

Village of Evergreen Park

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

WATER DIVISION

9418 South Kedzie Avenue

Evergreen Park, Illinois 60805

Telephone (708) 424-6222

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) FOR 2010

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Steve Schaefer at (708) 424-6222. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled village board meetings on the first and third Monday of every month. The meetings are held in the council chambers, on the second floor above the village hall, at 9418 South Kedzie Avenue at 7:30 PM.

Our village uses surface water from Lake Michigan that is purchased from the City of Chicago. Chicago provides all treatment of the water with the exception of additional chlorine being added by the Village for disinfection. We receive our water from Chicago, which is transmitted by water mains to three underground storage tanks with a total capacity of 4 million gallons. In addition, the Village has three emergency connections to the City of Chicago located through out Evergreen Park.

Lake Michigan is the sole source of water used to provide drinking water for Chicago and approximately 200 suburban communities. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found

that the quality of Lake Michigan has improved dramatically over the past 20 years. Lake Michigan, by volume, is the second largest Great Lake and the only one located totally within the United States. It serves as a source of drinking water, as a place for swimming and fishing, as a scenic wonderland, and as a sink for municipal and industrial waste and runoff from the surrounding lands. All 63 miles of shoreline within Illinois are now considered to be in good condition.

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. If you would like a copy of this information, please contact Steve Schaefer at (708) 424-6222. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general

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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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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>.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Chicago Department of Water Management monitors for contaminants which are proposed to be regulated or for which no standards exist but which could provide useful information in assessing the quality of the source water or the drinking water. In compliance with the new provisions of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the Chicago Department of Water Management monitored for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli, and turbidity, a process that began in October 2006 and lasted for two years, ending in November 2008. The goal of LT2ESWTR is to

require water systems, whose source water is susceptible to Cryptosporidium contamination, to improve control of the pathogen. Monitoring performed did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in source water samples collected.

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- 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 may 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, USEPA 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.

In addition to the informational section of the Consumer Confidence Report, we have included for your review several tables for the Village of Evergreen Park and the City of Chicago. The tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

Village of Evergreen Park

2010 Water Quality Data

-Definition of Terms-

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.

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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

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

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

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL=15	5.14 (90th Percentile)	0 exceeding AL		July 2008
<u>Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products</u>						
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	80	23.553	16.52 – 32.48		
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination	n/a	60	12.940	8.06 – 18.86		
CHLORINE (as Cl ₂) (ppm) Water additive used to control microbes.	4.0	4.0	0.99 (Highest Level Detected)	0.30 – 0.99		
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	n/a	7.645	5.81 – 10.50		
CHLOROFORM (ppb) Used as a solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers.	n/a	n/a	11.163	6.98 – 15.90		
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb) Used as a chemical reagent; An intermediate in organic synthesis.	n/a	n/a	4.745	3.73 – 6.08		

Unit of Measurement - Definitions

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

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.

Village of Evergreen Park

2010 Non-detected Contaminants

The following table includes contaminants monitored for, but not detected in the most recent sampling. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, monitoring has indicated that these contaminants were not present in the water supply. In some cases, if a contaminant is not detected in a water supply, monitoring can be reduced to once every three or six years.

-Definition of Terms-

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.

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.

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.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level found</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
<u>Microbial Contaminants</u>				
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (# pos/mo) Naturally present in the environment.	0	>1	nd	
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	0	nd	
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>				
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	1.3	AL=1.3	nd (90th Percentile)	July 2008
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>				
BROMOFORM (ppb) Discharge from manufacturing plants; Used to dissolve dirt and grease.	n/a	n/a	nd	

Unit of Measurement - Definitions

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
 ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
 # pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month

Village of Evergreen Park

2010 Non-regulated Contaminant Detections

The following table identifies contaminants detected within the past five years. State and federal regulations do not require monitoring for these contaminants and no maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established. These detections are for informational purposes only. No mandated health effects language exists. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, it may be useful when evaluating possible sources of contamination or characterizing overall water quality.

-Definition of Terms-

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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.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>Level found</i>	<i>Range of detections</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
<u>Additional Contaminants</u>			
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	nd	nd	
MONOBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	0.280	nd – 1.12	
DICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	5.805	3.81 – 8.13	
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	5.853	3.86 – 9.09	
DIBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA) (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	1.003	nd – 1.46	

Unit of Measurement - Definition
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

2010 Violation Summary Table

Violation Description
No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2010.

City of Chicago

2010 Water Quality Data

-Definition of Terms-

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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.

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

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

nd: Not detectable at testing limits. **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
<u>Microbial Contaminants</u>						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (% pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	5%	0.2%	n/a		
FECAL COLIFORM AND E. COLI (# pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	0	1	n/a		
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT	99.740%	99.740 – 100.000%		
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.38	n/a		
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0182	0.0175 – 0.0182		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.311	0.288 – 0.311		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.311	0.288 – 0.311		
<u>Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products</u>						
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	80	20.000*	11.700 – 28.600		
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	60	10.000*	6.000 – 14.200		
CHLORINE (as Cl ₂) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant.	4.0	4.0	0.80	0.7063 – 0.8189		
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						

TTHMs, HAA5 and Chlorine are for the Chicago distribution system.

*Highest Running Annual Average Computed.

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City of Chicago

2010 Water Quality Data (Continued)

-Definition of Terms-

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.

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nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

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
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	1.38	1.300 – 1.380		3/17/2008
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium. Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090 – 0.880		3/17/2008
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	33.600	30.400 – 33.600		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	8.98	8.26 – 8.98		
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.817	0.651 – 0.817		
<u>Unit of Measurement - Definitions</u>						
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water %<0.5 NTU - Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU pCi/L - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.			ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter			

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

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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.