

Village of Carpentersville Water Quality Report 2001

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante. Tradusalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This year as in years past, your tap water has met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Carpentersville Water Department vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are proud to report that the department had no violations of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided in 2001, 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 this information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report please contact Dean Gorter Monday through Friday from 7:00am to 3:30pm at (847) 51-3492. 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.

Three wells provide Carpentersville with an adequate ground water supply. Wells 5, 6 and 7 are located at various locations within the village limits. Water is pumped from the wells to the Water Treatment Plant where it is filtered, softened, chlorinated and fluoridated before it is pumped to the distribution system for consumption.

Currently there are no potential primary contamination sources located within the minimum 400' setback zone of each well.

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 the 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 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 provider. USEPA / 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 (1-800-426-4791)

The sources 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 dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 can be naturally occurring or results from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticide and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. (FDA) regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

2001 Water Quality Data

Definitions 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 set 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 CCR 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.

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.013	0.013-0.013		06/02/98	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.530	0 exceeding AL		09/30/99	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.010	1.010 – 1.010		06/02/98	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	8	1 exceeding AL		09/30/99	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Disinfection / Disinfectant By Products</u>							
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	n/a	100	48.500	40.000 – 57.000			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<u>Inregulated Contaminants</u>							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	11.500	10.000 – 13.000			By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.000	nd – 4.000			Discharge from manufacturing plants; Used to dissolve dirt and grease.
Chloroform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	28.000	11.000 –45.000			Used as a solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	7.000	2.000 – 12.000			Used as chemical reagent: An intermediate in organic synthesis.
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	80.300	80.300 – 80.300		06/02/98	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	170.000	170.000 – 170.000		06/02/98	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits: Used as water softener.

Unit of Measurement: - Definitions -

ppm = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

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.

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 the level is greater than 20mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

2001 Violation Summary Table

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2001

2001 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 assessment by May 2003. As this assessment becomes available, our supply will summarize the results and incorporate the information into this report, as required.

For 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