



VILLAGE OF VILLA PARK

2011 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, 2011. 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 2011.

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 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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

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

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

2011 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)	2011	N/A	TT	99.50%	99.50%-100.00%	Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent.	NO
Turbidity (NTU)	2011	N/A	TT=1NTUmax	0.86	N/A	Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	NO
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2011	2	2	0.0208	0.0201-0.0208	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2011	10	10	0.440	0.390-0.440	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.	NO
Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	2011	10	10	0.440	0.390-0.440	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.	NO
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	N/A	N/A	16.1	14.4-16.1	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits.	NO
Sodium (ppm)	2011	N/A	N/A	6.64	6.63-6.64	Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	NO
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	4	4	0.92	0.81-0.92	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	NO
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products							
TOC [Total Organic Carbon]						The percentage of TOC removal measured each month and the system met all TOC requirements set by IEPA	NO
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	2008	0	5	1.38	1.300-1.380	Decay on natural and man-made deposits.	NO
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2008	0	15	0.88	0.090-0.880	Decay of 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). Started in 2009, monitoring under UCMR II was completed in 2011, with none of the contaminants detected.

2011 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2011.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

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

%<0.3 NTU = percent samples less than 0.3 NTU

N/A = not applicable

ND = not detectable at testing limits

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

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

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

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>.

2011 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 (Units)							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	2011	8	3.6-14.0	No goal for the total	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ppb	2011	32	15.9-47.0	No goal for the total	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/1/2011	.07	0.5885-0.8615	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2011	.064	0.042-0.064	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	1	1-1	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppb)	2011	0.62	0.13-0.62	N/A	1.0	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2011	15	12-15	150	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2011	52	36-52	N/A	N/A	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Zinc (ppm)	2011	0.022	0-0.022	5	5	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (PCI/L)	2011	11.55	9.71-11.55	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding radon and uranium (PCI/L)	2011	17.9	15.9-17.9	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER DATA

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Actual Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2010	0	15	4.2	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Copper	2010	1.3	1.3	.048	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of household plumbing systems.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE 2011 COMSUMER 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 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 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 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.

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. Immune-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 of 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 dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup 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 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, EPA 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.

2011 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 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) has completed 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, completed in the years 2009-2011, 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/>).

In 2011, CDWM has also monitored for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6, and continues to do so quarterly. 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. A list of detected contaminants from the monitoring studies and additional information is 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.