



Water Quality

Consumer Confidence Report

JUNE 2010

CONFIRMING THE QUALITY OF DRINKING WATER IN THE CITY OF ROLLING MEADOWS

Sampling Confirms City's Excellent Water Quality

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) provides basic facts regarding the City water system, so that individuals have the information necessary to make water consumption decisions based on their personal health.

The annual report provides a general overview of water quality and water system operations, specifically explaining where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulating agency standards. Most of the information and statements contained in this report are required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for public knowledge.

Since 1985, our community is 100 percent dependent on Lake Michigan for supplying treated water for daily use. The City of Chicago pumps the water from the treatment facility and it is delivered to us through the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (JAWA), located near O'Hare airport, using a network of transmission mains. Rolling Meadows has three delivery points throughout the City used to regulate incoming flow. The daily flow rate is adjusted to meet system demands

and with consideration to maintain a sufficient amount of water for emergency uses, such as firefighting needs.

The City of Rolling Meadows maintains water storage requirements of 5.5 million gallons and also controls four pumping stations that provide system operators the ability to retain or distribute water when needed as consumption fluctuates throughout the day. The City also manages redundant operations for use during critical events. The water system maintains four deep wells that will provide water system-wide should a disruption of water flow from JAWA occur. We also incorporate the use of emergency generators to supply electrical needs to ensure an uninterrupted supply of water.

The staff in the Water Operations Division of the Department of Public Works takes great pride in delivering water that consistently meets drinking water quality requirements and, once again this year, has met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water standards.



Tulips bloom at one of the City's well sites.

Make Informed Decisions

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Cryptosporidium Below Threshold

Because accurate test methods for detecting cryptosporidium at very low levels are not currently available, the EPA does not require testing of the treated (finished) water unless concentrations in the raw water (before treatment) exceed 10 microbes per sample. All raw water tests performed have been well below the EPA threshold.

Concerns about Lead

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 City of Rolling Meadows is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your tap hasn't been used 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

Continued on page 4

Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Chicago, 'Parent' Water Supply

2009 Water Quality Data

| Contaminants that may be in water include: | Date of Sample | Violation | Level Found | Range of Detection | Unit of Measure | MCLG | MCL | Likely source of contamination |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Microbial Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | | None | .39% in Aug. | n/a | % Pos/Month | 0 | 5% | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Fecal Coliform and E. Coli | | None | 2 | n/a | # Pos/Month | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Turbidity | | None | 98.900% | 98.9-100% | (%<0.3 NTU) | N/A | TT | Soil runoff. Lowest monthly % meeting limit. |
| Turbidity | | None | 0.68 | N/A | (NTU) | N/A | TT=1NTUmax | Soil runoff. Highest single measurement. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | | None | 0.0208 | 0.0201-0.0208 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits. |
| Copper (90th Percentile) | | None | 0.032 | 0 sites exceeding AL | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion from natural deposits. |
| Lead (90th Percentile) | | None | 6.07 | 1 site exceeding AL | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion from natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (As Nitrogen) | | None | 0.384 | 0.381-0.384 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits. |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite | | None | 0.384 | 0.381-0.384 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits. |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Sulfate | | None | 29.200 | 26.000-29.200 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. |
| State Regulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | | None | 1.28 | 1.24-1.28 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Water additive that promotes strong teeth. |
| Sodium | | None | 7.82 | 7.43-7.82 | ppm | N/A | N/A | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium (226/228) | 3/17/2008 | None | 1.38 | 1.30-1.38 | pCi/l | 0 | 5 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits. |
| Gross Alpha (excluding radon & uranium) | 3/17/2008 | None | 0.88 | 0.09-0.88 | pCi/l | 0 | 15 | Decay of natural and manmade deposits. |
| Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | | None | 19.900* | 11.100-22.700 | ppb | n/a | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAA5 (HALOACETIC ACID) | | None | 8.940* | 4.800-12.200 | ppb | n/a | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| TTHMs, HAA5, and Chlorine are for the City of Chicago Distribution System. *Highest Running Annual Average Computed. | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (AS CL2) | | None | 1.15 | 0.07-1.15 | ppm | 4.0 | 4.0 | Drinking water disinfectant. |
| 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. | | | | | | | |

2009 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

The City of Rolling Meadows had no violations to report. THIS REPORT FOLLOWS A FORMAT PRESCRIBED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND IS PUBLISHED AS AN ANNUAL REQUIREMENT OF THE FEDERAL AND ILLINOIS EPA.

T A B L E F O O T N O T E S

Turbidity - A measure of the cloudiness of the water. It's monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

Unregulated Contaminants - Neither a maximum contaminant level (MCL) nor mandatory health effects language has been established for this contaminant by either state or federal regulations. 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 - There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who 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 - 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.

City of Rolling Meadows Water Supply

| Contaminants that may be in water include: | Date of Sample | Violation | Level Found | Range of Detection | Unit of Measure | MCLG | MCL | Likely source of contamination |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Microbial Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | | None | 0 | n/a | % Pos/Month | 0 | 5 % | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Fecal Coliform and E.Coli | | None | 0 | n/a | # Pos/Month | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | | None | 1.12 | 0.24-1.12 | ppm | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | Water additive to control microbes. |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | | None | 39* | 23.4-41.4 | ppb | n/a | 80 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAA5 (Haloacetic Acid) | | None | 14* | 11.24-15.44 | ppb | n/a | 60 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| *Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. | | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | | None | 0.544 | 0-0.544 | ppb | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production. |
| Barium | | None | 0.0425 | 0.0226-0.0425 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from drilling and metal refineries. |
| Fluoride | | None | 1.26 | 0.901-1.26 | ppm | 4 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive for strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Iron | | None | 1.96 | 0.267-1.96 | ppm | n/a | 1.0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Manganese | | None | 27.9 | 0-27.9 | ppb | 150 | 150 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | | None | 44.9 | 21.7-44.9 | ppm | n/a | n/a | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softening regeneration. |

T A B L E D E F I N I T I O N S

MCLG (maximum contaminant level goal) — The level of 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) — 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.

Date of sample — If a date appears in this column, the EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once a year, because concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

Level found — An average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range of detection — A range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the calendar year.

AL (action level) — The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

N/A — Not applicable

nd — Not detectable at testing limits

TT (treatment technique) — A process required to reduce the level of a contaminant in the drinking water.

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

%<0.5NTU - Percent of samples less than 0.5 NTU

% pos/mo - Percent of positive samples per month

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Contaminants May Be Natural, Manmade

Sources of tap and bottled drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants may be:

Inorganic – Salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.

Microbial – Viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Pesticides and herbicides – These come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical – 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.

Radioactive - Naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining.

Information Collection Rule (ICR) During an 18-month period, large water systems (serving more than 100,000 people) were required to monitor for unregulated compounds and microbial organisms. The table on the following page shows the results of the analyses for disinfection by-products that were detected in the distribution system samples. These compounds may be regulated in the future based on occurrence data and available health effects information.



Department
of Public Works

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Source Water Assessment: Lake Michigan

We want our water customers to be informed about their water quality. 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 the Public Works office or call 847-963-0500. 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, visit 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 short intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.



Shoreline In Good Condition

Enforced regulations prohibit industrial effluents from entering Lake Michigan. As a result, the City of Chicago has no indication that natural and manmade contaminants are present at this time. Sewage treatment plant effluents are not discharged into the lake, thereby reducing the threat of microbial contamination. All 63 miles of Lake Michigan shore within the State of Illinois are considered to be in good condition.

Answers to Questions about Water Quality

If you have any questions about this report or concerns

regarding the water system, please contact the Public Works Department Superintendent of Water Operations, John Somogyi, at **847-963-0500 extension 7012**.

Make Informed Decisions Continued from page 1

lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, including 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.

Because of satisfactory lead and copper sampling results since August 1992, the City has been placed on the reduced site monitoring program by the IIEPA. Samples to test for lead levels are collected every three years. To become eligible for reduced sampling, the City's 90th percentile sample had to be below the EPA requirement of 15 parts per billion. The results were less than 5 parts per billion.