



Hillside Happenings

Volume 11, Issue 6

June 2009

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 standards. 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 of the "Happenings" 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.

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

On the evening of October 1, 1972, during a routine traffic stop, Hillside Police Officer Anthony Raymond, was abducted. An extensive search was conducted and his family endured 11 months of not knowing where he was or if he was alive. After almost a year, his body was found in a shallow grave in Rhinelander, Wisconsin. At that time there was no death penalty or sentence of "life without parole". The convicted murders routinely come up for parole. In recent years, there has been a push by some activist groups to secure the release of prisoners sentenced before 1975. To date their paroles have been denied. One of his murderers, Robert Martinez is once again up for parole and we need your help to keep him in prison. Petitions protesting the possibility of his parole will be circulated at various businesses, the Village Hall, the Fire Department and the Police Department. Please sign one of these petitions urging that his parole continues to be denied.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB 19TH ANNUAL 5K WALKATHON

The Boys and Girls Club of West Cook County is hosting its 19th Annual 5K Walkathon on **Saturday, June 13, 2009**. Registration will be at the Berkeley Park District, Taft & Electric in Berkeley starting at 10:00AM. The walk begins at 11:00AM and will take approximately 1 hour to complete. Please contact the Boys and Girls Club at (708) 547-6960 for information and pledge sheets.

CONGRATULATIONS GRADUATES!

On behalf of the Village Staff, I would like 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.

KIDS SPOT UPDATE !!

REGISTRATION FOR KIDS SPOT HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 5:00 P.M.



VILLAGE OF HILLSIDE
2009 WATER QUALITY – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE – WATER SOURCE: HILLSIDE

Regulated Contaminants Dated in 2008 (collected in 2008 unless noted)

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/1/08	1.3ppm	1.3ppm	0.019ppm	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	7/1/08	0	15ppb	4ppb	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	6/26/08	1.1	0.5 - 1.1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to Control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	6/26/08	17	17.3-17.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	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

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	6/26/08	20	23.6-23.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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.

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. The Village of Hillside is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 drinking 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>.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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

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 CONTAMINANT 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.

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

ppb: micrograms per litre or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

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.

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.

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

LEVEL FOUND: This column represents the highest result, unless otherwise noted, 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, or milligrams per litre
ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per litre
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

2008 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 Contaminant 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 the highest result, unless otherwise noted, 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	Level Found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of sample
<u>Microbial Contaminants</u>						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (%pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste	0	5%	0.76% in Sept.	n/a		
FECAL COLIFORM & E.COLI(# pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste	0	0	3	n/a		
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT	100.000%	n/a		
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.14	n/a		

Inorganic Contaminants

BARIUM(ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0194	0.0191-0.0194		
NITRATE (As Nitrogen)(ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.320	0.304 - 0.320		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.320	0.304 – 0.320		

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products

CHLORINE (as C12)(ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	0.74	0.63 - 0.74		
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) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	n/a	n/a	28.900	27.700-28.900		
--	-----	-----	--------	---------------	--	--

State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	1.05	0.92 – 1.05		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	n/a	n/a	8.85	8.13 –8.85		

Radioactive Contaminants

BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS (pCi/l) Decay of natural and man-made deposits	0	5	1.38	1.300-1.380		
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090-0.880		

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
%<0.5 NTU-Percent samples less than 0.5 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.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE 2008 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 2008 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 ended in September 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 during this time period did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in source water samples collected

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board Meetings on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. For more information about Hillside, view our website at www.hillside-il.org. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Village Hall or call Andre Kwiatek at 708-202-3453. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/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>.