



# VILLAGE OF SUMMIT

ILLINOIS

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Public Water Supply Facility ID: IL0310060

Sergio Rodriguez, Mayor

Jerry Rosales, Director of Public Works (708) 563-4809

June, 2025

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

### Dear Summit Water Customer;

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is being issued by the Village of Summit, in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and in conjunction with the City of Chicago, for the monitoring period from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024. The report provides critical information about the quality and source of your drinking water. Throughout 2024, the Village of Summit ensured that the water provided to consumers complied with the monitoring and testing requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois EPA (IEPA) drinking water standards.

### How do I get involved?

We prioritize keeping our valued customers informed about their water quality. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Public Works / Water Committee meetings, which are held on the first Tuesday of every month at 10:00 AM., unless posted in the Village calendar (<https://summit-il.org/calendar.aspx>). These meetings are open to the public.

If you have any questions about this CCR or your water system, please contact **Jerry Rosales, Director of Public Works, at (708) 563-4809**. Additionally, you can find more information about our community water system and Village Water Infrastructure projects on our website at <https://summit-il.org/164/Water-Services>.

### I would like to share this information with my neighbors or loved ones:

**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. Copies of the CCR will be available at the **Strzelczyk Municipal Center, 7321 West 59th Street, Summit, IL. 60501**.

### Outdoor Water Use Restrictions (2-2-17):

(A) No person shall, during the period of May 15 through September 15, permit or sprinkle any lawn, garden, or landscape area during the hours of twelve o'clock (12:00) noon to six o'clock (6:00) P.M.

(B) No person shall sprinkle any lawn, garden, or landscape area during prohibited hours after a temporary emergency water shortage is declared by the mayor prohibiting the same.

(C) No person shall use water for any outside purpose including, but not limited to, watering of lawns; watering of gardens; watering of landscaping; washing of cars; washing of outside areas such as windows, buildings, side walks or driveways; or filling of swimming pools during prohibited hours after a temporary emergency water shortage is declared by the mayor prohibiting the same.

(D) "Sprinkle" shall mean the use of any device for distributing water over an area not under the active control and in the possession of a person such as by a mechanical or automatic sprinkler or sprinkler system.

(E) "Watering" shall mean the distribution of water over an area under the active control and in the possession of a person such as by hose or sprinkling can. (Ord. 89-O-3, 6-19-1989)

### Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day, or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. If you would like to learn more, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>.

- Consider replacing faucets and toilets with ones that have a WaterSense label. WaterSense-labeled products are designed to use less water without sacrificing performance.
- Check for toilet leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If the toilet is leaking, color will appear in the bowl within 15 minutes. (Make sure to flush as soon as the test is done, since food coloring can stain the tank.)
- Repair dripping faucets and showerheads. A drip rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons per year..
- A full bathtub can require up to 70 gallons of water, while a 5-minute shower uses only 10 to 25 gallons. Turning off the tap while brushing your teeth can save up to 8 gallons per day.
- Wash only full loads of dishes and clothes, or lower the water settings for smaller loads.
- Water your lawn or garden during the cool morning hours instead of midday to reduce evaporation. Look for sprinklers that produce droplets, not mist, or use soaker hoses or trickle irrigation for trees and shrubs.
- Set sprinklers to water lawns and gardens only. Make sure you're not watering the street or sidewalk. Try not to overwater your landscaping—learn your plants' water needs and water different types appropriately.

### Where does our water come from?

In 2024, the Village of Summit purchased about 390 million gallons of water from the City of Chicago, which sources its water from Lake Michigan via two treatment plants: Jardine (serving the north) and Sawyer (serving the south). Lake Michigan, the only Great Lake entirely within the U.S., borders four states and is the second largest by volume.

The City of Chicago, which supplies water to the Village of Summit, draws its drinking water from Lake Michigan, the only Great Lake located entirely within the United States, bordered by Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Water is treated at two major facilities: the Jardine Water Purification Plant, serving northern areas, and the Sawyer Water Purification Plant, serving southern areas. Lake Michigan, the second-largest Great Lake by volume, holds about 1,180 cubic miles of water. Because Chicago relies on this surface water source, water quality is closely monitored through regular assessments conducted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA).

## Source Water Assessment Summary

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.

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.

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 <https://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

## Mandatory Water Testing

The Village of Summit and the City of Chicago conduct water sampling as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Chicago, as the source water provider, tests for a broader range of contaminants, in accordance with EPA specifications.

The Village of Summit 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.

## Susceptibility to Contamination

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

## 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 processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants:** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Do I need to take special precautions?

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. EPA/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)**.

## Copper Testing

**Copper Range: < 3 µg/L to 93 µg/L**

The Village of Summit regularly tests its water supply for copper levels at designated monitoring sites. Our most recent results from 2022, confirm that the Village remains in compliance with applicable Illinois EPA drinking water regulations. These results can be downloaded using the link below.

The Village is currently conducting its 2025 copper testing, and results will be shared as soon as they are received from our testing company.

**To obtain a copy of the system's copper tap sampling data:** <https://summit-il.org/DocumentCenter/view/937/2025-LNCpdf> or call Jerry Rosales, Director of Public Works, at (708) 563-4809

## Copper Educational Statement

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

## Lead Testing & Lead Testing Sites

**Lead Range: < 1.0 µg/L to 16 µg/L**

The Village of Summit regularly tests its water supply for lead contamination at designated lead testing sites. Our most recent test results from 2022, available through the link below, confirm that the Village is in compliance with IEPA lead regulations. The Village is currently conducting its 2025 lead testing, and results are expected to be available in July.

**To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data:** <https://summit-il.org/DocumentCenter/View/938/2025-LSInventory-PDF> or call Jerry Rosales, Director of Public Works, at (708) 563-4809

## Lead Educational Statement

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 Summit 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, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact **Jerry Rosales, Director of Public Works, at (708) 563-4809**. 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>.

## Lead Service Line Inventory

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. Our system inventory contains lead service lines.

Following detailed inspections and an evaluation of historical construction records, the Village of Summit has well documented lead service lines. This effort underscores the Village's dedication to protecting public health, maintaining safe drinking water, and ensuring transparent communication with its residents. Because Summit has lead service lines, it is required to test sampling sites for lead contamination.

**To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory:** <https://summit-il.org/DocumentCenter/view/937/2025-LNCpdf> or call Jerry Rosales, Director of Public Works, at (708) 563-4809

**Please note:** This document is provided in PDF format. To view it, you will need a PDF reader such as Adobe Acrobat Reader. If you do not have Adobe Acrobat Reader installed on your device, you can download it for free from the official Adobe website at <https://get.adobe.com/reader/>. Once installed, simply click the link above, and the document will open in Adobe Acrobat Reader for easy viewing and navigation.

**What are the risks if exposed to lead above the action level?**

Infants and Children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**UCMR5 Information**

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program, administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is crucial for assessing and addressing emerging threats to water quality across the nation. By monitoring contaminants not yet regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA gains valuable insights into potential health risks and informs future regulatory decisions. 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 contaminants, largely based on the Contaminant Candidate List. **The Village of Summit** participated in the 2024 UCMR5 program by the EPA. Our testing indicated that we had 1 contaminant that exceeded the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL). The contaminant has been listed in this CCR notice. For more information about the UCMR program, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr>.

**Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for The Village of Summit**

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Jerry Rosales, Director of Public Works, at (708) 563-4809, or by mail at the Strzelczyk Municipal Center, 7321 West 59th Street, Summit, IL. 60501. Copies of the 2025 UCMR5 testing to date are attached to this CCR report.

For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit the following link <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Summit. State Water System ID#: **IL0310060**.

Date distributed: June, 2024

**UCMR 5 Contaminant Table**

Contaminant / Collection Date	UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL, µg/L)	Non-Regulatory Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Total Results	Results ≥ MRL	Result (µg/L)	Description
PFBA 8/12/2024	0.005	6	4	1	0.0089	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) is a short-chain perfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) included in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). PFBA is part of a group of human-made chemicals known for their resistance to water, oil, and heat, and has been used in various industrial applications.

**2024 City of Chicago 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 2024. 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 2024, 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:

[http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp\\_info/water\\_quality\\_resultsandreports/city\\_of\\_chicago\\_emerqincontaminantstudy.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emerqincontaminantstudy.html)

**For more information, please contact:**

**Patrick Schwer at 312-744-8190**  
**Chicago Department of Water Management**  
**1000 East Ohio Street, Chicago, IL 60611**

**This notice is being sent to you by:**  
**The City of Chicago**  
**Department of Water Management**  
**Water System ID# IL0316000**

<p><b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>Action Level Goal (ALG):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Date of Sample:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Fluoride</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Range of Detections:</b> This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.</p> <p><b>Treatment Technique (TT):</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p><b>ND:</b> Not detectable at testing limits. <b>N/A:</b> Not applicable</p> <p><b>Sodium:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Turbidity</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Unregulated Contaminants:</b> 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.</p>
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**Regulated Contaminants Table**

Contaminant / Additives	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Municipality	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contaminants	
<b>Regulated Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>										
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	0.7 - 1.25	ppm	Summit	N	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.	
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 - 1	ppm	Chicago	N	2024		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No Goal	60	14	7.23 - 25.9	ppb	Summit	N	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
	No Goal	60	17	5 - 20.4	ppb	Chicago	N	2024		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No Goal	80	30	16.5 - 53	ppb	Summit	N	2024		
	No Goal	80	32	13.1 - 44	ppb	Chicago	N	2024		
<b>State Regulated Contaminants</b>										
Fluoride	4	4	0.76	0.67 - 0.76	ppm	Chicago	N	2024	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>										
Barium	2	2	0.0203	0.0198 - 0.0203	ppm	Chicago	N	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.39	0.36 - 0.39	ppm	Chicago	N	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.39	0.36 - 0.39	ppm	Chicago	N	2024		
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>										
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	28.2	25.3 - 28.2	ppm	Chicago	N	2024	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	
Sodium	N/A	N/A	9.18	8.87 - 9.18	ppm	Chicago	N	2024	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	
<b>Radio Active &amp; Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>										
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	pCi/L	Chicago	N	2/4/2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	pCi/L	Chicago	N	2/4/2020		
<b>Lead and Copper</b>										
	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Municipality	Range (µg/L)	Violation	Date	Likely Source of Contaminants
Lead	0	15	7.7	1	ppb	Summit	< 1.0 - 16.0	N	09/22/22	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. (Lead and Copper testing information on Page 2.)
	0	15	7.1	0	ppb	Chicago	-	N	2024	
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.044	0	ppm	Summit	< 3 - 93	N	09/22/22	
	1.3	1.3	0.049	0	ppm	Chicago	-	N	2024	
<b>Coliform Bacteria</b>										
	Total Coliform (MCLG)	Total Coliform (MCL)	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli (MCL)	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants			
Coliform Bacteria	0	5%	0.2	N/A	Chicago	N	Naturally present in the environment.			
<b>Water Clarity</b>										
	Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants			
NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU	95% ≤ 0.3 NTU	Lowest Monthly Percentage: 99.7%	99.7% - 100%	Chicago	N	Soil runoff.				
NTU/Highest Single Measurement	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	39%	N/A	Chicago	N					
<b>2024 Town of Summit Violations: NONE</b>										

**Units of Measurement**

**ppm:** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter  
**ppb:** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter  
**µg/L:** Microgram Per Liter, Essentially parts per billion (ppb)

**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.