Village of Carpentersville Water Quality Report 2002

IL0890200

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2002

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Carpentersville Water Department to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Carpentersville is Ground Water.

If you have any questions about this report please contact Dean Gorter Monday through Friday from 7:00am to 3:30pm at (847) 551-3492. Concerns regarding the Carpentersville Water System can be addressed at Village Board meetings. Meetings are held at 7:30 pm on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the Carpentersville Village Hall 1200 Besinger Drive.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 pick up 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:

- <u>Microbial Contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- <u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production mining, or farming.
- <u>Pesticides and herbicides</u>, 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.
- <u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, 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).

2002 Source Water Assessment Summary

As of the date of this report, this summary has not been completed. The Illinois EPA must complete all source water assessments by May 2003. As this assessment becomes available, our supply will summarize the results and incorporate the information into this report, as required.

Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available on the USGS web site at http://il.water.usgs.gov or by calling Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at (217) 785-4787

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2002 (collected in 2002 unless otherwise noted)

Coliform	Bacteria											
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal		Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level		Highest No. of Positive Total Coliform Samples in any Month		Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level			Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples in 2002			Likely Source of Contamination
0		1 positive monthly sample		1		Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL routine sample and a repeat s are total coliform positive, and is also fecal coliform or E. col		sample d one		0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Lead an	d Copper	Date Sar	mpled: 9/30/20	002								
Lead MCLG	Lead Ac Level (A			# Sites Over Lead AL		pper CLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th Percentile			Likely Source of Contamination	
0 ppb	15 pp	5 ppb 7 բ		0	1.3 ppm		1.3 ppm	0.34 pp	m		Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits	
					-							
Regulated Contamin		minants	Highest Level Detecte	Detected	Unit of Measureme		MCLG ent	MCL			Likely Source of Contamination	
Disinfec	tants & D	isinfectio	n By-produc	ts								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes		ines)	21.7	Not Applicable	ppb		n/a	n/a 80*		No By-product of drinking w chlorination		drinking water
Inorgani	c Contam	inants			_							
Barium	3arium 6/2/1998		0.013	Not Applicable		ppm	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride	6/2/1998	3	1.01	Not Applicable	Not Applicable ppr		pm 4				Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Fertilizer discharge	
State Re	gulated C	ontamina	ants									
Sodium 6/2/1998		8	170	Not Applicable		ppm	n/a	n/a				urally occurring d in water softening
										11 11 60 1		

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.

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

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. 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.

ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)