



VILLAGE OF VILLA PARK

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

June 2005

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Village of Villa Park is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are proud to report that the water provided by the Village of Villa Park meets or exceeds established water-quality standards.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Village Board meetings occur on Mondays. Please contact Village Hall for scheduled dates. Find out more about the Village of Villa Park on the Internet at [www.invillapark.com].

Water Source

The Village of Villa Park's source of drinking water is Lake Michigan. The lake water is treated at the City of Chicago Jardine Water Purification Plant. Since the quality of the raw water source is good, conventional treatment methods of disinfection, coagulation and sedimentation and sand filtration are adequate for producing water that is free of harmful contaminants. The water is purchased from the DuPage Water Commission and distributed to the residents of Villa Park. Each week water samples are collected from representative locations throughout the Village. The samples are delivered to an independent certified laboratory for microbiological analyses that include Total and Fecal Coliform Bacteria, and E.Coli Bacteria. None were detected in 2004.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The Chart in this report provides representative analytical results of water samples, collected from our system. Please note the following definitions:

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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Key to Table

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

TT = Treatment Technique

N/A = not applicable

ND= not detectable at testing limits

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

%<0.5 NTU = percent samples less than 0.5 NTU.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

#pos/mo= number of positive samples per month

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

Turbidity (NTU)

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.

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.

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 1.2mg/l.

2004 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Contaminants (units)	Date Tested	MCLG	MCL	Detected level	Range	Major Source	Violation
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU)	2004	N/A	TT	100.000%	N/A	Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	NO
Turbidity (NTU)	2004	N/A	TT=1NTUmax	0.11	0.09 - 0.18		NO
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2004	2	2	0.018	0.017 - 0.019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2004	10	10	0.380	0.340 - 0.420		NO
Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	2004	10	10	0.380	0.340 - 0.420		NO
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	2004	N/A	N/A	18.650	17.000 – 20.300	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.	NO
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	2004	N/A	N/A	7.00 (Highest Value)	6.900– 7.000	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener. Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	NO
Flouide (ppm)	2004	4	4	0.951	0.900 – 1.04		NO
Disinfectants/Disinfection							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2004	N/A	80	18.55	11.500 – 26.800	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	2004	N/A	60	8.900	6.000 – 11.800	By-product of drinking water	NO
Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	2004	4.0	4.0	0.692 (Highest Average Monthly Value)	0.0 – 0.692	Drinking water disinfectant	NO
TOC [Total Organic Carbon]						The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC requirements set by IEPA	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/l)	11/5/01	0	50	2.000	ND – 2.000	Decay on natural and man-made deposits.	NO

2004 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR THE VILLAGE OF VILLA PARK (IL0430800)
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2004

Lead and Copper

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	4 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.08 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

na: 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 allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Regulated Contaminants							
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	10/13/2004	17	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No
Chlorine		0.5765	0 - 0.5765	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/21/2004	41	17 - 41	N/A	80	ppb	No
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
Dichloromethane	1/9/2003	8	Not Applicable	0	5	ppb	No

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

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. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) : The level contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

Required Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and ground water 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. 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.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. The drinking water source is vulnerable to industrial waste and runoff from surrounding lands. 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 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, stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

The regulations in place to restrict the industrial and sewage treatment plant effluents from entering Lake Michigan, thereby reducing the risk of having these contaminants in the water. All 63 miles of shoreline within Illinois are now considered to be in good condition. The Illinois E.P.A. is implementing a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with water shed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP will inventory potential sources of contamination and determine the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. All sources of pollutants into Lake Michigan will be identified.

Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available on the USGS web site at <http://usgs.gov> or by calling the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787

Some people may be more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT SUMMARY
FOR THE 2004 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)**

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 our supply.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to assure a safe sources 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 the 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 Procedures 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 potential 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.

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

If you have questions regarding the Village of Villa Park water system, or this report, please contact John Beckwith, Utilities Superintendent at the Public Works Department at 630-834-8505.