



WATER QUALITY REPORT & FLOOD INFORMATION 2023

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FLOSSMOOR

IL0310870

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 FLOSSMOOR is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Aldric Hinton

Phone 708-957-4100

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	
<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.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.</p>

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 FROM HOMEWOOD	SW	_____	NEW NORTH PUMPING STATION

FF IL0311350 TP01: LAKE

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 Village Hall or call our water operator at 708-957-4100. 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: 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.

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Village of Flossmoor

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 these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Aldric Hinton at 708-957-4100.

This notice is being sent to you by Village of Flossmoor. State Water System ID#: **IL0310870**.
Date distributed: 6/5/2024.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

UCMR5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. Flossmoor is participating in UCMR5 results for the first round of UCMR5 compliance samples collected in March 2023 and all the results were non-detected.

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.119	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	2.79	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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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	MCLIG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1.3	1 - 1.57	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	13	1.96 - 8.65	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	31	12.93 - 27.3	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	07/01/2023	2023	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. Moving forward the Village of Flossmoor will be sure to provide a corrective action statement for any violations that are listed on the CCR.

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
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2022	02/01/2023	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. The violation has been corrected, and all consumer has been notified of their test results.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Water System ID: IN5245020

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: [CHARLES PIETRUCHA](#)

Phone: [219/659-7878](#)

Sources of Drinking Water

HAMMOND WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT is Surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
LAKE MICHIGAN INTAKE	LAKE (MICHIGAN)		

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 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 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 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 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, 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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.

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 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.

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 80 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	2	ppm	0.23 - 0.82	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Unit	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2023	0.0963	ppm	0.0104 - 0.2969	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2023	2.5	ppb	1.2 - 14.4	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1545 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	4	3.8 - 3.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3510 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	5	3.1 - 5.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6920 KENNEDY AVE	2022 - 2023	4	2.8 - 5.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	7101 INDIANAPOLIS BLVD	2022 - 2023	4	2.3 - 5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1545 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	18	11.9 - 27.04	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3510 173RD ST	2022 - 2023	19	15.3 - 26	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6110 CALUMET AVE	2023	16	15.5 - 15.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6920 KENNEDY AVE	2022 - 2023	17	16.22 - 16.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	7101 INDIANAPOLIS BLVD	2022 - 2023	17	11.9 - 25.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHM	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2022 - 2023	19	11.9 - 26.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
BARIUM	5/8/2023	0.02	0.02	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
CHROMIUM	5/8/2023	0.8	0.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	8/15/2023	0.0052	0.0031 - 0.0052	MG/L	0.1	0		
FLUORIDE	5/8/2023	0.837	0.837	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/8/2023	0.4006	0.4006	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	5/7/2018	0.54	0.54	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	5/7/2018	0.05	0.05	PCI/L	5	0	
RADIUM-228	6/13/2018	1.3	1.3	PCI/L	5	0	

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.18	July	TREATMENT PLANT #1	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	5/8/2023	3.21	1.74 - 3.21	MG/L	100000	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation

No violations during this period.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

The Hammond Water Works Department tested for PFAS in December 2023. The samples tested for 18 common PFAS compounds. All results were below any detection levels.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
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No deficiencies during this period.



HOW TO PURCHASE FLOOD INSURANCE

The key to protecting the life you've built is to plan ahead. Talking to an insurance agent is the first step in protecting your property, business and/or belongings. They will be able to provide you policy options, quotes and other information to educate you before you make a decision.

Your insurance agent may also present cost-saving opportunities for you to take advantage of, like flood mitigation actions to further protect your property.

If you don't have an insurance company or if your insurance agent does not sell flood insurance, **use the NFIP insurance provider locator at floodsmart.gov/find** to find a provider near you.



DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT'S TOO LATE

Flood insurance policies are available at any time. However, there's typically a **30-day waiting period before a policy goes into effect**. This can leave your property and/or belongings vulnerable to uninsured flood damage. **For more information on the 30-day waiting period, visit agents.floodsmart.gov/flood-in-progress.**





LEARN ABOUT YOUR FLOOD RISK

Even if you don't live near water, your home could still be at risk. Flooding can occur due to:



Changing weather patterns



Rapid rainfall or snowmelt



Construction projects



Inadequate drainage systems



Breached dams



Surface erosion



Wildfires



Other natural disasters

These events, among others, can cause unpredictable flooding, resulting in damage both inside and outside of mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). SFHAs are areas with at least a 1% annual chance of experiencing a flood each year.

Areas outside of SFHAs are identified as having moderate- to low-flood risk. Despite the lower risk of flooding, an average of 40% of the NFIP's flood claims occur outside of SFHAs.

Visit [msc.fema.gov/portal/home](https://www.msc.fema.gov/portal/home) to identify your flood zone and make informed decisions about flood insurance and your property's flood risk.

Keep in mind, though, that flood zones are only one factor for you to consider when determining a property's flood risk. The NFIP's pricing system is based on an equitable pricing methodology that recognizes property-specific factors such as distance to a flood source, foundation type and cost to rebuild.

FLOOD AWARENESS FACTS FOR FLOSSMOOR

THE FLOOD HAZARD

The floods in our area occur during any season of the year. The majority of the floods have occurred during the spring and fall rains associated with frontal systems moving through the area. The principle cause of flooding is backwater flooding along the Butterfield and Cherry Creek and its tributaries. Major floods that have caused the most damage on the Butterfield and Cherry Creek and its tributaries occurred in April 2006, September 2008, 2015 and 2019. To find more information on your flood hazard contact the Public Works Department between 7:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. at 708-957-4100.

FLOOD SAFETY

Do not walk through flood waters. Currents are deceptive; six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet. If you must walk, use a stick to ensure the ground is still there.

Do not drive through flooded areas. More people drown in their own cars than anywhere else. Do not drive around barriers, as the road or bridge may be washed out.

Stay away from power lines and electrical wires. The number two flood killer after drowning is electrocution. Report downed power lines to the power company or 911. Turn off all electrical circuits and gas lines that may come in contact with flood water.

FLOOD INSURANCE

Flood Insurance is not covered by normal homeowners' insurance. Flood insurance is highly recommended because large portion of Flossmoor is located in the FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). Also, flood insurance is required by law to obtain federal secured financing to buy, build, or renovate a structure located in a FEMA SHFA. There are two types of coverage: structural and contents. Renters can buy contents even if the owner does not insure the structure. To find out more about flood insurance, contact any licensed insurance agent. Don't wait for the next flood – there is a 30-day waiting period for coverage to take effect.

PROPERTY PROTECTION

Flood proofing a house or structure means altering it so flood waters will not cause damage. Permanent measures may include elevating the structure or relocating it out of the floodplain, building levees, floodwalls or structural closures as a barrier against flooding. While these permanent measures may be expensive, you may determine that the benefits outweigh the costs. Other measures may include elevating electrical panel boxes, furnaces, water heaters and washer/dryers to a location less likely to flood.

KNOW YOUR FLOOD HAZARD AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

You may be flooded someday. Flossmoor was flooded by Butterfield and Cherry Creek and its tributaries in April 2006, September 2008, 2015 and 2019. Most properties surrounded by the creeks are in the regulated floodplain. To find out if your property is in the regulated floodplain call the Public Works Department at 708-957-4100 or go to <https://www.floodsmart.gov/flood-map-zone/find-yours/>

HERE ARE SOME THINGS TO YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT YOUR FAMILY AND PROPERTY FROM FLOODING

Contact your property insurance agent to see about a flood insurance policy.

Even if you're not in the mapped floodplain, you may be subject to flooding from local drainage. In either case, flood insurance can be a good investment because most homeowners' insurance policies do not cover damage by surface water flooding.

Do not walk or drive through flood waters.

Currents are deceptive – six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet. Do not drive around barriers, as the road or bridge may be washed out.

Talk to us about protecting your house or business.

There are ways to modify your building to minimize flood damage. Where flooding is shallow, measures such as small floodwalls, regrading the yard, and floodproofing the walls or utilities can be relatively inexpensive. Where flooding is deep, a building may need to be elevated.

Check with the Building Department before you build on, alter, regrade or fill on your property. Call 708-957-4101 first. A permit may be needed to ensure that a project is compliant with all regulations. These regulations are designed to protect your property from flood damage and to make sure you don't cause a water problem for your neighbors.

Don't pour oil, grease, pesticides or other pollutants down storm drains or into the ditches or streams. Our streams and wetlands help moderate flooding and are habitat for fish, frogs and other species that provide us with recreation or food. Let's protect them and their homes.

FLOOD INSURANCE BUILDING COVERAGE

The following are examples of items included under flood insurance building coverage:



The building & its foundation



Carpet permanently installed over unfinished flooring



Central air-conditioners



Ranges, cooking stoves & ovens



Furnaces



Electrical systems



Refrigerators



Water heaters

FLOOD INSURANCE CONTENTS COVERAGE

Contents-only coverage can be purchased in addition to building coverage or by itself if you are a renter. Contents coverage can include:



Furniture



Electronics



Area rugs



Washers & dryers



Food freezers & the food in them



Portable microwave ovens



Artwork
(up to \$2,500)



VILLAGE OF FLOSSMOOR
2800 FLOSSMOOR ROAD
FLOSSMOOR, ILLINOIS 60422-1186

PRSRT STD
ECRWSS
U.S. POSTAGE
P A I D
PERMIT NO. 1
FLOSSMOOR, IL

ENHANCED CARRIER ROUTE

TO: POSTAL CUSTOMER
FLOSSMOOR, ILLINOIS 60422



FLOSSMOOR

Welcoming. Beautiful. Connected.

THE FLOSSMOOR VILLAGE BOARD MEETS EVERY FIRST AND THIRD MONDAY OF EACH
MONTH AT THE VILLAGE HALL BUILDING, 2800 FLOSSMOOR ROAD, FLOSSMOOR, IL
60422