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VILLAGE OF CRESTWOOD

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025

PART 1

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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 and suburbs, while the Sawyer Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas 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.

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 determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply.

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 where 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.

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

2025 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring 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 2025. 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.

For more information, please contact
Patrick Schwer
At 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611

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.

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

2025 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

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.

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2025.

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 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A: Not applicable

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant (unit of measurement) <i>Typical source of Contaminant</i> | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Violation | Date of Sample |
|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Turbidity Data | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤ 0.3 NTU) <i>Soil runoff</i> | N/A | TT (Limit: 95% ≤ 0.3 NTU) | Lowest Monthly %: 100% | 100% - 100% | | |
| Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) <i>Soil runoff</i> | N/A | TT (Limit 1 NTU) | 0.29 | N/A | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) <i>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.</i> | 0 | 10 | 0.54 | ND - 0.54 | | |
| Barium (ppm) <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i> | 2 | 2 | 0.0191 | 0.0182 - 0.0191 | | |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i> | 10 | 10 | 0.36 | 0.32 - 0.36 | | |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i> | 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 IEPA. | | | | | |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Sulfate (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i> | N/A | N/A | 27.2 | 26.8 - 27.2 | | |
| Sodium (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i> | N/A | N/A | 9.10 | 8.67 - 9.10 | | |
| State Regulated Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</i> | 4 | 4 | 0.75 | 0.65 - 0.75 | | |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i> | 0 | 5 | 0.95 | 0.83 - 0.95 | | 02-04-2020 |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i> | 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

% ≤ 0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CRESTWOOD

IL0310600

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

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 CRESTWOOD is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **Rob Knez**

Phone **708-371-4800**

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

| Source of Drinking Water |
|--|
| <p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 EPAs 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. FDA 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 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 **Cathy Johnson 708-371-4800 x2003** 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>.

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 708-371-4800 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>.

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.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

Copper Range: 0 to 1300 ug/L
 Lead Range: 0 to 15 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data:

Call 708-371-4800 x2003

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has ~~not~~ developed a service line inventory: Call 708-371-4800 x2003

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 07/15/2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.094 | 0 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead | 07/15/2023 | 0 | 15 | 2.1 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

AVG:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MRDL:

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.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na:

not applicable.

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine | 2025 | 1 | 0.7 - 1.16 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2025 | 21 | 12.1 - 22 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2025 | 52 | 23 - 62 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

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.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT | 07/01/2025 | 2025 | We failed to provide to 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. |

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 | 07/01/2025 | 09/30/2025 | 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 | 07/01/2025 | 09/30/2025 | 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. |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for **Crestwood**

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 7/1/25-9/30/25 we did our samples but all locations did not get to the lab and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do? No action is necessary,

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [this contaminant/these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were or will be taken |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Stage2-Disinfectant/disinfection by products SEP | Quarterly | 4 samples taken on August 13th | Only 1 sample was received by 9/10/25 | The following quarter 10/1/25-12/30/25 |

What happened? What is being done? All samples were sent for 4 locations, but only one was received./ Following quarters all received okay.

For more information, please contact **Cathy Johnson** at 708-371-4800 x2003.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by **Crestwood** Water System ID# IL0310600 Date distributed June, 2026



13800 SOUTH CICERO AVENUE • CRESTWOOD, ILLINOIS 60418 • 708-371-4800 • FAX 708-371-4849

KENNETH W. KLEIN
MAYOR

CATHERINE M. JOHNSON
CLERK

TRUSTEES
ANTHONY J. BENIGNO
LINDA M. MADLENER
KEVIN WASAG
FRANK CALDARIO
BRIAN SKALA
DENISE M. PIETRUCHA

VILLAGE OF CRESTWOOD – MEETING TIMES AND PLACES – JANUARY 1, 2026

2026 Crestwood Board Meeting Dates

Village Board – 13820 S. Cicero Ave. @ 7:00 p.m.

January 8 and January 22
February 5 and February 19
March 5 and March 19
April 2 and April 16
May 7 and May 21
June 4 and June 18
July 16th
August 20
September 3 and September 17
October 1 and October 15
November 5 and November 19
December 3 and December 17

Administrative Adjudication Hearings – 13820 S. Cicero Ave. @ 5:00 p.m.

January 8, February 12,
March, 12, April 9
May 14, June 11
July 9, August 13
Sept. 10, October 15
November 12, Dec. 10

Committee of the Whole – 13800 S. Cicero Ave. @ 7:00 p.m.

January 6 and January 20
February 3 and February 17
March 3 and March 17 and March 31
April 14
May 5 and May 19
June 2 and June 16
July 14th
August 18th
September 1 and September 15 and September 29
October 13
November 3 and November 17
December 1 and December 15

Redlight Camera Hearings – 13820 S. Cicero Ave. @ 5:00 p.m.

January 14, February 11,
March 11, April 8
May 13, June 10
July 8, August 12
Sept. 9, October 14
November 11, Dec 9

Plan Commission – Zoning Board – 13820 S. Cicero Ave. @ 8:00 p.m.

January 12 and January 26
February 9 and February 23
March 9 and March 23
April 13 and April 27
May 11
June 8 and June 22
July 13 and July 27
August 10 and August 24
September 21
October 26
November 9 and November 23
December 14 and December 28