

2010 Water Quality Report



Inside this issue

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Water Quality Table | 2-3 |
| Definitions | 3 |
| Additional Health Info | 3 |
| Source Water Assessment | 4 |

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this annual report, which is required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, is to explain Glen Ellyn's water system and show results of the water quality tests conducted during 2009. This report also includes important information about water and health. We are proud to report that water provided by the Village of Glen Ellyn meets or exceeds all established state and federal water quality standards.

OVERVIEW OF GLEN ELLYN'S WATER SYSTEM

Lake Michigan is a surface water supply, providing drinking water to the City of Chicago and over 120 suburban communities. Lake Michigan, by volume, is the second largest Great Lake and the only one located totally within the United States.

Drinking water in the Village of Glen Ellyn is supplied by the DuPage Water Commission (DWC), which purchases Lake Michigan water from the City of Chicago. Before it is purchased by the DWC, lake water is treated at Chicago's Jardine Purification Plant. After leaving the Jardine Purification Plant, the water is conveyed to DWC's metering stations and then sold to Glen Ellyn. It then goes into either the water distribution system or into a water storage facility. The Glen Ellyn water distribution system consists of 147 miles of water main, 1,368 water main valves and 1,265 fire hydrants. We also have two standby ground water wells, 2 one-million gallon reservoirs and 2 elevated storage tanks with a combined 1.25 million gallon capacity.

The average pumpage to our customers is 2.75 million gallons per day. This equates to one billion gallons purchased and consumed on an annual basis, or an average of 100 gallons per day per person.

Glen Ellyn delivers high-quality drinking water. Many steps must be taken to attain this goal. Daily monitoring is conducted at all receiving stations. Each week, water samples are collected at representative locations throughout the Village and brought to an independent certified laboratory for microbiological analysis. Sample collection and facility monitoring are performed by Village staff members who are IEPA certified Public Water Supply Operators. Samples are also collected and analyzed to detect specific Volatile Organic Contaminants in the water as prescribed by federal and state regulation.

ADDITIONAL TESTING

The Chicago Water Department has conducted monthly cryptosporidium analyses since April 1993. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there were cryptosporidium cysts in the water source they would be removed during the treatment process.

The following information is required language as specified by the IEPA.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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;

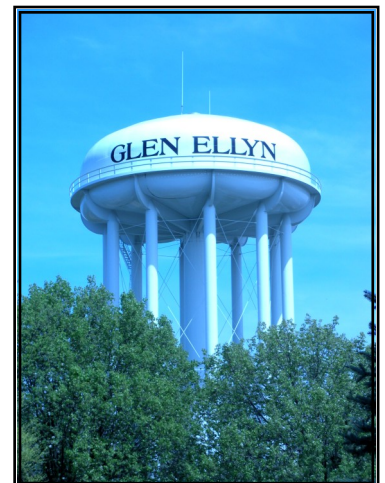
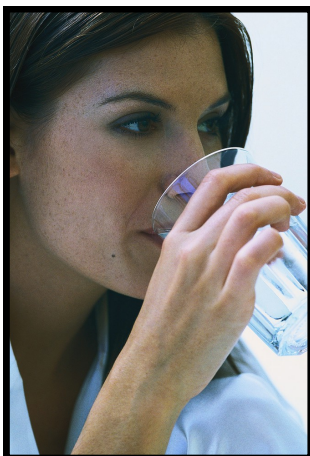
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;

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, 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.

Water provided by the Village of Glen Ellyn meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards



| CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | Highest Level DETECTED | RANGE of DETECTION | COLLECTION DATE | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|--|
| <i>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</i> | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) (1) | 0.8 | 0.15-0.8 | 2009 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) (1) | 13.9 | 8.5-13.9 | 2009 | No goal for the total | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) (ppb) (1) | 39.4 | 18.6-39.4 | 2009 | No goal for the total | 80 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| <i>Not all sample results may be used for calculating the Highest Level Detected in HAA5's and TThm's because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Radioactive Contaminants</i> | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/l) | 1.38 | 1.3-1.38 | 3/17/08 | 0 | 5 | No | Decay of natural & man-made deposits. |
| Gross Alpha (excluding Radon & uranium) (pCi/l) | 0.88 | 0.09-0.88 | 3/17/08 | 0 | 15 | No | Decay of natural & man-made deposits. |
| <i>Inorganic Contaminants</i> | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 0.0208 | 0.0201-0.0208 | 2009 | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 0.384 | 0.381-0.384 | 2009 | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm) | 0.384 | 0.381-0.384 | 2009 | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewerage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| <i>State Regulated Contaminants</i> | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 1.28 | 1.24-1.28 | 2009 | 4 | 4 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Sodium (ppm) | 7.82 | 7.43-7.82 | 2009 | | | No | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration. |
| <i>Unregulated Contaminants</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 29.2 | 26.0-29.2 | 2009 | | | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Microbial Contaminants

| Contaminant | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest # of Positive Monthly Samples | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Coliform Bacteria (1) | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 1 (July & Oct) | 0 | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |

Turbidity

| | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detection | Collection Date | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| TURBIDITY (NTU) Highest Single Measurement | N/A | TT=1 NTU Max | 0.68 NTU | N/A | 2009 | No | Soil Runoff |
| TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Lowest monthly % meeting limit | N/A | TT | 98.900% | 98.900- 100.00% | 2009 | No | Soil Runoff |

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) *The percentage of Total Organic Carbon was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the EPA.*

Lead & Copper

| CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | MCLG | ACTION LEVEL (AL) | 90th PERCENTILE | # of SITES EXCEEDING AL | COLLECTION DATE | Violation | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Copper (ppm) (1) | 1.3 | 1.3 | .124 | 0 | 2008 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead (ppb) (1) | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2008 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in the 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 from between 30 seconds and 2 minutes before using the water or drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure to lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions and Footnotes for the table on this and the previous page:

The table inside this report shows the results of our water-quality analyses based on tests conducted in 2009. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

(1)- Results on table based upon samples collected by the Village of Glen Ellyn. All other results are based upon tests conducted by the City of Chicago.

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

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.

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

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

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

N/A - Not applicable.

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

NTU Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

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 no 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 water.

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

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

(MRLDG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

NOTE: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of the results may be more than one year old.

Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

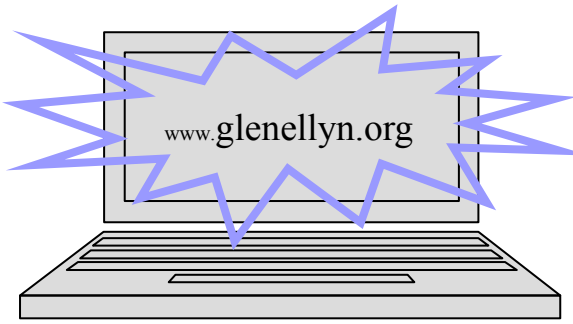
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium or other microbial contaminants are available at the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of a 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 the mandatory treatment of 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.

We want our valued 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 Department or call our water operator at (630)469-6756. 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/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.



If you are interested in learning more about our drinking water or have questions, please call the Village of Glen Ellyn Public Works Department at (630) 469-6756. Please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings .

Water quality data from community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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