City of Darien Water Department Consumer Confidence Report, 2008

In 2008, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Annual Quality Water Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the DARIEN water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by DARIEN is purchased from the City of Chicago, Illinois.

For more information regarding this report, contact: Clark Beatty at 630-353-8105.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) Include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water 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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment Availability

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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 shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

2008 Regulated Contaminants Detected, Darien

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

--- 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 two 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 *epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	Jun/July 08	1.3	1.3	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	Jun/July 08	0	15	0	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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		1	.5 - 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Heloacetic Acids (HAAS)*		12	3.2-18.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*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								
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*		36	12.7-46.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*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.								

Water Quality Test Results

Definition of Terms:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

n/a: not applicable

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

2008 Violation Summary Table

Violation Description	Start	End
No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2008		

2008 Water Quality Data

Chicago – 2008

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 not as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Level Found: This column represents 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 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable

Your elected city officials and city administrator

Kathleen Moesle Weaver *Mayor* 630-271-1619	**Ted V. Schauer** *Alderman 1* 630-969-3081	**Carolyn Gattuso** *Alderman 4* 630-850-8724	**Halil Avci** *Alderman 7* 630-963-4260
Joanne Coleman *City Clerk* 630-654-3623	**John Galan** *Alderman 2* 630-969-8378	**Joseph Marchese** *Alderman 5* 630-254-2421	**Bryon Vana** *City Administrator* 630-353-8114
Michael J. Coren *City Treasurer* 630-985-0974	**John Poteraske** *Alderman 3* 630-968-0199	**Sylvia McIvor** *Alderman 6* 312-961-9230	

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Microbial Contaminants						
TOTAL COLIFORM Bacteria (% pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	5%	0.76% in Sept	.n/a		
FECAL COLIFORM AND E.COLI (#pos/mo) Human and animal fecal waste.	0	0	3	n/a		
TURBIDITY (NTU) (%<0.3NTU) Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit	n/a	TT	100.000%	n/a		
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement	n/a	TT=1NTUmax	0.14	n/a		
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0194	0.0191-0.0194		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.320	0.304 – 0.320		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.320	0.304 – 0.320		
Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products						
TTHMs(Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	80	18.500*	9.100-29.600		
HAA5 (HALOACETIC ACIDS) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	60	9.000*	3.100-14.000		
*TTHMs and HAA5s are for the Chicago distribution system. Not all sample results were used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results include the IDSE study for future compliance that is included in the range of results. Initial Distribution System Evaluation Standard Monitoring plan. Stage 2 DBPR promulgated on January 2006.						
CHLORINE (as C12) (ppm) Drinking water disinfectant	4.0	4.0	0.74	0.63-0.74		
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						

Detected Contaminants, cont.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample
Unregulated Contaminants						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	28.900	27.700-28.900		
State Regulated Contaminants						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	1.05	.092-1.05		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	n/a	n/a	8.85	8.13-8.85		
Radioactive Contaminants						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/l) Decay of natural and manmade deposits	0	5	1.38	1.300-1.380		
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium Decay of natural and manmade deposits.	0	15	0.88	0.090-0.880		

Unit of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure Cloudiness

%<0,3NTU: Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU

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

Water Quality Data 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 optional 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 this level of sodium in the water.

*Highest Running Annual Average Computed