Village of Schiller Park
Consumer Confidence Report
2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

Your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Village of Schiller Park safeguards its water supply, and we are proud to report that the department had no violations of a contaminated level, any water quality standards, monitoring and reporting, treatment technique, and maximum residual disinfectant level in the previous year of 2013. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year from the samplings and testing performed, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact our Public Works Director Mr. John Piltaver at 847-678-2550. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board Meetings every 1st or 3rd Thursdays of each month at 9526 Irving Park Road at 7:00 PM.

General Village of Schiller Park's Water Information

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by Village of Schiller Park - IL0312850, and its water is Purchased Surface Water from the City of Chicago.

For more information regarding this report contact, please contact our Public Works Director Mr. John Piltaver at 847-678-2550.

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 of Chicago 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.

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 SWAP for our supply. Further information on our community water supply's SWAP is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-742-7499.

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 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 312-742-7499.

2013 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 process 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 2013, CDWM has 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

Source of Drinking Water

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 dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from 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 can 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-9428 W IRVING PARK RD	FF IL0316000 TP01: LAKE	SW	_____	CL2 HSP DISCHARGE

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 847-678-2550. 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.

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.

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	08/09/2011	0	15	6.75	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definition of Terms for the Following Table:

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.
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 residual disinfectant level goal or (MRDLG):	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or(MRDL):	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Definitions: ***The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.***	
ppb:	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.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2013	0.7	0.6 - 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	18	5.47 - 21.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	29	13.93 - 47	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

0316000 Chicago **Data Tabulated by Chicago Department of Water Management**

2013 Water Quality Data

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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.
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Highest Level Detected	This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all samples collected in 2009.
Range of Detections	This column represetns a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highests that were collected during the CCR calendar year.
Date of Samples	If a date appears in this column, the IEPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If not date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report Calendar year.
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of the contaminant which, if exceed, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
ND	Contaminant NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting or testing limit.
NA	Not Applicable.

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) typical source of contaminant	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Violations**	**Date of Sample**
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % <= 0.3 NTU) - Soil Runoff	N/A	TT(95%<=0.3NTU)	100 %	100% -100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) - Soil Runoff	N/A	TT(1NTUmax)	0.18	N/A		

Contaminant (unit of measurement) typical source of contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0205	0.0204-0.0205		
ARSENIC (ppb) Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	0	10	0.77	0.519-0.767		
SELENIUM (ppb) Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	50	50	2.48	ND-2.48		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer usel Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.362	0.351-0.362		
TOTAL NITRATE AND NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.362	0.351-0.362		
Total Organic Carbon: TOC (total organic carbon) The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA						

Contaminant (unit of measurement) typical source of contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violations	Date of Sample
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	11.9	ND-11.9		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softner	N/A	N/A	7.84	7.42-7.84		
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	0.9	0.856-0.922		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	1.38	1.30-1.38		03-17-2008
GROSS ALPHA Excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man made deposits	0	15	0.88	0.09-0.88		03-17-2008

UNIT OF MEASURMENTS

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per litter
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness of 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 had 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 not state or federal 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 water.