

2009 Violation Summary Table7

Violation Description	Start	End
NO NO DRINKING WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING 2009		

Source Water Assessment Availability

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 Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered 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. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to assure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicagoland area. From the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock-and-dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance. The city now looks to the recently created Department of the Water Management, Department of Environment and MWRDGC to assure the safety of the city's water supply. Also, water supply officials from Chicago are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination of water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc) and general lake conditions are frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. Also, Lake Michigan has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality.

Finally, one of the best ways to ensure a safe source of drinking water is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of the watershed protection activities in this document are aimed at this purpose. Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water

2009 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	07/03/2008	1.3	1.3	0.1147	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/03/2008	0	15	6.46	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLF: 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 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 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 (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Definitions:

ppb: micrograms per litre or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na: not applicable

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

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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		1	0.25—1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)		9	6.6—11.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)		20	14.4—36.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample 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 occur in the future.

The Water We Drink

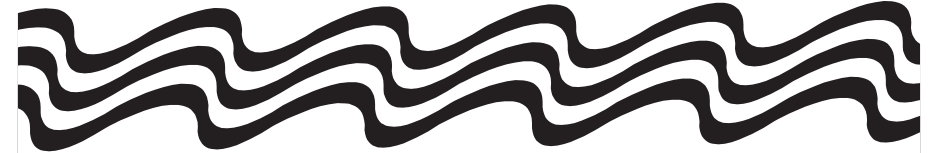
11 Conti Parkway
Elmwood Park, IL 60707

Village of
Elmwood Park



2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Water We Drink

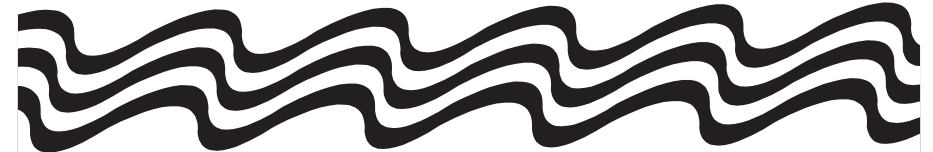


July 1, 2010

Dear Water Customer:

Legislation passed in 1999 by the Federal Government requires that every community water system in the country prepare a report for their customers detailing the results of analytical tests performed on the water. Attached you will find the report for your water system.

We are pleased to announce that your potable water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. We realize that much of the attached information is quite technical. If you have any questions or need further information regarding your water or this report, please contact Dino Braglia, Water Superintendent, or Janet Slusarz, Health Director at (708) 452-7300.



**Postal Patrol, Local
Elmwood Park, Illinois 60707**

CAR-RT PRESORT

PSRT STD
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PERMIT NO. 38

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by ELMWOOD PARK is purchased from the City of Chicago.

The water is metered and sent through two large pipes to a two million-gallon underground storage tank. The water is then pumped to our 250,000 gallon water tower. From there it is distributed to village residents, businesses and fire hydrants. The Water Department follows many steps to ensure that the water is of the highest safety and quality when it reaches your home. The water is post chlorinated and tested for proper chlorine levels several times each day. Six bacteriological samples are taken weekly from several different site locations throughout the village. The Village also tests for total Trihalomethanes which are by products of drinking water chlorination. These and other steps are taken to provide the best possible water to our residents. For more information regarding this report, contact Dino Braglia or Janet Slusarz at 708-452-7300. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o 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 groundwater wells. As water travels over the surfaces 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 800-462-4791.

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 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.

In order to ensure that the 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 (Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

2009 Water Quality Data

- Definition of Terms -

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.

Maximum Contaminant 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.

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 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 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.

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.

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

n/a: Not applicable

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

nd: Not detected

% pos/mo: Percentage of positive samples per month

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units

mg/L: Milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ug/L: Micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppt: Parts per trillion

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per litre.

ppm: Parts per million per liter.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

TURBIDITY: Turbidity is a measure of 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 range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 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.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	Detected Contaminants CHICAGO				Violation	Date of Sample
	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detections		
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (%pos/mo) Human and animal waste.	0	5%	0.39% in Aug	n/a		
FECAL COLIFORM & ECOLI (#pos/mo) Human and animal waste.	0	0	2	n/a		
TURBIDITY (% < 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff.	n/a	TT	98.900%	98.900% – 100.00%		
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff.	n/a	TT = 1NTUmax	0.68	n/a		
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0208	0.0201 – 0.0208		
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.032	0 sites exceeding AL (90th percentile)		
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL = 15	6.07	1 site exceeding AL (90th percentile)		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.384	0.381 – 0.384		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.384	0.381 – 0.384		
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	29.200	26.000 – 29.200		
State Regulated Contaminants						
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	7.82	7.43 – 7.82		
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	1.28	1.24 – 1.28		
Additional Contaminants						
BORON (ppb) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits, used in detergents & as a water softener, used in production glass, cosmetics, pesticides, fire retardants & leather tanning.			28.0	28.0 – 28.0		01/01/2007
MOLYBDENUM (ppb) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits, used in manufacturing of special steels.			31.0	0 – 31.0		01/01/2007
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	1.38	1.300 – 1.380		03/17/2008
GROSS ALPHA (pCi/L) excluding radon and uranium Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	15	0.88	0.090 – 0.880		03/17/2008

Detected Contaminants CHICAGO						
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product						
TTHMs (TOTAL TRI-HALOMETHANES)(ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	80	19.00 – 900	11.100 – 22.700		
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) By-product of water chlorination.	nd	60	8.440	4.800 – 12.200		
<small>* TTHMs and HAA5s are for the Chicago distribution system. Not all sample results were used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results include the IDE study for future compliance that is included in the range of results. Initial Distribution system Evaluation Standard Monitoring Plan Stage 2 DBPR promulgated on January 2009.</small>						
CHLORINE (as Cl2) (ppm) Drinking Water disinfection	4.0	4.0	1.15	0.07 – 1.15		
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)- the percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC requirements by IEPA.						

Detected Contaminants ELMWOOD PARK						
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product						
TTHMs (TOTAL TRI-HALOMETHANES)(ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	80	19.900	11.100 – 22.700		
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) By-product of water chlorination.	n/a	60	8.940	4.800 – 12.200		
COLIFORM BACTERIA.						
CHLORINE (as Cl2) (ppm) Drinking Water disinfection	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.3 – 1.0	No	

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	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment