

## 2007 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

### CCR - CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The water that Village provides to our customers meets all the requirements of the Federal and State Environmental Protection Agencies (USEPA) (IEPA).

The source of water for the Village of Alsip is lake Michigan, this water is purchased from the City of Chicago.

The City of Chicago performs the majority of testing and treatment of the water, the Village of Alsip re-treats the supply of water with chlorine, and we perform all other testing that is required.

In continuing with our commitment to our customers, we are providing you with our 2007 consumer confidence report (c.c.r.).

If you have any questions regarding this report, or any other questions, please feel free to contact my office at (708) 385-6902 ex. 323.

Sincerely,

Michael Behrens

Alsip Water  
Commissioner

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 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) .**

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 material, and can pick up 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 live stock operations and wildlife:  
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;  
Organic chemical contaminant, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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 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.

In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included a table, which shows the contaminants that were detected in your water.

## 2007 Chicago Water Quality Data

Definitions: 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; Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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. AL; Action Level of the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. TT; Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviation: nd- not detectable at testing limits. n/a- not applicable. ppm- parts per million or milligrams per liter. ppb- parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppt-parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter. ppq-parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter. n/a- not applicable. NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. <0.5NTU-percent samples less than 0.5 NTU. MFL-Million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration. mrem/yr-millirems per year used to measure radiation absorbed by the body. pCi/l picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity. # pos/mo- number of positive samples per month. %pos/mo-percent positive samples per month.

In most cases, the "Level Found" column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year. If a date appears in the "Date of Sample" column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>							
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA(%POS/MO)	0	5%	0.54% (IN JULY)	n/a			Human and animal fecal waste.
FECAL COLIFORM AND E.COLI(%POS/MO)	0	0	2	n/a			Human and animal fecal waste.
TURBIDITY (<0.3 NTU)	n/a	TT/95%	100%	n/a			Soil runoff.
TURBIDITY (NTU)	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.58	n/a			Soil runoff.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
ARSENIC (PPB)	0	10	0.56	0.52-0.56			Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.018	0.018-0.018			Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm)	10	10	0.41	0.37-0.41			Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.42	0.37-0.42			Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfectants</b>							
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (PPb)	n/a	80	16.5	9.9-24.0			By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5[HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb)	n/a	60	8.53	4.6-12.3			By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.77	0.65-0.77			Drinking water disinfectant.
<b>TOC</b> <b>(TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON)</b>	The percent of Total Organic (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC requirements set by I.E.P.A.						
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
SULFATE (ppm)	n/a	n/a	20.6	19.1-20.6			Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
<b>State Regulated Contaminants</b>							
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.90-0.98			Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.40	7.30-7.40			Erosions of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
BETA/PHOTONS EMITTERS (pCi/l)	0	50	2.000	nd-2.000			11/05/2001 Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

## UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

PPM-Parts per million, or milligrams per liter  
 Ppb-Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter  
 NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water  
 5<0.5 NTU-Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU  
 pci/l-Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

## ABOUT THE DATA

**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 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 Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

**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 the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

## ALSIP-2007 Water Quality Data

<b>Disinfectants Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED</b>	<b>RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>DATE OF SAMPLE</b>	<b>VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT</b>
TTHMs (ppb) (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHETHANES)	33.85	14.21-33.85	n/a	80	07-30-07	no	By-Products of drinking water disinfection.
HAAS (ppb) (total haloacetic acids)	17.1	6-17.1	n/a	60	07-30-07	no	By-Products of drinking water disinfection.

## 2007 Violation Summary Table

**No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2007.**