DEFINITIONS

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water, which is known or reasonably expected to be without health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

ppm – Parts Per Million (same as mg/L) or one ounce in 7,330,000 gallons of water.

ppb – Parts Per Billion (same as ug/L) or one ounce in 7,330,000,000 gallons of water.

#ppb/mo – This represents the number of positive samples per month.

%p/mo – This represents the percentage of positive samples per month.

AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

ND – Not Detectable. Not found at the testing limits.

NA – Not Applicable.

TT – Treatment Technique.

%<0.5 NTU – Percent of samples less than 0.5 NTU.

Amount column is an average of all sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in the drinking water.

Range of Differences represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, taken during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample represents whether the sample was collected during the CCR calendar year or the last time IEPA required samples to be collected. If no date appears, then the sample was collected during the reporting year.

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactive contaminants.

Turbidity is a measurement of how cloudy the water appears. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration system and disinfectants.

Sodium. There is no MCL for sodium. However, individuals on a sodium restricted diet should consider consulting a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (NSMWJA) also performs a number of water quality tests. No violations were recorded. The results of NWNSMWJA and the City of Chicago’s analyses are available to the public and are on file at the Mount Prospect Public Works Facility.

LEAD IN THE DRINKING WATER

Village tests for lead and copper content indicate that there are no unhealthy levels of either contaminant 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 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 lead exposure for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

It should be noted that infants and young children are more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that blood levels in your home may be higher than in other homes due to the types of materials used in your home’s plumbing system. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your water, you may wish to have it tested at a local laboratory.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Presently, the Village tests for lead and copper content once every three years. We collect samples from the taps of 30 private homes. In order to avoid cross contamination, the samples at the 90th percentile must be less than the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for each contaminant. The table on page 2 summarizes the results of our last round of lead and copper testing, which we completed in 2008. The Village will test for lead and copper again in the summer of 2011.

If you have any questions about this report, or would like additional information about the Village-owned water supply, please feel free to contact Water/Sewer Superintendent Matt Overeem at 847-870-5640 or movee@mountprospect.org.

Questions or comments about the Village-owned water system may also be introduced at any Village of Mount Prospect regular board meeting held on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 7 p.m. Village Hall is located at 50 S. Emerson St.

EN ESPAÑOL

La ciudad de Mount Prospect continua ofreciendo la mejor calidad de agua y servicios a nuestros clientes. Parte de estos servicios es proveer información acerca del estado presente y futuro del agua. En el folleto “Confianza al Consumido” se da suficiente información para que usted pueda tomar decisiones con respecto a su suministro y al uso del agua en su hogar. En el folleto se informa acerca de la enmendadura del “Safe Drinking Water Act” de 1996, administrada por las agencias “Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) y “Illinois Environmental Protection Agency” (IEPA). Si usted tiene alguna pregunta acerca de la calidad del agua, por favor llame al teléfono 847-870-8640.

SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

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. Contaminants that may not be present 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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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; and

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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal 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-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.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or the EPA/CDH guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, call the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Village of Mount Prospect’s drinking water is safe. Last year, the Village complied with all of the federal and state regulations pertaining to the storage and distribution of drinking water. No violations were recorded.

Mount Prospect is committed to providing its residents with an adequate and dependable supply of safe drinking water. The Village has prepared this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to provide residents and businesses served by the Village-owned water distribution system with the information necessary to make prudent decisions about tap water use. Information in this summary does not pertain to Illinois American Water Company customers. Illinois American Water Company will prepare and distribute a separate CCR for their customers. They can be reached at 1-800-422-2782.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that utilities detail where Village water comes from, what it is made of, and how it compares to the standards established by regulatory agencies. Summary reports are one year behind and must be published in July of each year.

The following information describes water consumed during the 2009 calendar year. The Village-owned water system had no water quality standard violations in 2009.

Mount Prospect’s water supply comes from Lake Michigan, the second largest of the Great Lakes measured by volume. The City of Chicago’s Department of Water Management (312-744-6635) treats and purifies the lake water. The finished drinking water is then pumped to the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (NSMWJA) reservoirs. NSMWJA then pumps the water to Mount Prospect and to six other Northwest suburban communities via large water transmission mains.

The total shore line of Lake Michigan and all its islands is almost 1,640 miles long. All 63 miles of shoreline within Illinois are considered to be in good condition.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Untreated lake water has the potential to contain certain types of contaminants. However, it is important to realize that these materials can be found throughout nature to some degree. The most important factor to consider is how much of a particular contaminant can be found in source water.

Fortunately, the quality of raw, untreated Lake Michigan water is good. Conventional treatment methods, such as disinfection with chlorine, coagulation, and sedimentation with sand filtration can be used effectively to produce large quantities of safe drinking water.
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 water flow reversals and river surges. 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 regarding source water assessment; please contact the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 1-312-744-6635 or the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency at 1-773-686-0077.

**SAFE WATER REGULATIONS**

In order to make certain that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the IEPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided to public water systems. All public water systems, including the City of Chicago and the Village of Mount Prospect, must monitor their systems and comply with these regulations. Failure to do so is a violation of federal and state law and can result in severe penalties. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The tables below summarize the tests that were performed to ensure compliance with water quality standards. Page 4 outlines the definitions associated with this information.

The City of Chicago conducted a number of additional water quality tests as part of their raw water treatment process. The results of all of these tests complied with federal and state drinking water regulations. No violations were recorded.

In compliance with the new provisions of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR), the City of Chicago monitored for Cryptosporidium, E. coli, and turbidity, a process that began in 2006 and lasted two years. Monitoring performed did not detect any Cryptosporidium or Giardia in the samples collected. In 2007, the City of Chicago was required to monitor for all contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule II (UCMRII). All of the 2009 UCMRII results were non-detected.

In addition to both the Village and the City of Chicago tests, the Village’s water distributor, the Northwest Suburban Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the IEPA with this information. The tables below summarize the tests that were performed to ensure compliance with water quality standards. Page 4 outlines the definitions associated with this information.

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