

VILLAGE OF BURR RIDGE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



The Village of Burr Ridge, in compliance with The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), is issuing this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009. This report is intended to provide you with important information about the quality and source of your drinking water. During 2009, the water provided by the Village met all USEPA and state drinking water quality standards and we are pleased to report that there were no violations during this period. The Village diligently monitors the water distribution system by taking a minimum of 10 samples for bacteriological testing each month. We are committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply possible. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water system, please contact James Lukas, Water and Sewer Division of the Village of Burr Ridge Public Works Department at (630) 323-4733 ext. 454. This report is also available on the Village of Burr Ridge website <http://www.burr-ridge.gov>.

SOURCE WATER

In 2009, all the water that the Village of Burr Ridge distributed came from Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan water, is treated by the City of Chicago, and is purchased through the Village of Bedford Park. Burr Ridge also has three stand-by wells that **were not used** during 2009. These wells are tested and maintained in working order and are intended to be used **in case of emergency only**.

Lake Michigan is a surface water supply, which provides drinking water for Chicago and over 124 suburban communities. It serves as a source of drinking water, as a place for swimming and fishing, and is utilized for both recreational boating and commercial shipping. Further information on our community's source water assessment is available on the USGS web site at <http://usgs.gov>, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/>, the City of Chicago Department of Water Management at <http://www.cityofchicago.org/WaterManagement/> or by calling the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

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 pick up 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 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 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems;
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

EPA regulations restrict industrial and sewage treatment plant effluents from entering Lake Michigan, thereby reducing the risk of having these contaminants in the surface water supply.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

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).

ABOUT THE DATA & DATA TABLE FOOTNOTES

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Chicago monitors it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of their filtration system and disinfectants.

Lead - Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than in other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water, or have your water tested by an independent laboratory. Testing for lead done by the Village of Burr Ridge shows results either not detectable or well below the Action Level. Additional general information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Asbestos - Chicago examines samples for asbestos fibers on a routine basis. The EPA has determined that asbestos fibers greater than 10 microns in length could potentially cause lung cancer. They have not found fibers that are in this size category.

Haloacetic acids - Additional disinfectant by-products are being monitored. Chicago began analyzing for these compounds in July 1998. In December, 1998 the rule was finalized which set an MCL for HAAs at 60 ppb. Thus far, testing shows that Chicago is averaging 11.8 ppb, which is comfortably below the regulated level. The range of detections was 8.0 - 22.0 ppb. The Village of Burr Ridge also monitors for these by-products and our testing also shows results well below the regulated level.

Cryptosporidium - Analyses have been conducted monthly on the source water since April 1993. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there are cryptosporidium cysts in the source water, they will be removed during the treatment process. By maintaining a low turbidity and thereby removing the particles from the water, the threat of cryptosporidium organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

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 currently is not a state or federal Maximum Contaminant Level 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 the level of sodium in the water.

Voluntary testing - The Chicago Water Department and the Village of Burr Ridge both monitor for contaminants, which are proposed to be regulated, or for which no standards currently exist but which could provide useful information in assessing the quality of the source water or the drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants - A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for other contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring other contaminants is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

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.

Collection Date: 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 CCR 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.

Violation (V): If a violation had occurred an explanation of the violation and corrective measures taken would be explained in the informational section of this report

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

Units of Measure

- ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams 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

CITY OF CHICAGO 2009 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

NO DRINKING WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING 2009

CITY OF CHICAGO 2009 WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Collection Date
<u>Microbial Contaminants</u>						
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (% positive / mo.) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	5%	0.39% in August	n/a	--	--
FECAL COLIFORM AND E.COLI* (# positive / mo.) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	0	2	n/a	--	--
*No more than 5.0% samples total coliform-positive in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.) Every sample that has total coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or E. coli if two consecutive TC-positive samples, and one is also positive for E. coli fecal coliforms, system has an acute MCL violation.						
TURBIDITY (%< 0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT	98.900%	98.900% - 100.000%	--	--
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.68	n/a	--	--
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0208	0.0201 - 0.0208	--	--
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.032 (90 th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	--	--

LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL = 15	6.07 (90 th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL	--	--
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.384	0.381 - 0.384	--	--
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.384	0.381 - 0.384	--	--

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

TTHMs (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	80	19.900*	11.100 - 22.700	--	--
HAA5 (HALOACETIC ACIDS) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	60	8.940*	4.800 - 12.200	--	--
TTHMs, HAA5s and Chlorine are for the City of Chicago distribution system. *Highest Running Annual Average Computed.						
CHLORINE (as Cl ₂) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	1.15	0.07 - 1.15	--	--

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

Unregulated Contaminants

SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	29.200	26.000 - 29.200	--	--
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State Regulated Contaminants

FLOURIDE (ppm) Water additive, which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	1.28	1.24 - 1.28	--	--
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	n/a	n/a	7.82	7.43 - 7.82	--	--

Radioactive Contaminants

COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	1.38	1.300 - 1.380	--	3/17/2008
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090 - 0.880	--	3/17/2008

Non-regulated Contaminant Detections (Additional Contaminants)

BORON (ppb) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in detergents and as a water softener; Used in production of glass, cosmetics, pesticides, fire retardants, and for leather tanning.			28.0	28.0 - 28.0	--	1/1/2007
MOLYBDENUM (ppb) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in manufacture of special steels.			31.0	0 - 31.0	--	1/1/2007

Voluntary Testing (optional)

The Chicago Department of Water Management monitors for contaminants, which are proposed to be regulated, or for which no standards currently exist but which could provide useful information in assessing the quality of the source water or the drinking water.

Cryptosporidium analyses have been conducted monthly on the source water since April 1993. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples.

VILLAGE OF BEDFORD PARK 2009 WATER QUALITY DATA

NO DRINKING WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING 2009

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Regulated Contaminant Likely Source of Contamination	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Collection Date
CHLORINE (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes.	4	4	0.85	0.3 - 0.85	No	2009
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)* (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	60	9.1	9.1 - 9.1	No	2009
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)* (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection.	n/a	80	41	40.5 - 41.0	No	2009

*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.

VILLAGE OF BURR RIDGE 2009 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

NO DRINKING WATER QUALITY VIOLATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING 2009

VILLAGE OF BURR RIDGE 2009 WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Contaminant (unit of measure) Likely Source of Contamination	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Collection Date
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Microbial Contaminants

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (# positive samples/mo.) Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.	0	>1	nd	--	No	monthly
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Contaminant (unit of measure) Likely Source of Contamination	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. of Sites Over AL	Violation	Collection Date
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Inorganic Contaminants

LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Naturally present in the environment.	0	15	2.7	1	No	9/8/2008* (3 year schedule)
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	1.3	0.098	0	No	9/8/2008* (3 year schedule)

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.

Regulated Contaminant Likely Source of Contamination	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Collection Date
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Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

CHLORINE (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant used to control microbes.	4	4	1.18	0.2 – 1.18	No	2009
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)* (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	60	18.0	6.2 – 19.0	No	2009
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)* (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	80	41.0	23.0 – 64.0	No	2009

*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.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

(Some material courtesy of the American Water Works Association and EPA)

- Chlorine was added to drinking water for the first time in the U.S. in Chicago's Union Stockyards in early September, 1908; this was done for the benefit of livestock. The first time chlorinated water would arrive on a permanent basis in an American home was on September 26, 1908 in Jersey City, NJ.
- In calendar year 2009, the Village of Burr Ridge pumped over 663,300,000 gallons of water into the distribution system.
- Common complaints about water aesthetics include temporary cloudiness (typically caused by air bubbles), or chlorine taste (which can be improved by letting the water stand in a container and exposed to the air).
- If your toilet is running constantly, you could be wasting 200 gallons of water or more every day. If your toilet is leaking, the cause is most often an old, faulty toilet flapper, toilet tank valve or toilet tank float.
- Check your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, you probably have a leak.
- An irrigation system with pressure set at 60 pounds per square inch that has a leak 1/32nd of an inch in diameter (about the thickness of a dime) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month.
- Make sure you have a rain gauge sensor for your lawn irrigation system. This will ensure that water is not being wasted.
- To find easy practices you can undertake at home to reduce your water bill and environmental impact, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

VILLAGE OF BURR RIDGE
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