June, 2016

Dear Franklin Park Water User,

Enclosed is our eighteenth 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

9500 Belmont Ave. Franklin Park, IL 60131-2763
(847) 671-4800

VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015

PURPOSE

This is the seventeenth annual water quality or "consumer confidence" report that you will be receiving for the period of Jan. 1st thru Dec. 31st, 2015. 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)

The Illinois EPA 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.

Source Water Location: The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its water source via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plants 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.

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.

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 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 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.

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 presence 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 (UCMRII). All of the 2009 UCMRII results were non-detected. Inquiries and results may be obtained by calling the Water Quality Division Office at (313) 742-7499.

2015 WATER QUALITY DATA

DEFINITION OF TERMS

MCLG: Maximum Contaminated Level Goal, *or 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.*

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, *or 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.*

AL: Action Level, *or the concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

MRDLG: *the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to helth. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

MRDL: *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.*

TT: Treatment Technique, *or a required process intended to reduce the level* ***Level Found:*** *In most cases, the* ***"Level Found"*** *column represents an average of sample result data collection during the CCR calendar year. The* ***"Range of Detections"*** *column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year. If a date appears in the* ***"Date of Sample"*** *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 CCR calendar year.*

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CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	VIOLATION	DATE OF SAMPLE
Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU)	**n/a**	**TT (95%≤0.3 NTU)**	**99.7%**	**99.7%-100%**		
Turbidity (NTU)	**n/a**	**TT=INTUmax**	**0.45**	**N/A**		
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Barium (ppm)	**2**	**2**	**0.0201**	**0.0193-0.0201**		
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	**10**	**10**	**0.30**	**0.28-0.30**		
Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm)	**10**	**10**	**0.30**	**0.28-0.30**		
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.						
UN-REGULATED CONTAMINANT						
Sulfate (ppm)	**n/a**	**n/a**	**27.2**	**18.8-27.2**		
Sodium (ppm)	**n/a**	**n/a**	**8.48**	**8.04-8.48**		
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Fluoride (ppm)	**4**	**4**	**1.01**	**0.76-1.01**		
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	**0**	**5**	**0.84**	**0.50-0.84**		**2-11-2014**
Gross Alpha (excluding radon & uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	**0**	**15**	**6.6**	**6.1-6.6**		**2-11-2014**

UCMR3 Compliance Reporting

In compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) as required by the EPA, the City of Chicago has monitored for 28 contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe drinking Water Act. The monitoring results were reported to the EPA. The list of UCRM3 contaminants that we have monitored included volatile organic chemicals, metals, perfluorinated compounds, hormones, 1,4-dioxane and chlorate. The contaminants that were detected in this monitoring program are listed below.

CHROMIUM (ppb) Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and other alloys	100	100	0.3	0.3-0.3
MOLYBDENUM (ppb) Naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants animals and bateria.	NA	NA	1.1	1.0-1.1
STRONTIUM (ppb) Naturally-occuring element; has been used in cathode-ray tube TVs to Block x-ray emissions.	NA	NA	120	110-120
VANADIUM (ppb) Naturally-occuring metal; vanadium pentoxide is used as a catalyst and a chemical intermediate.	NA	NA	0.2	0.2-0.2
CHROMIUM-6 or HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM(ppb) Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and alloys.	NA	NA	0.19	0.18-0.19
4-ANDROSTENE-3,17-DIONE (ppb) Steroidal hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used as an anabolic steroid and a dietary supplement.	NA	NA	0.0008	0.0006-0.0008
TESTOSTERONE (ppb) Androgenic steroid naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals.	NA	NA	0.0001	0.0001-0.0001

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

ABBREVIATIONS / DEFINITIONS

nd: *not detectable at testing limits*

ppm: *parts per million or milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water*

ppt: *parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter*

NTU: *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in water*

MFL: *Million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration*

pCi/l: *picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity*

ppb: *parts per billion or micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000*

n/a: *not applicable*

ppb: *parts per billion or micrograms per liter*

ppq: *parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter*

%<0.3 NTU: *Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU*

mrem/yr: *millirems per year, used to measure radiation absorbed by body*

#pos/mo: *number of positive samples per month*

%pos/mo: *percent positive samples per month*

Avg.: *regulatory compliance with some mcls are based on running annual average of monthly samples*

VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN PARK
9500 BELMONT AVENUE
FRANKLIN PARK, ILLINOIS 60131

Attention: Postal Patron

2015 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

FRANKLIN PARK

Regulated Contaminants

*Disinfectants & Disinfection by-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
*TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2015	43	14-60.3	N/A	80	ppb	No
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2015	16	5.4-18.8	N/A	60	ppb	No
**Chlorine	12/31/2015	0.9	0.6-1.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No
No violations.	2014			0			

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG) : The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	09/26/2014	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systerms; erosion of natural deposits.

**** By-product of drinking water chlorination***
*****Water additive to control microbes***

Water Quality 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 0.9 mg/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 the level of sodium in the water.