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Este Informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT VILLAGE OF GLENDALE HEIGHTS

### For the period of January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village of Glendale Heights Water Division to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water distributed by the Village is purchased from the DuPage Water Commission.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Jeff McCumber, Utilities Supervisor - Facility # IL 0430400

Phone: (630) 260-6040

**We are pleased to report that The Village of Glendale Heights' water has not had a violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard. No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2010.**

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 Village Board meetings every first and third Thursday of the month. The meetings are held at the Village Hall, 300 Civic Center Plaza, and begin at 7:30 p.m. You can also attend the DuPage Water Commission meetings. For information on when their meeting are scheduled, please call (630) 834-0100. 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 Village Hall or call our Water Supervisor at (630) 260-6040. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptible 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>.

#### Source of Drinking Water

Lake Michigan water is supplied to the DuPage Water Commission from the City of Chicago. The City does all water filtration and treatment. The DuPage Water Commission adds chlorine and delivers the water through a series of water mains and storage tanks. The Village of Glendale Heights then delivers the water through several pump stations and storage tanks. The Village does not add chemicals to the water, but has the capabilities to do so.

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 1-800-426-4791.

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 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.

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 1-800-426-4791.

*Continued on page 19.*

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

**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 services 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.

**Source Water Assessment**

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

In compliance with the new provisions of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2EWTR), the Chicago Department of Water Management monitored of Cryptosporidium, 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 did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in source water samples collected.

Finally, the City of Chicago's water system was required to monitor for all contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule II (URCMRII). 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 City of Chicago's Water Quality Division office at (312) 742-7499.

**AS REPORTED BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO 2010 WATER QUALITY DATA  
Detected Contaminants**

Contaminant (units of measurement) Typical Source Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b><u>MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS</u></b>						
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria (% pos/mo)</b> Human and animal fecal waste	0	5%	0.2%	n/a		
<b>Fecal Coliform And E. Coli (# pos/mo)</b> Human and animal Fecal waste.	0	0	1	n/a		
<b>Turbidity (% &lt; 0.3 NTU)</b> Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit	n/a	TT	99.740%	99.740%– 100.000%		
<b>Turbidity (NTU)</b> Soil runoff. Highest single measurement	n/a	TT = 1NTU <sub>max</sub>	0.38	n/a		
<b><u>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</u></b>						
<b>Barium (ppm)</b> Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal Refineries; Erosion of natural Deposits.	2	2	0.0182	0.0175–0.0182		
<b>Copper (ppm)</b> Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits	1.3	AL=1.3	0.032 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL		
<b>Lead (ppb)</b> Corrosion of household plumbing Systems; Erosion of natural deposits	0	AL = 15	6.07 (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	1 site exceeding AL		
<b>Nitrate (As Nitrogen) (ppm)</b> Runoff from Fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.311	0.288–0.311		

Contaminant (units of measurement) Typical Source Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b>Total Nitrate &amp; Nitrite (ppm)</b> Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.31	0.288–0.311		

Contaminant (units of measurement) Typical Source Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
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**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

(Including Pesticides and Herbicides) <b>Di (2- ethylhexy) phthalate (ppb)</b> Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	0	6	0.76	0.00–0.76		
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**DISINFECTANTS\DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS**

<b>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)</b> By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	80	20.00*	11.700–28.600		
<b>HAA5 [Halo acetic Acids] (ppb)</b> By-product of drinking Water disinfection	n/a	60	10.000*	6.000–14.200		
<b>Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)</b> Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	0.80	0.7063–0.8189		
<b>TOC [Total Organic Carbon]</b>						

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

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

<b>Sulfate (ppm)</b> Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	33.600	30.400–33.600		
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b> Erosion of naturally occurring Deposits; Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	8.98	8.26–8.98		

**STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

<b>Fluoride (ppm)</b> Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.817	0.651–0.817		
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**RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**

<b>Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/l)</b> Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	1.38	1.300 – 1.380		03-17-2008
<b>Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l)</b> Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090 – 0.880		03-17-2008

**FOOTNOTES****TURBIDITY**

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration systems and disinfectants.

**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.

**Unit of Measurement**

**ppm** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter  
**%<0.5 NTU** Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU

**NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water  
**ppb** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter  
**pCi/l** Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:**

A maximum contaminated level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal, 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.

**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.

**Glendale Heights**  
**2010 Water Quality Data**  
**NO DRINKING WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING 2010**  
**Regulated Detected Contaminants**  
**Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2010 (collected in 2010 unless noted)**

Contaminant (units of measurement) Typical Source Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation
<b><u>MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS</u></b> Fecal Or E. Coli	0	1 / month	1		N	N

**Likely Source of Contamination: Naturally Present in the Environment**

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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, [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/24/2008	1.3	1.3	0.3668	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	6/24/2008	0	15	10.1	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-products	Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		0.5	0.35–0.5567	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halo acetic Acids		12	4.9–16.16	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\*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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		42	25.8–51.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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\*\*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.

### GLENDALE HEIGHTS STAND-BY WELLS

The Village of Glendale Heights' Stand-by Wells have been maintained in accordance with IEPA testing requirements and standards and are for emergency purposes only. The four Well sites are operated and tested without supplementing the Lake Michigan Water that we purchase and distribute from the DuPage Water Commission.

Inorganic Compounds are tests performed for stand-by wells, **which are not connected** to the distribution system and are for emergency purposes only. These tests are to be performed on a tri-annual basis.

\*Arsenic –While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

#### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Element	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
*Arsenic	2/12/2008	5.78	0.0 - 5.78	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium	2/12/2008	0.027	0.0182-0.027	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	2/12/2008	0.772	0.0-0.772	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Fluoride	2/12/2008	2.56	0.504-2.56	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2/12/2008	6.81	0.742-6.81	0	1.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2/12/2008	39.1	5.34-39.1	150	150	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	2/12/2008	0.101	0-0.101	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Sodium	2/12/2008	44.2	15.1-44.2	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: used in water softener regeneration
Thallium	2/12/2008	0.117	0-0.117	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Zinc	2/12/2008	1.15	0.0026-1.15	5	5	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2/28/2008	0.83	0.83-0.83	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

## AS REPORTED BY THE DUPAGE WATER COMMISSION - (630) 834-0100

## 2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

## Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coli form Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coli form or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coli form Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source Of Contamination
Chlorine		0.9	0.9-0.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		19.1	15.9-19.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*		24	19.6-24.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

**\*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 ground water 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 100 ppm. Some people who drink water-containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

## Water Quality Test Results:

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

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. are set as close to the **MCLG's** as feasible, by using the best available treatment technology.

**AL:** Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

**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. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

**Abbreviations:** **nd** – not detectable at testing limits. **n/a** – not applicable. **ppm** – parts per million or milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ppb** – parts per billion or micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. **%<0.5 NTU** – Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU #. **Pos/mo** – number of positive samples per month. **%pos/mo** – percent positive samples per month. **pCi/l** – Picocuries per Liter, used to measure radioactivity.

**Level Found:** This column represents an average of sample result 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's:** This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

**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 risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.