



2005 City of Palos Hills Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

<p style="text-align: center;">PALOS HILLS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IL0312400</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005</p> <p>This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the PALOS HILLS water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by PALOS HILLS is Purchase Water.</p> <p>For more information regarding this report contact:</p> <p>Dave Weakley Commissioner of Public Work</p> <p>Phone 708-598-3400 ext. 111</p> <p>Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Source of Drinking Water</p> <p>The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <p>Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</p>	<p>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 at (800) 426-4791.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
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Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to assure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicagoland area. From the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock-and-dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance. The city now looks to the recently created Department of the Water Management, Department of Environment and the MWRDGC to assure the safety of the city's water supply. Also, water supply officials from Chicago are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination of water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc) and general lake conditions are frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. Also, Lake Michigan has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Finally, one of the best ways to ensure a safe source of drinking water is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of the watershed protection activities in this document are aimed at this purpose. Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 6/16/2005

Definitions:

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.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

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 litre 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 allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	10/5/2005	41.98	23.59 - 41.98	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	4/5/2005	16.09	12.32 - 16.09	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Chlorine	12/31/2005	0.5379	0.4791 - 0.5379	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Edit

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.

0316000 CHICAGO DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT 2005 Water Quality Data

-Definition of Terms-

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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.

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 Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

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. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

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

Treatment Technique(TT):A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
nd: Not detectable at testing limits. **n/a:** Not applicable

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>Microbial Contaminants</u>						
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT	100.000%	n/a		
TURBIDITY (NTU) nla IT=INTUmax 0.095 Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.095	0.08 - 0.12		
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
BARIUM (pprn) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.021	0.020 - 0.022		
CHROMIUM (ppb) Discharge from steel and pulp mills: Erosion of natural deposits	100	100	5.6	nd - 5.6		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.340	nd - 0.340		

Contaminant (unit of measurement)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Typical Source of Contaminant						
NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.340	nd - 0.340		
<u>Disinfectants\Disinfection BY-Products</u>						
TTHMs, HAA5, and Chlorine are for the Chicago distribution system.						
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	80	16.100	10.000 - 22.500		
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS] (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	60	8.350	5.500 - 10.700		
CHLORINE (as C12) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	0.6961 (Highest Value)	0.6468 - 0.6961		
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA						
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	26.700	25.800 – 27.600		
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.959	0.920 – 1.03		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	7.500 (Highest Value)	7.300 – 7.500		
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>						
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS (pCi/l) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	50	2.000	nd – 2.000		11/05/2001

Unit of Measurement

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

%<0.5 NTU - Percent samples less than 0.5

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 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 1.2 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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.