DEFINITIONS

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water, which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb – Parts Per Billion (same as ug/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

%pos/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 .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 Detections 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 radioactivity.

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 our 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 (NSMJAWA) also performs a number of water quality tests. No violations were recorded. The results of NWSMJAWA 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 the potential 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 lead 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 one 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 corrective action, 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 system, please feel free to contact Water/Sewer Superintendent Matt Overeem at 847-870-5640 or movereem@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 ESPANOL

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 al suministro y al uso del agua. Este informe es un requisito 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.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS REPORT ARE AVAILABLE AT:
Public Works Facility, 1700 W. Central Rd.
Mount Prospect Public Library, 10 S. Emerson St.
Village Hall, 50 S. Emerson St.

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 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 stormwater 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. 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-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/CDC 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.

Village of Mount Prospect Water System
2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 (NSMJAWA) reservoirs. NSMJAWA 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) 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 determines the susceptibility of the source water to contamination.

The IEPA 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 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 by 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 laws 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 well. In fact, they routinely performed over 70 different 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 2009, 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

2009 VILLAGE OF MOUNT PROSPECT WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

REGULATED AND TESTED FOR IN THE VILLAGE-OWNED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SUBSTANCE (UNITS) Agency	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC) (%pos/mo.)	0	Presence in < 5% samples	2.3	NA	None		Naturally present in environment Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Coliform (FC) and E. Coli (#pos/mo.)	0	0	0	NA	None		Naturally present in environment. Human and animal fecal waste
Total Trihalomethanes THHM (ppb)	NA	80	12 (highest value)	8.05 – 17.94	None		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	10.7 (highest value)	1.17 – 10.7	None		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0334	0.0222 – 0.0334	None		Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.94	0.951 – 1.94	None		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron		1.0	1.03	0.0407 – 1.03	None		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	150	150	20.4	0 – 20.4	None		Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium			82.6	30.4 – 82.6	None		Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener
Di 2 – ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	1.1	0.7 – 1.1	None	08-23-2007	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

REGULATED AND TESTED FOR AT THE CONSUMERS' TAP* *(SAMPLE OF 30 HOMES)*

SUBSTANCE (UNITS) Agency	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm)	1.3	Action Level = 1.3 ppm	0.13	0 exceeding AL	None	07-2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	0	Action Level = 15 ppb	5.38	1 exceeding AL	None	07-2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE No violations were issued during this CCR year.

REGULATED AND TESTED FOR BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO

SUBSTANCE (UNITS) Agency	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION DETECTION	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) Highest Running Annual Average Computed	NA	80	19.900	11.100 – 22.700	None		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids, HAA5 (ppb) Highest Running Annual Average Computed	NA	60	8.940	4.800 – 12.200	None		By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	MRDLG= 4.0	MRDL=4.0	1.15 (highest value)	0.07 – 1.15	None		Water additive used top control microbes
Turbidity (NTU) Highest single measurement	NA	TT = 1 NTU max	0.68 NTU	NA	Routine Monitoring		Soil runoff
Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU) Lowest monthly percent meeting limit	NA	TT	98.900%	98.900% – 100.000%	Routine Monitoring		Soil runoff
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0208	0.0201 – 0.0208	None		Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.28	1.24 – 1.28	None		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.384	0.381 - 0.384	None		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	None		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	7.82 (highest value)	7.43 – 7.82	None		Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	28.90	27.70 – 28.90	None		Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.38	1.300 – 1.380	None	03-17-2008	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha	0	15	0.88	0.090 – 0.880	None	03-17-2008	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Boron (non-regulated, ppb)	NA	NA	28.0	28.0 – 28.0	None	01-01-2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used in detergents and as a water softener. Used in production of glass, cosmetics, pesticides, fire retardants, and for leather tanning
Molybdenum (non-regulate, ppb)	NA	NA	31.0	0 – 31.0	None	01-01-2007	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used in manufacture of special steels

**If a date appears, the IEPA requires monitoring for this substance less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. No date indicates monitoring was done during the current CCR reporting year.*