

**Village of Indian Head Park
201 Acacia Drive
Indian Head Park, IL 60525**

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 January 2006 through December 2006.

The Village of Indian Head Park has provided water meeting 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 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

- ◆ 2006 Water Source & Quality Report
- ◆ 2006 Testing Summary Table
- ◆ 2006 Violation Data
- ◆ 2006 City of Chicago CCR
- ◆ 2006 Water Quality Data

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,

VILLAGE OF INDIAN HEAD PARK

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.

This report will not be mailed.

Village of Indian Head Park

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Public Water Supply

For The Monitoring Year 2006

Water Supply:

The Village of Indian Head Park purchased approximately 107 million gallons of Chicago water from the City of Countryside through a 12" 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 of Indian Head Park provides additional chlorine as necessary to maintain the water quality as delivered to them. The CCR water quality data generated by the City of Chicago is included in this report for review by the water consumers.

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 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:

The testing of the Village of Indian Head Park water supply produced no violations for their facilities during the calendar year 2005.

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 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 12:00 noon and 6:00 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 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 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.

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 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 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).

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

**2006 Water Quality Data
VILLAGE OF INDIAN HEAD PARK**

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 MCLG'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 - picocuries 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 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.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbial Contaminants							
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (# pos/mo)	0	>1	nd	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)	1.3	AL=1.3	<0.1	0 exceeding AL		9/30/2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	0	AL=15	5	0 exceeding AL		9/30/2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTION/DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS							
HAA5 (TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS) (ppb)	n/a	60	17.3	n/a			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
THM'S (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES) (ppb)	n/a	80	26.8	n/a			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
CHLORINE (as CL2) (ppm)	4	4	0.8097	0.786-0.8097			Drinking water disinfectant.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
BROMODICHLOMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	7.8	n/a			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
CHLORFORM (ppb)	n/a	n/a	15.6	n/a			Used as a solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins, a cleansing agent; found in fire extinguishers.
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb)	n/a	n/a	3.4	n/a			Used as a chemical reagent; an intermediate in organic synthesis.

2006 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 MCLG'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 - picocuries 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 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.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbial Contaminants							
FECAL COLIFORM AND E-COLI(# pos/mo)	0	0	2 out of 498 samples	n/a			Human and animal fecal waste.
TURBIDITY (%< 0.3 NTU)	n/a	TT/95%	100.000%	n/a			Soil run-off.
TURBIDITY (NTU)	n/a	TT= 1NTUmax	0.15	na			Soil run-off.
Inorganic Contaminants							
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.020	0.020 - 0.020			Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from Metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	<0100	0 exceeding AL		12/31/06	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.89-0.98			Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
LEAD (ppb)	0	AL=15	6.1	0 exceeding AL		12/31/06	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN)(ppm)	10	10	0.340	0.30-0.340			Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.350	0.30-0.350			Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
State Regulated Contaminants							
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	6.80	6.70 - 6.80			Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener.
				(Highest Value)			

