

VILLAGE OF PHOENIX
633 E. 151ST STREET – PHOENIX, IL 60426

PHOENIX WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

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PHOENIX ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31st, 2024. This report 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. The source of drinking water used by PHOENIX is Purchased Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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En Espanol

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

Source of Drinking 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 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.

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.

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. FDq1A regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

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 drinking water supplier 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 running 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, you may wish to have your water tested contact The Village of Phoenix at 708.331.2636. 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 Tap sampling data is available for review on our website, as well as the inventoried list of all service lines in the Village of Phoenix. Data can be reviewed at <https://villageofphoenix.com/annual-cdr-report/>.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at (708) 331-2636. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

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SOURCE OF WATER: CHICAGO

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 INFORMATION

Source Water Name:

CC 03- METER VAULT 151ST and 9TH FF IL0312970 TP01:

Type of Water: LAKE - SW - **Location:** 931 E. 151ST Street

2025 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY THE VILLAGE OF PHOENIX WATER DEPARTMENT

IL0312490 PHOENIX

Village of Phoenix 2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Level Detected	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	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Range of Level Detected	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.0744	0	ND – 132	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	7.8	2	ND– 87.5	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits

Village of Phoenix 2025 Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection by-product	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	0.3	0.2 – 0.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) ¹	2025	22	20.1 – 22	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	44	36 – 47	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Village of Phoenix Violation 2025 Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	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
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	10/1/2025	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

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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	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
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	10/1/2025	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

Required samples were not collected during the applicable testing window on two occasions. The missed collections resulted from a misinterpretation of the sampling schedule and required testing timeline. We determined there was no impact to our residents; future testing is indicated. The root cause was identified as a scheduling interpretation error related to the required sampling timeline. Future sampling will be scheduled early in the testing window to allow adequate time for sample collection, laboratory processing, review of results, and retesting if necessary. Sampling timelines will be reviewed in advance to confirm applicable due dates and reduce the risk of missed testing windows.

Lead and Copper Rule			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
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.

Failure to Certify Notifications to Persons by Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead. Our water system failed to deliver annual notifications to all persons served by a lead service line, a galvanized service line requiring replacement, and unknown service during 2024, and could not certify that information to the state in 2025. We failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement, or with lead status unknown, as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information, including what we did to correct the situation. It is important for consumers to know whether the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized, or lead-status-unknown service line, so they can decide whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What was implemented: We hired a company to manage this information and notifications to our residents and regulatory agencies. This will ensure notifications are sent as required.

2025 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

0316000 CHICAGO

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): <i>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.</i>						
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): <i>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.</i>						
Highest Level Detected: <i>This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2025.</i>						
Range of Detections: <i>This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.</i>						
Date of Sample: <i>If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentration does not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.</i>						
Treatment Technique (TT): <i>A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</i>						
N/A: Not applicable						

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % $\leq$ 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit: 95% $\leq$ 0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff	N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.29	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb) 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		
Barium (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0191	0.0182 – 0.0191		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by EPA.					
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	27.2	26.8 – 27.2		
Sodium (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	9.10	8.67 – 9.10		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.75	0.65 – 0.75		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95		02-04-2020
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1		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
% $\leq$ 0.3NTU – Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
pCi/L – Picocuries per liter – used to measure radioactivity

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

TURBIDITY	FLUORIDE
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.	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 to 0.8 mg/L.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

A 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.

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.

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)

As required by UCMR 5, EPA's latest monitoring cycle, the City of Chicago has completed monitoring for 25 perfluorinated & polyfluorinated alkyl substances, 4 perfluorinated alkyl acids, and lithium in its drinking water for four quarters in 2024. None of the contaminants were detected in our drinking water. For more information, visit: <https://www.chicagowaterquality.org/UCMR5>

2025 VIOLATIONS

2025 Violations Table

Violation	Description	Violation Date
Interim Enhanced SWTR	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.	04/01/25 - 04/30/25
Interim Enhanced SWTR	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.	05/01/25 - 05/31/25
Lead and Copper Rule	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.	07/15/25 - 03/26/26

Units of Measurement

PPM – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
% $\leq$ 0.3NTU – Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
pCi/L – Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.
MREM – millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Note: TTHM, HAAS, and Chlorine are for the Chicago Distribution System.

*Data expressed as LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average (See Definition of Terms)

**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 during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Radiochemical contaminant monitoring is conducted every 6 years.