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:

- 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.

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	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 9/30/2002

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	7 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.34 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	21.7	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium 6/2/1998	0.013	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride 6/2/1998	1.01	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Fertilizer discharge
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sodium 6/2/1998	170	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits: used in water softening regeneration

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)