



# Water Quality Report

## 01 January to 31 December 2010

4000 N. Olcott Avenue  
708-453-0800  
[www.villageofnorridge.com](http://www.villageofnorridge.com)

*This report contains very important information. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.*

*Questo documento contiene dell'informazione molto importante. Siete pregato di tradurlo o discuterlo con qualcuno che lo capisce.*

*Ten report zawiera bardzo ważną informację. Proszę sobie przetłumaczyć, lub porozmawiać z kimś kto go zrozumie.*

*Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Illinois drinking water health standards. Our Village vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are working hard to continue providing the best water possible. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

We want our valued customers to be informed about the quality of our water. If you have any questions about this report or about our water system, please contact Brian M. Gaseor, Village Engineer, at 708-453-0800, ext. 208, or stop by the Village Hall during business hours. You may also ask your questions at any of our regular Village Board Meetings, which are held at the Village Hall, 4000 N. Olcott Avenue, at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

The Village of Norridge purchases all of its drinking water from the City of Chicago. Lake Michigan is the sole source of water used to provide drinking water for Chicago and 188 suburban communities. Chicago uses conventional water treatment methods of disinfection, coagulation and sedimentation, and sand filtration to produce a water that is free of harmful contaminants. The Village of Norridge adds a small amount of chlorine to the water that we receive from the City in order to meet USEPA requirements.

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 Hot line (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 from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) 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 Hot line (1-800-426-4791).

## Source of Drinking Water

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.

### 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also 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, 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.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Source Water Assessment

To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination and documentation; and recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

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 so 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.

# Village of Norridge 2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

## 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 (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 Data	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine		0.7	0.486-0.8147	MRDLG=4	MRDLg=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*		14	8.43-18.01	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Data	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes		29	19.15-38.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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.

## City of Chicago 2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0.2	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive & one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	1	No	Naturally present in the environment

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:

**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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		1.3	1.3	.0323	0	Ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead		0	15	6.07	1	Ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 or MCL:** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb:** micrograms per liter 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 or MRDL:** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine		0.8	0.7063-0.8189	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)		10	6 - 14.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes		20	11.7-28.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium		0.0182	0.0175-0.0182	2	2	Ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride		0.8	0.651-0.817	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)		0.311	0.288-0.311	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium		9	8.26-8.98			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	ppm	No	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	03/17/2008	1.38	1.3 - 1.38	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	03/17/2008	.88	.09 - .88	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate		1	0-0.76	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

### Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.74%	No	Soil runoff
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.38 NTU	No	Soil runoff

## Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOV removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.