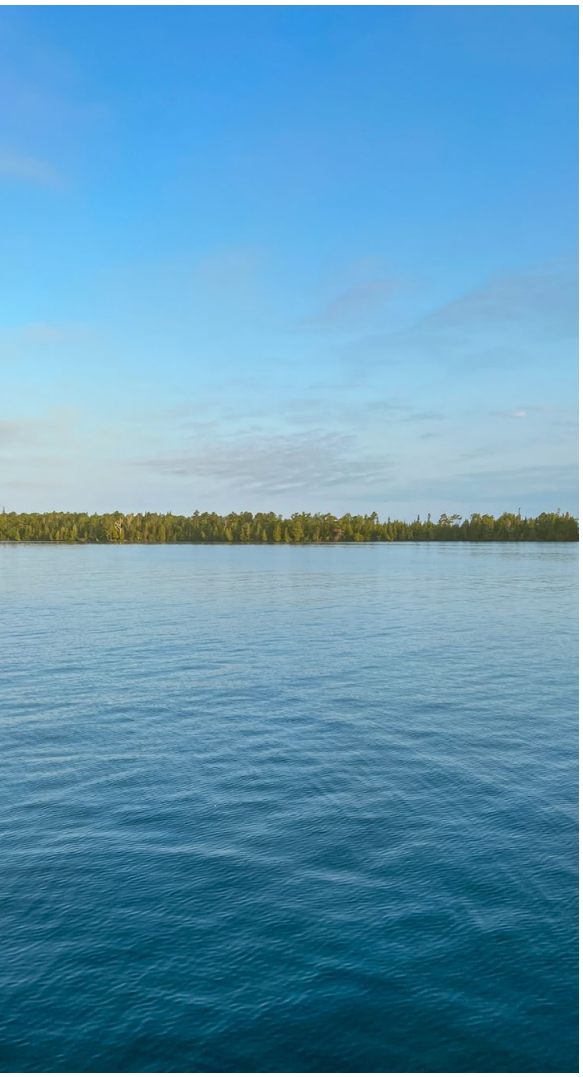
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Village of Richton Park
Your home.

Presented By
Village of Richton Park

PWS ID#: IL0312550

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The water production system currently pulls from groundwater and uses ion exchange and aeration treatment facilities. Our total maximum daily pumping capacity is 3,400 gallons per minute (4.9 million gallons per day), and we have 1 million gallons of storage.

PFAS Statewide Investigation

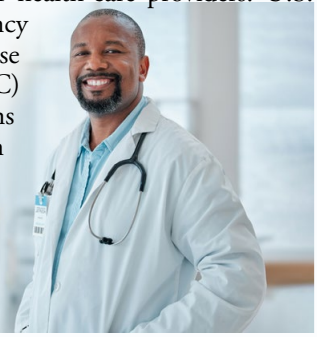
In 2021 we participated in the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Eighteen per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS health advisories, visit https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html.

Public Meetings

If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. The village provides a quarterly newsletter as well as information you can obtain at the community center, library, and Village Hall.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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) or epa.gov/safewater.



What are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them. If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit http://bit.ly/3Z5AMm8.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact John Smith or the Public Works Department at (708) 481-8950.

Substances That Could Be in 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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater 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 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting epa.gov/safewater.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Richton Park is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact the Richton Park Public Works Department. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. The lead service inventory may be viewed at gettheleadoutil.com. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

Source Water Assessment

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA (IEPA). If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall or call our water operator at (708) 481-8950. To view a summary version of the completed source water assessments, including importance of source water, susceptibility to contamination determination, and documentation or recommendation of source water protection efforts, visit epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0	2.24	2.24–2.24	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.00411	0.00411–0.00411	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	0.7	0.6–1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	2024	100	100	3.22	3.22–3.22	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2020	5	0	0.659	0.659–0.659	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.82	0.82–0.82	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppb)	2024	1,000[1]	NA	0.0913	0.0913–0.0913	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2024	150[2]	NA	0.378	0.378–0.378	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2024	50	50	0.445	0.445–0.445	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	2024	NS[3]	NA	245	245–245	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Zinc (ppb)	2024	5,000[4]	NA	1.88	1.88–1.88	No	Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal factories

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community[5]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.205	0.0162-0.219	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	12	0-54.3	2/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

[1] Iron is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA; however, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.
[2] Manganese is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA; however, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.
[3] Sodium is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA; however, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.
[4] Zinc is not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA; however, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.
[5] This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please call the Public Works Department at (708) 481-8950.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NS: No standard.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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).

About Our Monitoring Violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis and report these results to the IEPA. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets health standards.

From July through December 2022, we did not report pH or orthophosphate results to the IEPA as required. In 2020 we did not report inorganic contaminants (listed below) to the IEPA as required. These tests were performed, and the error in reporting the data has been corrected. These public notification violations will be corrected through reporting them in this annual Consumer Confidence Report. There are no health risks associated with these violations because there was no exceedance of any maximum contaminant level (MCL).

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. if you have any further questions about these violations, please contact John Smith at (708) 481-8950.

CONTAMINANT	VIOLATION PERIOD	WHEN SAMPLES SHOULD HAVE BEEN REPORTED	NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN	NUMBER OF SAMPLES REPORTED	WHEN SAMPLES WERE ACTUALLY REPORTED
pH	July 1 - December 31, 2022	6 Months	300	0	December 31, 2022
Orthophosphate	July 1 - December 31, 2022	6 Months	300	0	December 31, 2022
Antimony	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022
Arsenic	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022
Barium	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022
Beryllium	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022
Mercury	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022
Selenium	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022
Thallium	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022
Zinc	January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022	Annually	1	0	December 31, 2022