



Hillside Happenings

JUNE 2010

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.** The Public Works

Department vigilantly safeguards our 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 Protections Agency and the Safe Drinking Water Act and we are committed to provide you with this information. Please take some time to read this report.

ComEd Hosts "Smart Meter" Meeting

Did you know...that your newly installed electric meter is "**smart**"? **Did you also know...**the **Smart Meter** system provides timely information that can help you manage your electricity usage and costs? Also, **did you know...** that starting this summer, you can access your usage information **before** your monthly electric bill arrives? Learn about your **Smart Meter** at a **FREE** seminar meeting being hosted by **ComEd** on **Tuesday, June 8th from 7:00pm to 8:30pm** at the **Hillside Library, 405 Hillside Avenue**. For more information, please call **ComEd** at **(773) 269-4067**.

Mark your Calendar for a FREE Ice Cream Social!

The Hillside Historical Society is hosting a **Free Ice Cream Social and Historical Awareness Event** on **Thursday, July 1st** at our **Historical Site, 700 N. Wolf Road**, from **6:00pm to 7:30pm**. Enjoy **Free** ice cream sundaes and meet some new friends as we take a walk down memory lane and look at "**life in Hillside as it was in 1877**"! Our community's past is not only interesting but extremely fascinating and we hope to see you at this outstanding event.

Mobile Driver Services Facility is coming to Proviso Township... Mark Your Calendar!

The Illinois Secretary of State's Mobile Driver Services Facility is offering Driver's License Renewals, duplicate or corrected Driver's Licenses, Vision Screening for Licenses, Illinois Photo Identification Cards, and License Plate Renewal Stickers right here in Hillside. Mark your calendars for **Wednesday, August 18 from 10:00AM until 2:00PM** for these services to be held at the office of **Proviso Township, 4565 Harrison Street, in Hillside**. Driver's License renewals can be made up to one year in advance, and all residents of Illinois are eligible to use this facility. Normal issuance and renewal fees will apply, but Illinois residents at least 65 years of age may obtain a photo identification card (not license) at no charge. Sorry, but **NO** road tests will be given at this location. For more information, call the Township Office at **(708) 449-4300**.

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
2010 WATER QUALITY – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2009 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	8/6/2008	1.3	1.3	0.019	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/6/2008	0	15	4	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	7/28/2009	1.3	0.4 - 1.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	7/28/2009	23	23-23	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)*	7/28/2009	40	36-36	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>.

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT—2009 Water Quality Data

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	Detected Contaminants				Violation	Date of sample
	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of detections		
Microbial Contaminants						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (%pos/mo)	0	5%	0.39% in Aug.	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	98.900%	98.900 %-100.000%		
Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.						
TURBIDITY (NTU)	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.68	n/a		
Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.						
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM(ppm)	2	2	0.0208	0.0201-0.0208		
Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.						
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.032	0 sites exceeding AL		
Corrosion of household plumbing systems:				(90 th percentile)		
Erosion of natural deposits.						
LEAD(ppb)	0	AL=15	6.07	1 site exceeding AL		
Corrosion of household plumbing systems:				(90 th percentile)		
Erosion of natural deposits.						
NITRATE (As Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	0.384	0.381 - 0.384		
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.						
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.384	0.381 – 0.384		
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.						

Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products

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	29.200	26.000-29.200
---------------	-----	-----	--------	---------------

Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.28	1.24 – 1.28
----------------	---	---	------	-------------

Water additive which promotes strong teeth

SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.82	7.43 –7.82
--------------	-----	-----	------	------------

Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener

Radioactive Contaminants

COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.38	1.300-1.380	3-17-2008
-----------------------------------	---	---	------	-------------	-----------

Decay of natural and man-made deposits

GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium	0	15	0.88	0.090-0.880	3-17-2008
---	---	----	------	-------------	-----------

Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Definition of Terms-

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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a drinking water 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 (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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

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

Unit of Measurement

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gals. H₂O

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gals. H₂O

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

**CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE
2009 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
2009 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.

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 City of Chicago Department of Water Management 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 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>.

In compliance with the new provision of the long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the Chicago Department of Water Management monitored for Cryptosporidium, E. coli, and turbidity, a process that began in October 2006 and lasted 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 the pathogen. Monitoring performed did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in source water samples collected.

Finally, our water system was required to monitor for all contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule II (UCMR II).

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 **Paul Smith at 708-202-3463**. 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>.