

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK

June 2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

What are Consumer Confidence Reports?

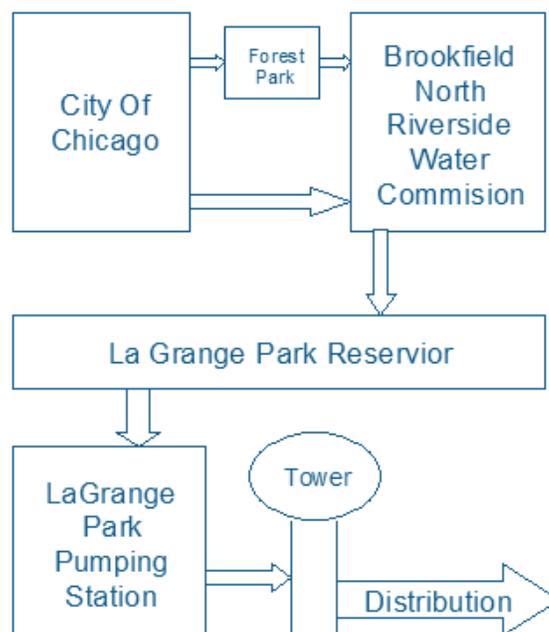
Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) are intended to give you a better understanding of water quality in our community. This report contains information during the **2012 calendar year**, that will hopefully give you better knowledge of the water that comes from your tap every day. Here in La Grange Park, we take pride in providing you with the highest quality of water possible.

Where does our water come from?

Lake Michigan is the sole source of water used to provide drinking water for Chicago and 123 suburban communities including **La Grange Park**. 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.

How does the water get into our water supply?

The Village of La Grange Park receives its water from Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission. Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission receives their water from the City of Chicago. Two water mains supply the water to the Commission. One water main brings water directly from the City of Chicago. The second supply comes from the main supply that feeds the Village of Forest Park. The Water Commission then supplies the Village of La Grange Park through a water main which pumps into our water reservoir. And finally, the Village has 4 high service pumps that distribute water throughout our system.



Water Testing: Mandatory

The City of Chicago, Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission and the Village of La Grange Park have to take water samples that are mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.). The E.P.A. dictates how many samples to take, and what contaminants to test for. The City of Chicago is required to test for more contaminants because they are the source water provider. Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission and the Village of La Grange Park take nearly identical tests; both test for bacteria and total trihalomethanes. La Grange Park also takes samples for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of the IEPA. *A copy of the 2012 IEPA Water Quality Report for the Village of La Grange Park is included later in this report.*

Violations During 2012

City of Chicago - One MNR Violation (See “2012 City of Chicago Water Quality Data” included later in this report for details)

Brookfield/North Riverside Water Commission —No Violations

Village of La Grange Park — No Violations

Violation Types:

MNR—Monitoring Violation (failure to monitor, or sample on time)

MCL— Maximum Contaminant Level (level found exceeded regulated standard)

TTV— Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet treatment process)

RPV— Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by the deadline)

Educational Information: Source Water Information

1. 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/index.cfm> .
2. 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. 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www2.epa.gov/learn-issues/health-and-safety-resources#health-effects-of-pollutants>

Sources of Contamination

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which may 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 may 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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.

High Lead Levels in Drinking Water

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. 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 your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Conservation Tips

1. Follow Section 51.49 of the Village of La Grange Park's Municipal Code for Watering Restrictions.
2. Replace pre-1992 toilets with more efficient 1.6 gallons per flush toilets. The older model toilets use 5 to 7 gallons per flush.
3. Check your toilets for leaks. Toilet leaks are a major contributor for high water bills
4. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
5. Put a bucket in the bathtub to catch the excess water while waiting for the water to warm up. Use the water you catch for watering plants.
6. Water your lawn and garden in the cooler parts of the day. Early morning is better than at dusk since it helps prevent the growth of fungus.

Questions & Comments

For more information, contact Brendan McLaughlin in Public Works at (708) 352-2922. The Village of La Grange Park Board meets on the fourth Tuesday of every month at 7:30p.m. in the Board Room at 447 North Catherine Avenue, La Grange Park, Illinois. These meetings are open to the public.

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

2012 La Grange Park Water Quality Data
Regulated Detected Contaminants (collected in 2012 unless noted)

<u>Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products</u>	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range of Level Detected	Violations	Date of Sample
TTHMs (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES) (ppb) <i>By-products of drinking water disinfection.</i>	No goal for the total	80	33	21 - 48	None	
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (ppb) <i>By-products of drinking water disinfection</i>	No goal for the total	60	9	3.4 – 21	None	
CHLORINE (ppm) <i>Water additive used to control microbes</i>	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.8	0.5567 – 1.076	None	12/31/2012

<u>Lead</u>	MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Violations	Date of Sample
LEAD (ppb) <i>Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>	0	15	7.33 ppb	2	None	06/16/2011

<u>Copper</u>	MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Violations	Date of Sample
COPPER (ppm) <i>Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.</i>	1.3	1.3	0.093 ppm	0	None	06/16/2011

2012 Violation Summary Table

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Monitoring Period Start Date – End Date	Violation Explanation
La Grange Park	No violations		Monitoring Year 2012

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 samples results data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.*

Range of Detection: *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 (AGL): *The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. AGL's allow for a margin of safety.*

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

mg/l: *milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water*

ug/l: *micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.*

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 allowed 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. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.*

n/a: *Not applicable*

2012 City of Chicago Water Quality Data
Regulated Contaminants Detected (collected in 2012 unless noted)

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Date of Sample
<u>Turbidity Data</u>						
TURBIDITY (% < 0.3 NTU) <i>Soil runoff, Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.</i>	n/a	TT (95%≤0.3NTU)	(lowest monthly %) 99.7%	99.7%-100%		
TURBIDITY (NTU) <i>Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.</i>	n/a	TT(1NTUmax)	0.69	n/a		
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
BARIUM (ppm) <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>	2	2	0.0204	0.0194 - 0.0204		
ARSENIC (ppb) <i>Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes</i>	0	10	0.67	0.52 – 0.67		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.</i>	10	10	0.34	0.34– 0.34		
NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosions of natural deposits.</i>	10	10	0.34	0.34– 0.34		
<u>Total Organic Compounds</u>						
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	<i>The Percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA</i>					
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
SULFATE (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.</i>	n/a	n/a	17.6	13.4 – 17.6		
SODIUM (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener .</i>	n/a	n/a	7.07	6.88 – 7.07		
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
FLOURIDE (ppm) <i>Water additive which promotes strong teeth.</i>	4	4	0.85	0.84 – 0.85		
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/l) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</i>	0	5	1.38	1.300 – 1.380		3/17/2008
GROSS ALPHA (excluding radon and uranium) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</i>	0	15	0.88	0.90 – 0.880		3/17/2008

**Highest Running Average computed quarterly*

Unit 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

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

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

Definition of Terms

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 range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

Sodium - There is no federal or state 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.

2012 City of Chicago Water Quality Data (continued)

2012 Violation Summary Table

The following table lists all violations that occurred during 2012. The City of Chicago Department of Water Management included a brief summary of the actions taken following notification of the violation is provided.

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Monitoring Period Start Date – End Date	Violation Explanation
Individual Filter Effluent Turbidity Monitoring	Minor Routine Monitoring (ISWTR/LT1)	09/01/2012 – 09/30/2012 10/01/2012 – 10/31/2012	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Health Effects (If applicable)	None		
Actions we took:	The Department of Water Management has installed a new low level turbidity detection alarm program in the electronic turbidity monitoring system and provided corrective action training to staff. This will ensure continuous filter effluent turbidity monitoring without interruption.		

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 South 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 the third largest by area.

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 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.

For further information on the community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program, is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

2012 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. 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.

In 2012, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-742-7499. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/chromium-6.html