

VILLAGE OF LA GRANGE PARK

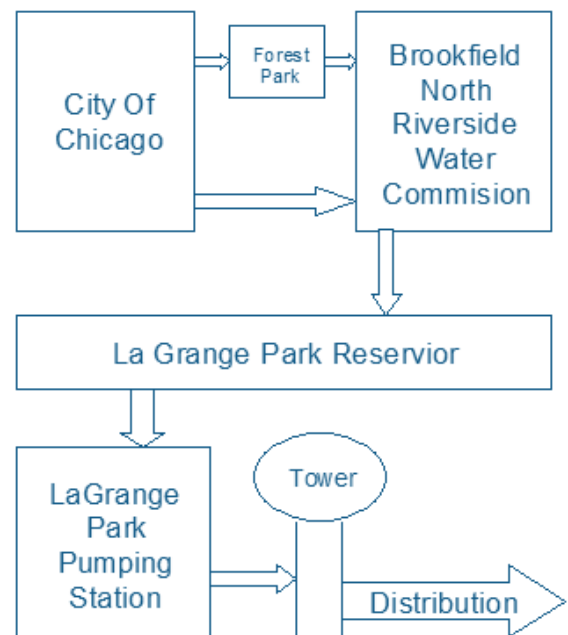
June 2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 **2016 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 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 2016 IEPA Water Quality Report for the Village of La Grange Park, Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission and City of Chicago is included later in this report.*

Violations During 2016

City of Chicago — 3 Violations (See “City of Chicago, 2016 Violation Summary Table” for further information)

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.

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 7:30 p.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.

DEFINITION OF TERMS (FOR DATA ON FOLLOWING PAGES)

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.*

ND: *Contaminant "not detected" at or above the reporting or testing limit. n/a: Not applicable*

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

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.

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.

2016 La Grange Park Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants Detected (collected in 2016 unless noted)

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Violations	Date of Sample
Lead <i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	0	15	4 ppb	1	None	08/20/2014

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Violations	Date of Sample
Chlorine <i>Water additive used to control microbes</i>	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	0.6 – 1.2	ppm	None	12/31/2016
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i>	No goal for the total	60	21	10.45 – 26.8	ppb	None	2016
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) <i>By-product of drinking water disinfection</i>	No goal for the total	80	34	18.1 – 50.6	ppb	None	2016

2016 Violation Summary Table

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Monitoring Period Start Date – End Date	Violation Explanation
La Grange Park	No violations	Monitoring Year 2016	N/A

2016 Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2016 (collected in 2016 unless noted)

Regulated Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Chlorine	1.1	0.87 – 1.2	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes. Collection Date: 12/31/2016
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	31	30.3 – 30.5	ppb	No goal for total	60	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection. Collection Date: 2016
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	45	44.8 – 45.4	ppb	No goal for total	80	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection. Collection Date: 2016

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.

2016 Violation Summary Table

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Monitoring Period Start Date – End Date	Violation Explanation
Brookfield-North Riverside Water Commission	No violations	Monitoring Year 2016	N/A

2016 City of Chicago Water Quality Data

Regulated Contaminants Detected (collected in 2016 unless noted)

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS

Regulated	Highest No. of Positive	Total No. of Positive Samples	MCLG	MCL Total Coliform	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (% Pos/mo)	0.9	0	0	5%	Naturally present in environment

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead & Copper	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.0782	0	ppm	No	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives; Erosion of natural deposits. Collection Date: 9/20/2015</i>
Lead	15	0	9.11	3	ppb	No	<i>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Collection Date: 9/20/2015</i>

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Inorganic Contaminants (Collection Date: 2016)

Regulated	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Sodium	8.92	8.49 – 8.92	ppm	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration. Sampled: 2016
Barium	0.0206	0.0196 – 0.0206	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Sampled: 2016
Fluoride	0.7	0.652 – 0.657	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and aluminum factories. Sampled: 2016
Nitrate (As N)	0.462	0.405 – 0.462	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. Sampled: 2016

*Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level because some may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

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.

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Regulated	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Chlorine	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive to control microbes. Collection Date: 12/31/2016
Total Haloacetic	14	2.50 – 25.9	ppb	No goal for total	60	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection. Collection Date: 2016
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethane)	26	10.1 – 45.4	ppb	No goal for total	80	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection. Collection Date: 2016

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.

NOTE: The State requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level because some may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

2016 City of Chicago Water Quality Data (continued)

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (continued)

Radioactive & Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Regulated	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Combined Radium (226/228)	0.84	0.50-0.84	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Collection Date: 2/11/2014
Gross Alpha (excluding radon & uranium)	6.6	6.1-6.6	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Collection Date: 2/11/2014

NOTE: The State requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level because some may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Turbidity – Regulated at the Water Treatment Plant – Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. The City of Chicago monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the City’s filtration system and disinfectants.

Turbidity	Limited (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1.0 NTU	0.16 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.

City of Chicago 2016 Violation Summary 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 to them.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Report	07/01/2016	08/03/2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Interim Enhanced SWTR

The interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring Routine (IESWTR/LT1), Minor	10/01/2016	10/31/2016	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.
Monitoring Routine (IESWTR/LT1), Minor	11/01/2016	11/30/2016	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
Source Water Assessment Summary
FOR THE 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

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.

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

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.

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.

2016 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. Also, in compliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program that was started in April 2015, collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli and turbidity, with no detections for Cryptosporidium and Giardia reported so far.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
Source Water Assessment Summary
FOR THE 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) – continued

In 2016, 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/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html