



June, 2019

Dear Franklin Park Water User,

Enclosed is our twenty first annual consumer confidence report on the water we supply our residents, from its source in the City of Chicago, to our system in Franklin Park, to the water that flows from your tap.

This Administration is committed to providing a reliable utility. We will continue to upgrade and improve our water system to ensure that it will operate safely and reliably for many years to come.

Wishing you well,

Barrett F. Pedersen
Village President

A COPY OF THIS REPORT IS ON OUR WEBSITE AT VOFP.COM

VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK WATER QUALITY REPORT 2018

PURPOSE

This is the twenty first annual water quality or "consumer confidence" report that you will be receiving for the period of Jan. 1st thru Dec. 31st, 2018. Each year we will issue a report of this type to provide information about quality of our drinking water as well as details on the source of the water, how it is treated, and what it contains. The reports are being issued in compliance of the **Safe Drinking Water Act** and are also intended to demonstrate our commitment to provide a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. Since the 1950's the Village of Franklin Park has purchased Lake Michigan water directly from the City of Chicago. The Village then pumps water into its distribution system. Included in this report is information from the City of Chicago pertaining to point of entry quality monitoring performed by them.

WATER QUALITY

The water treatment facilities of the City of Chicago control the water quality supplied to our Village. The Village of Franklin Park provides additional chlorine to maintain the quality as delivered to them.

TESTING

The Village of Franklin Park also takes monthly bacteriological samples, lead/copper samples, (as required) quarterly Halocetic Acid, Trihalomethane samples and water quality samples. If you have any questions about this report or your water system, please contact **Joe Lauro, Utilities Commissioner at 847/671-8252**. Questions in Spanish can be answered by **Peter Cajigas at 847/671-8252**. You may also ask questions regarding our water system at our Village Board meetings, which are held at 7:00 p.m. on the first and third Monday of each month, at 9451 Belmont Avenue. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 847-671-8252. 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/cgii-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

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 or dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's off-shore 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 source **ces due to influx of ground-water 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.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The source 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 pick up substances resulting from human activity or the pres-

ence of animals.

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 runoff, industrial, or domestic waste water 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 may 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling the **USEPA'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-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.

EPA/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 800/426-4791**.

In compliance with the new provisions 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 system, 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.

LEAD TESTING

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. We 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Finally, our water system was required to monitor for all contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule II (UCMR II). All of the 2009 UCMR II results were non-detected. Inquiries and results may be obtained by calling the Water Quality Division Office at (313) 742-7499.

2018 Water Quality Data

DATA TABULATED BY CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT
0316000 CHICAGO

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2018.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A: Not applicable

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (unit of measurement) <i>Typical source of Contaminant</i>	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Turbidity Data						
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % :50.3 NTU) <i>S-Oil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit 95% ≤ 3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%	100% - 100%		
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) <i>S-Oil runoff</i>	N/A	TT(Limit 1 NTU)	0.19	N/A		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	2	2	0.214	0.0203- 0.0214		
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.42	0.31- 0.42		
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) <i>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</i>	10	10	0.42	0.31- 0.42		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						
TOC	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sulfate (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>	N/A	N/A	27.6	26.3- 27.6		
Sodium (ppm) <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener</i>	N/A	N/A	8.89	8.14 - 8.89		
State Regulated Contaminants						
Fluoride (ppm) <i>Water additive which promotes stronger teeth</i>	4	4	0.86	0.64-0.86		
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	5	0.84	0.50 - 0.84		02-11-2014
Cross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) <i>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</i>	0	15	6.6	6.1 - 6.6		02-11-2014

Units of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit to measure cloudiness in drinking water
% ≤ 0.3 NTU: Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

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 level of 0.7 mg/L with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

SODIUM

There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.



VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK

9500 BELMONT AVENUE
FRANKLIN PARK, ILLINOIS 60131

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2018 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

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	12/31/2018	1	1 – 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	16	3.6 - 23	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	47	13.1 – 51.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

FRANKLIN PARK

2018 Regulated Containments Detected

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment :

Level 2 Assessment :

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL :

Maximum Containment Level Goal or MCLG :

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL :

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG :

na :

mrem :

ppb :

ppm :

Treatment Technique or TT :

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

not applicable.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.