Hillside Happenings

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Village of Hillside
425 Hillside Avenue
Hillside, IL 60162
708-449-6450

www.hillside-il.org

Emergency
Police & Fire: 9-1-1

Non Emergency:
Police 708-449-6133
Fire 708-547-8684

Public Works:
708-202-3434

Water Billing:
708-202-3462

ESDA: 708-449-6410
Director: Anthony Faragia

Mayor's Office of Special Events: 708-202-4343

Mayor
Joseph T. Tamburino

Village Clerk
Patrick F. O'Sullivan

Trustees
Lytton H. Andersen
Carol L. Bibly
David V. Delgado
John N. Kramer
Frank J. Lomeli, Sr.
Harold A. Martin, Jr.

Administrator
Russell F. Wajda

Assistant Village Administrator/Treasurer
John T. Flood, Jr.

Police Department
425 Hillside Avenue
Chief Joseph M. Lukaszek

Fire Department
523 Wolf Road
Chief Michael N. Kuryla

Public Works
425 Hillside Avenue
Director Joseph L. Pisano

From the Desk of the Mayor….

Water is a precious resource that requires vigilant care.
Safe drinking water is an essential resource for our residents.

When the U. S. Congress passed the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, the U. S. Environmental Protections Agency (USEPA) was given the mandate to require each community water system to provide each of its customers with a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) annually.

This year, as in the past years, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standard. Our Public Works Department vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are able to report that the Village had no violations on contaminant levels or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. The report in this issue contains basic information on the source of our water, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

Our water quality meets or exceeds state and federal standards as regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Safe Drinking Water Act. We are committed to provide you with this information.

FARMER'S MARKET IS HERE!

Believe it or not, summer arrives this month and a sure sign of summer is the thought of fresh vegetables and fruits of the season. Farmer's Markets are the place to buy the fresh produce right from the farm. Once again we are lucky to have a Farmer's Market right here in Hillside. For your convenience, this year the market will be located in the Luurs Garden & Flower Shoppe and Hope Lutheran Church parking lot located one block north of Butterfield Road on Taft Avenue. Our FARMER'S MARKET starts Tuesday, June 3rd and will be held EVERY TUESDAY through October. The Market will open at 7:00AM and close at 1:00PM. Please stop by and enjoy the produce of the season. If you have any questions, please call the Hillside Chamber of Commerce, (708) 449-2449.

RELAY FOR LIFE OF WESTCHESTER

Join in the fight against cancer by being a part of Relay for Life! Relay for Life is an overnight event that brings communities together in the fight against cancer. Westchester is hosting this event on June 28th and June 29th at Mayfair Park. Please call Jose Macias at the American Cancer Society, (708) 484-8541 for team or donation information.

CONGRATULATIONS GRADUATES!

We want to take this opportunity to congratulate all of the Graduates in our community. We know how hard you have worked toward this accomplishment and wish you success in all of your future endeavors.

VILLAGE OF HILLSIDE
2008 WATER QUALITY – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2007 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE – WATER SOURCE: HILLSIDE

Regulated Contaminants Dated in 2005 (collected in 2005 unless noted)

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 9/30/2005

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level(AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites /ver Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	7 ppb	3	1..3ppm	1..3ppm	0.031 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant	
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] Collection Date: 9/10/2007	40	N/A	ppb	N/A	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS(HAA5) Collection Date: 9/10/2007	18	N/A	ppb	N/A	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit

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.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Definitions: The above tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MAXUMUM 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.

MAXIMUM CONTAIMINANT LEVEL (MCL): 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.

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.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISENFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISENFECTANT 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.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 DETECTION: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year./

DATA OF SAMPLE: 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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

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

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
nd: Not detectable at testing limits. na: Not applicable

Unit of Measurement - Definitions

ppm – Parts per million
ppb – Parts per billion
ppt – Parts per trillion
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
%<0.5NTU – Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU
pCi/l – Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

2007 WATER QUALITY DATA

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminanat Level (MCL): 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.

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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Date of Sample: 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 Consumer Confidence Report 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.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits. **n/a:** Not applicable

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of detections	Violation	Date of sample
Microbial Contaminants						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (%pos/mo)	0	5%	0.54% in July	n/a		
Human and animal fecal waste						
FECAL COLIFORM & E.COLI(# pos/mo)	0	0	2	n/a		
Human and animal fecal waste						
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU)	n/a	TT/95%	100%	n/a		
Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.						
TURBIDITY (NTU)	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.58	n/a		
Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.						
Inorganic Contaminants						
ARSENIC (ppb)	0	10	0.56	0.52- 0. 56		
Erosion of natural deposits;runoff from orchards;runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.						
BARIUM(ppm)	2	2	0.018	0.018-0.018		
Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.						
NITRATE (As Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	0.41	0.37 - 0.41		
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.						
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.42	0.37 – 0.42		
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.						
Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products(Stage I)						
TTHMs[TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES](ppb)	n/a	80	16.5*	9.9 – 24.0		
By-product of drinking water disinfection.						
HAA5 [HALOACETIC ACIDS](ppb)	n/a	60	8.53*	4.6 – 12.3		
By-product of drinking water disinfection						
CHLORINE (as C12)(ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.77	0.65 - 0.77		
Drinking water disinfectant			*Highest Running Average computed quaterly			
TOC[TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON]						
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon(TOC) removal was measured each month, the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA						
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm)	n/a	n/a	20.6	19.1 – 20.6		
Erosion of naturally occurring deposits						
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.98	0.90 – 0.98		
Water additive which promotes strong teeth						
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.40	7.30 – 7.40		
Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener						
Radioactive Contaminants						
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS (pCi/l)	0	50	2.000	nd - 2.000		11/05/2001
Decay of natural and man-made deposits						

Unit of Measurement

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
%<0.3 NTU-Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU
pCi/l-Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

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

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 0.9mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.
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 you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.
*****Highest running annual average computed quarterly.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE
2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination.

Source Water Location

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

Susceptibility to Contamination

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.
Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
EDUCATIONAL STATEMENTS REGARDING COMMONLY FOUND DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS FOR THE
2007 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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).

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- 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 may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may 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, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Finally, in compliance with the new provisions of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the Chicago Department of Water Management is currently undertaking monthly source water monitoring for Cryptosporidium, E. coli, and turbidity, a process that began in October 2006 and will last for two years, ending in November 2008. The goal of LT2ESWTR is to require water systems, whose source water is susceptible to Cryptosporidium contamination, to improve control of pathogen. Monitoring performed in 2007 did not detect any Cryptosporidium of Giardia in source water samples collected

This year your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its water supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Additional copies of this report are available at: Hillside Village Hall, 425 Hillside Avenue. For more information about Hillside or for a list of contact numbers visit our web site at: www.hillside-il.org. Additional questions or concerns about this report should be directed to Andre Kwiatek at 708-202-3453.