



VILLAGE OF MAYWOOD
ANNUAL WATER REPORT

January 1 – December 31, 2022

It's time again for the annual report on our water system for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. During 2022, the Village of Maywood, in its continuing commitment to provide excellent water service and increased efficiency throughout the water system, completed and repaired **29 Buffalo Boxes**, installed and or replaced **6 water hydrants**; fixed **13 water main breaks**, and lastly repaired **19 sewer structures**. Additionally, several streets were paved, 3rd Avenue; Madison to School Street, School Street; 3rd Avenue to 1st Avenue, 8th Avenue; Green to School Street, 2nd Avenue: 900 block to School Street, Erie Street: 3rd Avenue to 1st Avenue, Wilcox Street: 21st Avenue to 19th Avenue, CDBG: 21st Avenue: Harrison Street to Van Buren, which included curb line drainage improvements, replaced certain combined sewers in need of repair, and storm sewer lateral pipes. Water main improvements were performed at 18th Avenue: St. Charles to Railroad, 17th Avenue: St. Charles to Railroad, and 15th Avenue: St. Charles to Railroad. The project addressed approximately 1,800 feet of existing four-inch (4") diameter water main in poor condition with new eight-inch diameter (8") water main, new valves, new fire hydrants, and new copper water services. The resulting benefit included improved fire flows, improved water circulation, and reduction in interruption to the water system. Two alleys were paved during 2022 as well, through the receipt of Green Alley Infrastructure Grant funding. The locations completed were: North-South alley **Between 12th Avenue-11th Avenue; Washington Boulevard and Randolph Street; and North-South Alley between 16th Avenue and 15th Avenue; Madison Street – Warren Street**. These projects replaced existing stone alleys with new concrete that drains itself towards permeable paver blocks. Stormwater storage exists beneath the pavement capturing rainfall over alleys and their tributary drainage areas. Also, the village **absorbed and did not pass on to residents the 2022 water rate increase** required by the City of Chicago. These and other

improvements have been designed to provide you with the best service possible. Please read the balance of this report as it will give you valuable information on improvement projects in the Village as it relates to water, and our sewer system. Es hora de volver para el informe anual sobre nuestro sistema de agua para el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2022. Durante el 2022, el pueblo de Maywood, en su compromiso continuo para proporcionar agua excelente servicio y mayor eficiencia en todo el sistema de agua, completado y había reparado más de 19 estructuras de alcantarillado y 29 cajas de Buffalo por todo el pueblo. Además, seis alcantarillas de socorro están programados para ser agregado al sistema de alcantarillado combinado de Maywood en la temporada de construcción de verano y otoño de 2012. Estas y otras mejoras han sido diseñados para ofrecerle el mejor servicio posible. Leendo el saldo de este informe, le dará información valiosa sobre los proyectos de mejoramiento en el pueblo de lo que se refiere al agua y nuestro sistema de alcantarillado.

This report is intended to provide residents 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 Maywood is **purchased** surface water from the City of Chicago. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare 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 at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material, and picks up substances resulting from the

presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants like salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, 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 run-off 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 run-off and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

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. 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. The Village of Maywood and City of Chicago Department of Water Management are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 your 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>.

2022 Violation Summary Table: MAYWOOD

The village of Maywood is pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2022.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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 a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if expected, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	08/13/2021	0	15	5.82	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/22/2022	1	0.8 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2022	15	9.29 - 18.57	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	29	18.47 - 42.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 determines susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment program is available by calling Village of Maywood, Public Works Department at 708-450-4482.

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)	100% (Lowest Monthly %)	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 (90 th 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 (90 th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL	N	6/1/22-9/30/22

Detected Contaminants Continued

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
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	80	11.9	5.8 – 15.2	N	
CHLORINE (as Cl ₂) (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	0.78	0.63 – 0.78	N	
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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

µg/l - 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

If anyone has questions about this report, contact Chris Flowers at 708-681-8848. For questions on meter reading and collection procedures, call the Water Department at 708-450-6311. Este informe pretende ofrecer a los residentes con información importante sobre su agua potable y los esfuerzos realizados por el sistema de agua para proporcionar agua potable. La fuente de agua potable utilizada por Maywood es comprada en la ciudad de Chicago. Si alguien tiene preguntas sobre este informe, póngase en contacto con Chris flores al 708-681-8848. Para preguntas sobre procedimientos de colección y lectura del medidor, llame al departamento de agua al 708-450-6311.

MORE ACCURATE READINGS

The village continues to promote the latest CDC approved health guidelines for its staff and residents concerning new and replacement meter implementation. Properly functioning meters are a necessary component for both residents and the village, assisting in providing accurate billing and consumption data. Replacement of existing inaccurate or malfunctioning meters are installed at no charge. If you are experiencing problems with a meter, call 708-450-6323. **FAILURE TO REPORT METER PROBLEMS MAY RESULT IN INCREASED CHARGES OF WATER SERVICES.** For your convenience, the Village of Maywood offers online bill payment at www.maywood-il.gov. You can pay with Visa, Discover, MasterCard and American Express. Desde el inicio Maywood había actualizado sistema de medición el 99% de los metros por todo el pueblo se han instalado y ahora están siendo actualizado con precisión. Nuevos medidores están instalados de forma gratuita y obligatoria. Si aún no tienes un nuevo medidor, llame al 708-450-6323. Incumplimiento puede resultar en la pérdida de servicios de agua. Para su comodidad, el pueblo de Maywood ofrece pago de facturas en línea en www.maywood-il.gov. Se puede pagar con Visa, Discover, MasterCard y American Express.

MAYWOOD SPRINKLING ORDINANCE

A friendly reminder: Lawn sprinkling shall NOT be permitted between the hours of 9 am and 6 pm daily during the period of May 15 to September 15. Un recordatorio amigable: rociada de césped no se permitirán entre las horas de 9 am y 6 pm todos los días durante el período del 15 de mayo al 15 de septiembre.

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Attached Above.