Hillside Happenings

JUNE 2014

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

EMA: 708-449-6410
Director: Anthony Faragia

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

Event Line: 708-202-4388

Mayor
Joseph T. Tamburino

Village Clerk
Linda L. Gould

Trustees
Lytton H. Andersen
Valerie J. Farries
David V. Delgado
John N. Kramer
Frank J. Lomeli, Sr.
Marvin A. Watson

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. 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.

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

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, July 23rd,** 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. More information will be in the July issue of the "Hillside Happenings" or 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 Board Meeting Dates for June

Board of a Whole Meeting	**Monday, June 9th**	**7:30PM**
Regular Board Meeting	**Monday, June 23rd**	**7:30PM**

Meetings are held in the Board Room of the Village Hall, 425 Hillside Avenue

VILLAGE OF HILLSIDE
2014 WATER QUALITY – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2013 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE – WATER SOURCE: HILLSIDE

Regulated Contaminants Dated in 2011 (collected in 2011 unless otherwise noted)

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/13/2011	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits;Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/13/2011	0	15	5.8	1	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	12/31/2013	0.5	0.4-0.6111	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	16	5– 26	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2013	35	10.2 - 32.58	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.

2013 Violation Summary Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/ AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2013	2013	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.

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

2013 WATER QUALITY DATA

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data			**(Lowest Monthly %)**			
TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.	n/a	TT(95%<0.3NTU)	100%	100% - 100.0%		
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	TT(1NTUmax)	0.18	n /a		
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;	2	2	0.0205	0.0204-0.0205		
ARSENIC (ppb) Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	0	10	0.77	0.519-0.767		
SELENIUM (ppb) Discharge from petroleum and metal Refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	50	50	2.48	ND-2.48		

Detected Contaminants cont'd

NITRATE (As Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	0.362	0.351- 0.362
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.				
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.34	0.34– 0.34
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.				
Erosion of natural deposits				
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm)	10	10	0.362	0.351-0362
(AS NITROGEN)				
Runoff from fertilizer use;				
Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;				
Erosion of natural deposits				

Total Organic Carbon

TOC (TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON)

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA

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	11.9	ND – 11.9
Erosion of naturally occurring deposits				
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	7.84	7.42—7.48

State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.856- 0.922	
Water additive which promotes strong teeth					

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	0	15	0.88	0.090-0.880	3-17-2008
Radon and uranium (pCi/L)					
Decay of natural and man-made deposits.					

2013 Violation Summary Table

We are pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2013.

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.

Highest Level Detected: 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 of 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 or mg/L - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gals. H2o

ppb or ug/L – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 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

ND—Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE
2013 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. 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) 742-7499.

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.

2013 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E.coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giarda was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

In 2013, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for Chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-742-7499. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/chromium-6.html.

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
EDUCATIONAL STATEMENTS REGARDING COMMONLY FOUND DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS FOR THE
2013 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 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 humans 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 byproducts 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 the tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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***. **I**f 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.

Attention: Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

("This report contains very important information. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.")