  
John Schwarz, Asst. Village Manager

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Victoria M. Vann

Steve Crowley, Supervisor  
John Fecarotta, Head Water Operator

# All About Our Water System

Ever thought about where the water in your tap comes from each time you turn on the faucet? Well, the Village of Westchester Water Department, in partnership with the Broadview-Westchester Joint Water Agency (BWJWA), is one of the groups making sure it gets to your home.

The water in your home originally comes from Lake Michigan. The City of Chicago Water Department takes the water out of Lake Michigan, treats it to make sure it is safe for drinking, and then pumps the water to all the homes and businesses in the City of Chicago, as well as allows the suburbs in Cook County to purchase water.

That is where the Broadview-Westchester Joint Water Agency takes over! BWJWA connects to the City of Chicago system and transmits the water to their 10th Avenue Pump Station. The water travels about 4.2 miles through a 24" pipe. The water then continues to flow in the 24" pipe, and once the water arrives at the 10th Avenue Pump Station, the water enters three underground storage reservoirs, each with a capacity of half-a-million gallons!

The 10th Avenue Pump Station has 6 pumps, 3 each for the Village of Westchester and the Village of Broadview. The Agency draws the water out of the reservoirs, treats the water with chlorine, and then pumps it to the Village of Broadview's water system, and to the Village of Westchester's Crestwood Avenue Pump Station where our Water Department performs thorough monitoring, treating, and testing before it is introduced into our water system.

The BWJWA is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the 24" water line, the 10th Avenue Pump Station building, and for monitoring the internal systems of their customers. The station and the portions of their customers' systems are monitored and operated with a Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) system that uses radio frequencies to transmit information from each of the components of the Agency's system as well as key components of their customers' systems. This information is displayed on a large screen at the 10th Avenue Pump Station, and the personnel use this information to make adjustments in the operation of the system. The Agency personnel have iPads that allow them to view the information from the 10th Avenue station remotely and make adjustments.



***NEXT TIME YOU TURN ON YOUR FAUCET, REMEMBER THE BROADVIEW-WESTCHESTER JOINT WATER AGENCY AND THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER WATER DEPARTMENT ARE QUIETLY WORKING TO KEEP YOUR WATER SAFELY FLOWING.***

The Source Water Assessment for our water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <https://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

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.

Source Water Name:  
CC 01-Pumping Station  
FF ILO317580: Lake

Type of Water:  
Surface Water

# Water Infrastructure Improvements

The Village of Westchester is dedicated to ensuring the safety and reliability of our water system through strategic investment and proactive planning, especially considering the aging infrastructure originating from the 1920s, in addition to federal lead service line replacement requirements. Village officials and staff are actively discussing funding options for these projects as they realize the long-term impact they will have on the community and Village operations.

## 2023 STREET & WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

The 2023 Street Reconstruction and Water Main Improvement Project was a part of the Westchester Bond Referendum that passed in November of 2020. It consisted of replacing approximately 14,500 feet of water main, along with the resurfacing of 2.75 miles of roadway. The project included water main replacement, full-depth asphalt replacement, replacement of all curb and driveway aprons, and improvements to the storm sewer infrastructure on Boeger Avenue, Mandel Avenue, Burns Avenue, Shaw Street, Shakespeare Street, and Shelley Street. Additionally, Canterbury Street (from Haase Avenue to Wolf Road) received spot curb replacement, storm sewer improvements, and a two-inch Grind and Overlay Resurfacing.



## WATER METER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Village received a \$2.19 million ARPA allocation in 2023 that has allowed for the replacement of all residential water meters in the Village. The new meters read with 100% accuracy and can quickly detect a residential water leak.

## FIRE HYDRANT MAINTENANCE & REPAIR PROGRAM

The Fire Department & Public Works Department worked together to inspect and flush all 1,276 fire hydrants throughout the Village. During the inspections, it was found that 10 hydrants needed to be replaced and 123 hydrants required repairs. Public Works has completed all replacements and repairs. This program was crucial in ensuring our Fire Department has a reliable and efficient water supply throughout the Village.

**IN 2023, OVER 2.7 MILES OF  
WATER MAIN WAS REPLACED**

# Water Quality Data: Regulated Contaminants

## DRINKING WATER IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER MET ALL FEDERAL AND STATE STANDARDS IN 2023

**Definitions:** The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety .mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water .ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. Na: not applicable. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's 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. Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

### COLIFORM BACTERIA

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

### LEAD & COPPER

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0771	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of house plumbing systems
Lead	2023	0	15	6.44	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits

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. 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>. **Definitions:** Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

## WATER QUALITY DATA CONTINUED

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1	0.84 - 1.2	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	18	9.81 - 30.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	38	24 - 58.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection



# City of Chicago 2023 Water Quality Data

The City of Chicago Department of Water Management is the Village's source water supplier and therefore must provide required information pertaining to compliance monitoring for the period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023. This data has been enclosed on the following two pages.





# CITY OF CHICAGO WATER QUALITY DATA

## 2023 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 2023.

**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) <i>Typical source of Contaminant</i>	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) <i>Soil runoff</i>	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.25	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	2	2	0.0195	0.0192 – 0.0195		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.33	0.29 – 0.33		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.33	0.29 – 0.33		
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) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>	N/A	N/A	27.8	25.0 – 27.8		
Sodium (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i>	N/A	N/A	8.71	8.43 – 8.71		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</i>	4	4	0.74	0.66 – 0.74		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95		02-04-2020
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</i>	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.

# CITY OF CHICAGO WATER QUALITY DATA

## CONTINUED

### 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>

### 2023 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 2023. 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 2023, 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](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html)

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

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

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



# In 2023, drinking water in the Village of Westchester met all Federal and State standards.



The 2023 Water Quality Report reflects the Village of Westchester's dedication to ensuring a dependable and safe drinking water source for its residents, businesses, and visitors. The Village President, Board of Trustees, Village Staff, and the entire Public Works Department are committed to efficiently funding, operating, and enhancing the public water system in Westchester. We take this duty seriously and pledge to remain vigilant in delivering safe drinking water to you.





Village of Westchester  
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