



## Your 2025 Village of Broadview

# Water Quality Report

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.  
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025, is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Village of Broadview vigilantly safeguards its water supply. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this water system, please contact our Matt Ames at 708-681-3602. We want be informed about their water quality. If more, please feel welcome to attend scheduled Village Board Meetings held Monday of every month at 2350 South

The source of drinking water used by Surface Water from Lake Michigan Chicago. Lake water is supplied to the reservoirs. The Village then pumps system. We have included in this report of Chicago pertaining to Chicago's

The Illinois EPA completed the Source Program for the City of Chicago. The 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.

### 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 of Chicago and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern portions 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.

### 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 tern 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 the City of Chicago's water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included several tables for your review. The tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected.



report or concerning your Director of Public Works our valued customers to you would like to learn any of our regularly on the first and third 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue at 7:00 PM.

the Village is Purchased through the City of Village's underground water into its distribution information from the City water monitoring.

Water Assessment Illinois EPA implemented

# Your 2025 Village of Broadview Water Quality Report (cont.)

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.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, 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, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations that 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.

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. An inventory of water service line material in the Village of Broadview has been taken and can be accessed on the Village website at <https://broadview-il.gov/village-services/public-works/water/water-quality-reports/>.

The Village of Broadview 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 Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, and wish to have your water tested, contact Mr. Wesley Barber of the Broadview-Westchester Joint Water Agency (BWJWA) at 708-343-5599. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

**2025 Water Quality Data for the City of Chicago  
Detected Contaminants**

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b><u>Microbial Contaminants</u></b>						
TURBIDITY (<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent limit.	n/a	TT=(Limit: 95%< 0.3NTU	Lowest Monthly % 100.0%	100.0% - 100%		
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.29	n/a		
<b><u>Inorganic Contaminants</u></b>						
<b>ARSENIC (pm)</b>						
Natural erosion of rock and mineral deposits, particularly in groundwater. It is also released through human activities such as pesticide application, mining, smelting, and wood preservatives.	0	10	0.54	ND - 0.54		
<b>BARIUM (pm)</b>						
Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0191	0.00182- 0.0191		
<b>NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm)</b>						
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.36	0.32- 0.36		
<b>TOTAL NITRATE &amp; NITRITE (ppm)</b>						
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36		
<b><u>State Regulated Contaminants</u></b>						
<b>FLOURIDE (ppm)</b>						
Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75		
<b><u>Radioactive Contaminants</u></b>						
<b>COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L)</b>						
Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		2/04/2020
<b>GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)</b>						
Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1		2/04/2020
<b><u>Unregulated Contaminants</u></b>						
<b>SULFATE (ppm)</b>						
Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	27.2	26.8 - 27.2		
<b>SODIUM (ppm)</b>						
Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	9.10	8.67 - 9.10		

**Total Organic Carbon**

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 the IEPA

***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 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 not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

## 2025 Water Quality Data for the Village of Broadview

### Regulated Contaminants Detected

Definitions

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

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1.2	1.0-1.22	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Ppm	N	Water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2025	14	13.7 – 13.7	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	30	30 – 30	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

  

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	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

  

Lead and Copper								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	#Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2025	0	15	5.88	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.0393	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system Erosion of natural deposits.

Not all samples' results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should be done in the future.

**Water Quality Test Results**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  
 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.  
 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the health benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.  
 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.

Definitions: The preceding tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.  
 ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7350 gallons of water.  
 ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.  
 n/a: not applicable.  
 Avg. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.



### Water Quality Data Definition of Terms Used

- **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.
  - **nd:** Not detectable at testing limits.
  - **n/a:** Not applicable
  - **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
  - **Level Found:** This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.
  - **Range of Detection:** 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 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.
  - **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Unit 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  
 %<0.5 NTU - Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU  
 pCi/l – picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)  
 ppt - Parts per trillion

## CITY OF CHICAGO 2025 VIOLATION SUMMARY

### Violations Table

<b>Dinoseb</b>			
Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2025	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

<b>Interim Enhanced SWTR</b>			
The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MINOR	04/01/2025	5/31/2025	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	03/26/2026	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required.

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/15/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

## VILLAGE OF BROADVIEW 2025 VIOLATION SUMMARY

### Violations Table

<b>Consumer Confidence Rule</b>			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2024	2025	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)</b>			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2025	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required.

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2025	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.