

The Village of

# WILLOWBROOK

7760 Quincy Street • Willowbrook, Illinois 60527-5594 • Phone: (630) 323-8215 • Fax: (630) 323-0787

## **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT Public Water Supply For The Monitoring Year 2008**

**ROBERT A. NAPOLI  
VILLAGE PRESIDENT**

**Donald Beusse  
Water Plant Operator  
7760 Quincy Street  
Willowbrook, Illinois 60527**

June, 2009

Dear Willowbrook Water Customer:

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rule requires all community water systems to provide reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water. The Village of Willowbrook, in conjunction with the DuPage Water Commission, City of Chicago and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), is providing the required information pertaining to source water monitoring for the period January 2008 through December 2008.

The Village of Willowbrook has provided water that meets all the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) drinking water standards. The following reports are being provided to help you better understand the quality of the water you consume and use on a daily basis. Consumers with medical conditions may use the water quality analysis provided or request a City of Chicago complete water analysis, to consult with their family doctors. Others may learn ways to better protect their children from the effects of lead in our environment, or how to conserve water in our daily lives. A well-informed consumer is the best ally the Village has in providing clean, safe water to its customers.

If there are any questions, or if additional information is needed, please contact Tim Halik, Director of Municipal Services, at (630) 920-2261.

Sincerely,

**VILLAGE OF WILLOWBROOK**

*Tim Halik*

Tim Halik  
Director of  
Municipal Services

### Water Supply

The Village of Willowbrook purchased approximately 402 million gallons of Chicago water from the DuPage Water Commission through a 20" supply main connected directly to the DuPage Water Commission supply grid. This connection provides all the water required by the Village's local and retail customers. This water is received into a water storage standpipe and pumping station complex, and is then pumped to the Village's local and retail customer base. The water is sampled and chlorinated as required to maintain the quality as delivered by the DuPage Water Commission from the City of Chicago.

### Water Quality

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.

### Village Testing:

The Village of Willowbrook tests the water supply for chlorine content on a daily basis to maintain the optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA. A copy of the IEPA Water Quality Report for the Village of Willowbrook, DuPage Water Commission and City of Chicago are included later in this report.

### Violations:

The testing of the Village of Willowbrook's water supply produced no monitoring violations during monitoring year 2008.

### Educational Information:

- 1) 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).
- 2) 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).
- 3) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at 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 have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
- 4) The Village of Willowbrook follows the water conservation recommendations of the IEPA on sprinkling restrictions. The Village restricts sprinkling to the hours between 6:00 am to noon and 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. during the period of May 15 to September 30. Locations East of Kingery may water on even numbered days and locations west of Kingery may water on odd numbered days.
- 5) The following lawn care recommendations are supplied by the University of Minnesota:
  - Water deeply and infrequently. One inch of water per week is ideal.
  - Over-watering wastes your money and also removes plant nutrients from the soil.
  - Excess watering can cause disease problems in your lawn.

### Sources of Contamination:

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 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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### Additional Information:

For more information, contact the Director of Municipal Services of the Village of Willowbrook at (630) 920-2261. The Village board also meets on the second and fourth Monday of every month at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Room at the Village Hall. These meetings are open to the public.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Willowbrook Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2008 (collected in 2008 unless noted)

### Lead and Copper

**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 (AGL):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. AGL's allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action	Lead 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sites Over /Violation	Copper MCLG	Copper Action	Copper 90 <sup>th</sup>	Sites Over /Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Village of Willowbrook</b>								
0 ppb	15 ppb	3.2 ppb	0 / No	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.068 ppm	0 / No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives; Erosion of natural deposits.

### 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 MCL's 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 Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Municipality	Likely Source of Contaminants
Choramines	0.9	0.6-0.9	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	No	DuPage WC	Water additive used to control microbes.
	0.81	0.69-0.81	ppm	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	No	Willowbrook	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	14	8.31-13.5	ppb	na	60	No	DuPage WC	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
	16	15.6-15.6	ppb	na	60	No	Willowbrook	
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	20	13.74-22.3	ppb	na	80	No	DuPage WC	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
	20	24.3-24.3	ppb	na	80	No	Willowbrook	

\* 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. Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level because some may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

### 2008 Violation Summary Table:

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
Village of Willowbrook	No Violations	Monitoring Year 2008

# Chicago Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2008 (collected in 2008 unless noted)

## Microbial Contaminants

Regulated	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Unit or Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Total Coliform Bacteria (% Pos/mo)	0.3	0	%	0	5%	No	Naturally present in the environment.

## Lead and Copper

### 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 (AGL):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. AGL's allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level	Lead 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	15	6.1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Collection Date - 8/24/06

## 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 MCL's 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	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Unit or Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminants
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## Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	1.06	0.03-1.06	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	9	3.1-14	ppb	na	60*	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination Highest running annual average. Quarterly
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	20	9.1-29.6	ppb	na	80*	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination Highest running annual average. Quarterly

## Inorganic Contaminants

Combined Radium 226/228	1.38	1.3-1.38	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon & uranium	0.88	0.09-0.88	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	0.01938	0.01911-0.01938	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.9	0.863-0.917	ppm	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate (As N)	0.321	0.304-0.321	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

\* 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. Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level because some may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

## Chicago Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2008 (Continued)

### State Regulated Contaminants

<b>Sodium</b>	9	8.132-8.847	ppm	na	na	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
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There is no 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

**Turbidity – Regulated at the Water Treatment Plant – Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.**

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Turbidity Highest Single Measurement</b>	1.0 NTU	0.14 NTU	No	Soil Runoff. Lowest monthly percent metering limit
<b>Turbidity Lowest Monthly % meeting limit</b>	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff. Highest single measurement

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

The Chicago water system was required to monitor for the contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Results may be obtained by calling the contact listed on the first page of this report

2008 Violation Summary Table:			Violation Type	Violation Duration
Rule or Contaminant				
<b>CITY OF CHICAGO</b>			<b>VIOLATION AS SHOWN</b>	<b>MONITORING YEAR 2008</b>
<b>Clerical Health Effects:</b>				
<p><b>Interim Enhanced SWTR</b></p> <p>Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.</p>				
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
Monitoring Routine (IESWTR/LT1), Minor	12/01/2008	12/31/2008	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated.	