Village of Orland Park

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CCR • CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT • ORLAND PARK • IL0312310

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2011

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the ORLAND PARK water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by ORLAND PARK is Purchased Surface Water via the Village of Oak Lawn from Chicago (Lake Michigan). For more information regarding this report, contact John J. Ingram at 708/403-6350. Additionally, there are regularly scheduled board meetings on the first and third Mondays of the month at the Orland Park Village Hall, 14700 Ravinia Avenue.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

OUTDOOR WATER USE RESTRICTIONS
MAY 15 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 15

Outdoor water use is permitted using the Even/Odd Address System.
Daily from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
These are the ONLY hours when outdoor water usage is permitted.
Hours were determined to allow ample time for outdoor water usage while still maintaining sufficient levels for public safety.
If safe levels cannot be maintained, stricter measures will be imposed.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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.

Source Water Assessment

The Illinois EPA completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. 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.

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.

Contaminants that may 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 resulting 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 can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2011 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
ppm: milligrams per litre or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **pCi/l**: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.
ppb: micrograms per litre or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **%<0.3 NTU**: Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. **n/a:** not applicable. **nd:** Not detectable at testing limits.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water 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.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive Total Coliform Samples in any month	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL: A routine sample are total coliform positive, and one is also coliform or E.Coli positive.	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2011	23.2	11.4 – 23.2	ppb	*n/a*	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane]	2011	48.6	19.7 – 48.6	ppb	*n/a*	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines	2011	1.0	0.2 – 1.0	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper								
Copper	6/2011	0.21 (90th percentile)	0 sites exceeding AL	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	6/2011	6.03 (90th percentile)	1 site exceeding AL	ppb	0	AL = 15.00	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits

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 Orland Park 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*.

City of Chicago Parent Supplier 2011 Monitoring Data

Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	0.0208	0.0201 -0.0208	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite	0.44	0.39 – 0.44	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As Nitrogen)	0.44	0.39 – 0.44	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
State Regulated Contaminants - 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. 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.							
Fluoride	0.92	0.81 - 0.92	ppm	4	4	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
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.							
Sodium	6.64	6.63 – 6.64	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener
Sulfate	16.1	14.4 – 16.1	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Microbial Contaminants - Turbidity is a measurement 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.							
Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU)	99.50%	99.50% - 100%	%	n/a	TT	No	Soil Runoff; Lowest monthly percent meeting limit
Turbidity (NTU)	0.86	n/a	NTU	n/a	TT=1NT Umax	No	Soil Runoff; Highest single measurement
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Excluding radon and uranium	0.880	0.090 – 0.0880	pCi/l	0	15	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (226/228)	1.38	1.300 – 1.380	pCi/l	0	5	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.