

VILLAGE OF ALSIP

WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT

4500 WEST 123RD STREET

ALSIP, ILLINOIS 60803

PH. (708) 385-6902 FAX (708) 385-6971

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2009 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CCR - CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The water that the 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. We also perform all other testing that is required.

In continuing with our commitment to our customers, we are providing you with our 2009 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. 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 (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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 and radioactive material, and pick up 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 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; and
- 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.

2009 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level, of 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.