



VILLAGE OF VILLA PARK

2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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, 2010. 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]. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water' Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation / recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

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 month 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 2010.

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 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. 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 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.

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 Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

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.

*Highest Running Average computed quarterly

2010 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Contaminants (units)	Date Tested	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range	Major Source	Violation
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU)	2010	N/A	TT	99.700%	99.740%-100.000%	Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent	NO
Turbidity (NTU)	2010	N/A	TT=1NTU _{max}	0.38	N/A	Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	NO
Total Coliform Bacteria (% pos/mo)	2010	0	5%	0.2%	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste.	NO
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (# pos/mo)	2010	0	0	1	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste.	NO
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2010	2	2	0.0182	0.0175-0.0182	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Copper (ppm)	2009	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.032 (90 th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Lead (ppb)	2009	0	AL=15	6.07 (90 th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2010	10	10	0.311	0.288-0.311	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	2010	10	10	0.311	0.288-0.311	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.	NO
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	2010	N/A	N/A	33.600	30.400-33.600	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.	NO
Sodium (ppm)	2010	N/A	N/A	8.98	8.26-8.98	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	NO
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	4	4	.817	.651-.817	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	NO
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Including Pesticides and Herbicides)							
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	2010	0	6	0.76	0.00-0.76	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	NO
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2010	N/A	80	20.000*	11.700-28.600	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2010	N/A	60	10.000*	6.000-14.200	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	2010	4.0	4.0	.80	0.07063-08189	Drinking water disinfectant	NO
TOC [Total Organic Carbon]						The percentage of TOC removal measured each month and the system met all TOC requirements set by IEPA.	NO

*TTHMs and HAA5s are for the Chicago distribution system. Highest Running Annual Average Computed.

Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	3-17-2008	0	5	1.38	1.300-1.380	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	NO
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3-17-2008	0	15	0.88	0.090-0.880	Decay on natural and man-made deposits.	NO

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE II (UCMR II): Our water system was required to monitor for all contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule II (UCMR II). All of the 2009 UCMR II results were non-detected. A final Round #4 sampling is scheduled for May, 2011. Inquiries and results may be obtained by calling the Water Quality Division office at (312) 742-7499.

2010 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2010.

2010 WATER QUALITY DATA FOR THE VILLAGE OF VILLA PARK

Contaminants (Units)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2010	6	0-10.8	No goal for the total	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2010	32	16.8-45	No goal for the total	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2010	0.7	0.6-0.7538	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	02/03/2008	0.069	0.051-0.069	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	02/03/2008	1	0.92-1	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron (ppm)	02/03/2008	0.46	0.16-0.46	N/A	1.0	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese (ppb)	02/03/2008	15	11-15	150	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium (ppm)	02/03/2008	48	34-48	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Zinc (ppm)	02/03/2008	.0014	0-.0014	5	5	No	Naturally occurring discharge from metal factories.

LEAD AND COPPER DATA

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2010	0	15	4	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2010	1.3	1.3	.038	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of household plumbing systems.

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

TT= Treatment Technique: The required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

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

%<0.3 NTU = percent samples less than 0.3 NTU.

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

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ND = Not detectable at testing limits

N/A = Not applicable

Required Additional Health Information

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>.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT SOURCE WATER ASSESMENT SUMMARY FOR THE 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

The Illinois EPA completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with water shed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination.

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 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 for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's off shore 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 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.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT EDUCATIONAL STATEMENTS REGARDING COMMONLY FOUND DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS FOR THE 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, radioactive materials, and pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 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.

In order to ensure 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.

Finally, in compliance with the provisions of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the Chicago Department of Water Management had undertaken monthly source water monitoring 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 in the two year period did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in source water samples collected.

2010 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

Since the end of the official monitoring period in November 2008 of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), 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 in the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

City of Chicago Emerging Contaminant Study Analysis of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, and Personal Care Products

The City of Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) is proud to provide high quality drinking water that exceeds all standards set by state and federal water quality regulators. Source water taken from Lake Michigan is filtered and treated at Chicago's two water purification plants: the Jardine Water Purification Plant (JWPP) and the South Water Purification Plant (SWPP). Having completed the purification process, the finished (fully treated) drinking water is then distributed via pipelines to all of CDWM's customers. The reader is encouraged to visit the City of Chicago website and read the annual water quality reports posted on the CDWM's homepage.

The CDWM is currently performing a water quality study to monitor some compounds that have not historically been considered to be contaminants of concern, but have been recently documented at trace concentrations in our nation's waterbodies. This study includes compounds known as Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals (EDCs) and Pharmaceuticals & Personal Care Products (PPCPs), which are considered to be emerging contaminants. EDCs are compounds with potential to interfere with natural hormone systems. PPCPs are a group of compounds consisting of prescription or over-the-counter therapeutic drugs, veterinary drugs, and consumer products such as sun-screen, lotions, insect repellent, and fragrances. The reader is encouraged to visit the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website to learn more about EDCs (<http://www.epa.gov/ncer/science/endocrine/>) and PPCPs (<http://www.epa.gov/ppcp/>).

Most of the compounds classified as EDC's and PPCPs are not currently regulated – in other words, drinking water concentration limits have not been set for these compounds and water quality regulators do not require that drinking water providers test for these compounds. At this time, human health effects have not been demonstrated at the trace levels at which these unregulated compounds are being detected. Nevertheless, more research is being conducted on the presence and impacts of EDCs and PPCPs in our nation's waters and on human health (studies are being conducted by groups such as the USEPA and the Water Research Foundation).

Advances in technology over the past several years now allow for the detection of compounds at extremely low concentrations. Modern laboratory tests can detect certain compounds down to levels of parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L) concentrations. Typically, regulated compounds are measured in the range of part per million (ppm) or milligram/liter (mg/L). Since it is difficult to conceptualize a trillion of anything, the following example from The MegaPenny Project website (<http://www.kokogiak.com/megapenny/>) may help. It would take approximately 2.6 trillion pennies to fill the Willis Tower (formally known as the Sears Tower). One ppt (1ng/L) would equal approximately 2.5 pennies within a solid Willis Tower made entirely of pennies!

In response to the growing interest and awareness in EDCs and PPCPs, and recognizing that emerging contaminant research studies may take years to complete, the City of Chicago developed a sampling program that encompasses both temporal and laboratory variability. The sampling program entails collecting Lake Michigan source water and finished drinking water samples six times over two years. Sampling include the offshore crib intakes, shore intakes, and finished water outlets at the JWPP and the SWPP, plus one field blank (42 total samples).

Since most of these compounds are not regulated, EDC and PPCP laboratory tests do not have standardized analyte lists, methods, or reporting limits. Therefore CDWM decided to send samples to three independent laboratories with extensive experience doing EDC and PPCP analyses. This allows for the evaluation of intra-laboratory variability, inter-laboratory variability, and the seasonal patterns and levels of occurrence of a large number of EDCs and PPCPs. The three laboratories each use different analytical methods, have partially overlapping analyte lists, and claim a range of ppt reporting limits. By sending samples to multiple laboratories, it is possible to comment on both lab performance and the actual occurrence patterns of EDCs and PPCPs.

CDWM completed the final sampling and is currently analyzing results for final reporting that will be posted on our website. A list of detected contaminants from the Study is post on the City's website which can be accessed at following address below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-742-7499.

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