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 Shallow Groundwater Wells, utilizing four wells # 5 thru 8. All Wells are located within Village limits. Water is pumped from several wells then blended together prior to treatment. All residents of Carpentersville utilize common treated water.

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo 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 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.

**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 can 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 can 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.

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.

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:**

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. 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 Village Hall or call our Water Superintendent at 847-551-3492. 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 web site at [http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl](http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

Action Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLGs 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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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.

Regulated Contaminants

**Water Quality Test Results**

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

**Level 1 Assessment**: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.

**Level 2 Assessment**: A level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of 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.

**na**: not applicable.

**mrem**: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measurement of radioactivity)

**ppb**: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm**: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

**Regulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7-1.0</td>
<td>MRDLG=4</td>
<td>MRDL=4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acid HAA5</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>11.81</td>
<td>9.14-11.81</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>47.0-48.0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No goal for the total

By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>04/03/2018</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>0.052-0.052</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>04/03/2018</td>
<td>0.697</td>
<td>0.697-0.697</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>04/03/2018</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.031-0.031</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>04/03/2018</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>190-190</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.

### Radioactive Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226/228</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.745-0.745</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Erosion of natural deposits