



Village of Indian Head Park

201 ACACIA DRIVE

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Dear Indian Head Park 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 Indian Head Park, in conjunction with the City of Countryside and the Chicago Water Department, is providing the required information pertaining to source water monitoring for the period of January 2016 through December 2016.

The Village of Indian Head Park has provided water meeting all the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and 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 detailed analysis provided by the City of Chicago 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.

Included in this report:

Village of Indian Head Park CCR

- 2016 Water Source & Quality Report
- 2016 Testing Summary Table
- 2016 Violation Data
- 2016 City of Chicago CCR
- 2016 Water Quality Data
- 2016 Source Water Assessment

If there are any questions, or if additional information is needed, please contact Edward Santen, Water/Public Works Superintendent at the Village of Indian Head Park Water Department at (708) 246-3154.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Santen, Jr.
Water/Public Works Superintendent

Special Note: The following information applies only to residents who are directly served by Indian Head Park water supply not those served by the LaGrange Highlands Sanitary District.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Public Water Supply for the Monitoring Year of 2016

Water Supply:

The Village of Indian Head Park purchased approximately 83 million gallons of Chicago water from the City of Countryside through a 12-inch supply main connected directly to the City of Countryside's distribution grid. This connection provides all the water required by the Village's local and retail customers. This water is received into a reservoir system and 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 City of Countryside. Chicago pumps water out of Lake Michigan, which is a surface water supply.

Water Quality:

The City of Chicago's Jardine Water Filtration Plant controls the water quality supplied to the Village of Indian Head Park. The Village provides additional chlorine as necessary to maintain the water quality delivered to its users. The CCR water quality data generated by the City of Chicago is included in this report for review by the water consumer.

Village Testing:

The Village of Indian Head Park tests the water supply for chlorine content on a daily basis to maintain the optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a bi-monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis and Haloacetic Acids (HAA) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA. A copy of the IEPA Water Quality Report for Indian Head Park is included later in this report.

Violations:

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availably/Content	07/01/2016	2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water, and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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 person 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 see advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's 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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

- 4) The Village of Indian Head Park follows the water conservation recommendations of the IEPA on sprinkling restrictions which state that no sprinkling may be done between the hours of 12 P.M. and 6 P.M. during the period of May 15 to September 15.

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 can be present in sources 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 stormwater run-off 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.

Source Water Assessment: We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the IEPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Village Hall or call the Water Department at (708) 246-3154. To view a summary of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Sources Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the IEPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>. The IEPA 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 because of 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 because of the influx of ground water to the lake.

Additional Information:

For more information, contact Edward Santen, Water/Public Works Superintendent, of the Village of Indian Head Park at (708) 246-3154. The Village Board also meets on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 P.M. in the Board Room at the Municipal Facility. These meetings are open to the public.

About the Data:

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.

LEAD 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 the materials used in your home's plumbing system. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. You may also flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA's safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 because of dietary precautions. If the level is greater than 20 mg/l and you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

2016 Water Quality Data CITY OF CHICAGO

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. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety. MCL–Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCGL’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology. AL–Action Level, or 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.

Abbreviations: nd - not detectable at testing limits; n/a - not applicable; ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter; ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppt - parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; ppq - parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter; NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water; %<0.3 NTU - percent samples less than 0.3 NTU; MFL - million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration; mrem/yr - millirems per year, used to measure radiation absorbed by the body; pCi/l - picuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

#pos/mo - number of positive samples per month; % pos/mo - percent positive samples per month.

In most cases, the “Level Found” column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. The “Range of Detection’s” column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year. If a date appears in the “Date of Sample” column, the IEPA 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.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbial Contaminants							
FECAL COLIFORM AND E-COLI (#pos/mo)		0	0	0			Human and animal fecal waste.
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU)	n/a	TT	99.70%	99.7% - 100%			Soil runoff.
TURBIDITY (NTU)	n/a	TT = 1 NTU max	0.16%	n/a			Soil runoff.
Inorganic Contaminants							
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.0206	0.0196 - 0.0206			Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.0782	0 exceeding AL (90th percentile)		09/20/15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.652 - 0.657			Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
LEAD (ppb)	0	AL = 15	9.11	3 exceeding AL		09/20/15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm)	10	10	0.405	0.405 - 0.462			Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
State Regulated Contaminants							
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	8.92	8.49 - 8.92			Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener.
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	0	5	0.84	0.5 - 0.84		02/11/14	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM	0	15	6.6	6.1 - 6.6		02/11/14	Erosion of natural deposits.
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	8.92	8.49 - 8.92			Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener.

2016 Water Quality Data
VILLAGE OF INDIAN HEAD PARK

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Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbial Contaminants							
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (#pos/mo)	0	1	0	nd - nd			Naturally present in the environment.
FECAL COLIFORM AND E-COLI (#pos/mo)	0	0	nd	nd - nd			Human and animal fecal waste.
Inorganic Contaminants							
COPPER (ppm) systems	1.3	AL = 1.3	0	0 exceeding AL		09/01/14	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits; leaching form wood preservatives.
LEAD (ppb) systems	0	AL = 15	5	0 exceeding AL		09/01/14	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTION/DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
HAAS (TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS) (ppb)	n/a	60	24.1	24 - 24.1			Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES)(ppb)	n/a	80	40	40 - 42.1			Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
CHLORINE (as CL2) (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.8 - 1.1			Drinking water disinfectant.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
BROMODICHLOROMETHAN (ppb)	n/a	n/a	11.4	n/a			Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	23.1	n/a			Used as a solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins, a cleansing agent; found in fire extinguishers.
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	5.49	n/a			Used as a chemical reagent; an intermediate in organic synthesis.