Village of South Elgin—Water Sources

The Village of South Elgin is supplied with ground water pumped from 10 wells. Wells #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11 and #12 consist of a combination of shallow and deep wells. Shallow wells are drilled to a depth of less than 500' and deep wells are drilled to a depth of more than 500'. These wells draw water from a variety of aquifers, which are geological formations containing water.

Village of South Elgin—Source Water Assessment

The source water assessment for the Village of South Elgin has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). If you would like a copy of this information, please call Dan Mann, Water Division Superintendent at 847-695-2742. 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. To determine South Elgin's susceptibility to ground water contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. Based on the information obtained in this document, forty-three potential sources of ground water contamination are present that could pose a hazard to ground water pumped by the Village of South Elgin's community water supply wells. The basis for this determination is the location of the potential sources within the recharge area of the Village's wells. In anticipation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Ground Water Rule, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has determined the water supply wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination and are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; there is a hydro geologic barrier which restricts pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the water supply did not indicate a viral contaminant threat. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200' for Wells #3, #6, #7, #10, #11 and #12; and minimum protection zones for 400' for Wells #4 and #5. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the IEPA. The Village's water supply received a special exception permit from the IEPA which allows a reduction in monitoring. The results of this reduced monitoring has saved the Village considerable lab analysis costs.

Common cross connections found in water systems in restaurants; clinics; car washes; sprinkler systems; hot tubs; and ornamental ponds. A cross connection is a point in a plumbing system where potable water is connected to a non-potable source. At this point, possible contamination containing bacteria, chemicals or physical contaminants could enter the water supply. To minimize the risk of contamination to the water supply, the Village has in place a Cross Connection Control policy approved by the Village Board on August 23, 2004; developed to protect the public drinking water supply from contamination or pollution. All cross connection contamination back flow prevention assemblies must be installed, maintained and tested annually. The management of the policy has been contracted with Backflow Solutions, Inc. (BSI) (800) 414-4990 to manage the inventory, tracking and testing of backflow prevention assemblies. BSI forwards letters annually reminding residents and businesses of testing requirements. Annual testing of cross connection/backflow devices (RPZ-reduced pressure zone valves) are required when applicable, as mandated by the IEPA.

The Illinois Department of Public Health and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency recognized the Village of South Elgin for maintaining optimum fluoride levels every month in 2015

Village of South Elgin—Water Conservation Ordinance

The Village has adopted a year-round conservation ordinance and regulations codified in Title V-Public Works, Chapter 51-Water & Sewer, Section 51.37 Water Regulations—Lawn Sprinkling Restricted that apply to any individual, household or business using water within the Village or whose property is supplied by the Village's water system. The multi-tier, color-coded alert system of allowed watering times can be found in the table below:

	EVEN ADDRESSES	**ODD ADDRESSES**
Year-Round (GREEN TIER)	On even calendar days between 6-9am or 6-9pm.	On odd calendar days between 6-9am or 6-9pm.
Moderate to Sever Drought (YELLOW TIER)	The use of sprinkler systems is prohibited. Exempted uses are still allowed with no time or day	The use of sprinkler systems is prohibited. Exempted uses are still allowed with no time or day restrictions.
Extreme to Exceptional Drought (RED TIER)	The use of sprinkler systems and exempted uses	The use of sprinkler systems and exempted uses are
To Establish New Sod	A permit is required for all installations. Installations are not allowed during July & August. Installation can occur at any time of the year with no watering restrictions if recycled greywater or harvested rainwater is being used.	A permit is required for all installations. Installations are not allowed during July & August. Installation can occur at any time of the year with no watering restrictions if recycled greywater or harvested rainwater is being used.

We welcome resident participation about issues affecting our drinking water & the public is welcome to attend regular Village Board Meetings, held on the 1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 pm in the Board Room at Village Hall, 10 North Water Street, South Elgin, Illinois

THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH ELGIN

Annual Water Quality Report—Facility Number: IL0890800

Kane County, IL

July 2016

Reporting Period—January 1st through December 31st, 2015

The Water Division is pleased to present a summary of the water quality provided to residents based on 2015 results. The Division is dedicated to seeking effective methods and techniques to provide citizens the safest quality of water and our staff vigilantly safeguards the groundwater supply. The Village routinely monitors your drinking water to comply with the requirements of both federal and state environmental regulations. Staff utilizes a variety of sand and ion exchange filters for the treatment of iron and manganese removal. The final treatment before releasing water for public consumption is a disinfection fluoridation process.

Sources of Drinking Water

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 dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants 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.

Would you like more information regarding this report?

Contact: Dan Mann-Water Superintendent at 847-695-2742, Village of South Elgin, 735 Martin Drive, South Elgin, IL 60177

Would you like more information about contaminants & potential health effects?

Contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791 or visit www.epa.state.il.us/

Additional Health Information

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the 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 others. 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.

LEAD WARNING, if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of South Elgin is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water , you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable.

Por favor lea este informe o comuníquese alguien que pueda traducir la información.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/7/2014	1.3	1.3	2.3	9	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	7/7/2014	0	15	4.5	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2015	1.2	1—1.7	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2015	53	11.29—52.89	No Goal	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	24	0—24.2	No Goal	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2015	1.7	0—1.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	2	0.08—1.8	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	1.26	0—1.26	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2015	0.77	0—0.77		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2015	130	0—130	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1	0.04—0.64	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2015	100	61—100			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2015	0.024	0—0.024	5	5	Ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal.

Radioactive Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228 Collection Date-2015	2	0.599—2.04	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding Radon & Uranium Collection Date-2015	2	1.36—2	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloroethylene Collection Date-2015	1	0—1.3	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3)[1]	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (average)	Range of Detections (lowest—highest)	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1-Dichloroethane	2014	0.056	0.0—0.056 ug/l	Halogenated alkane, used as a solvent.
Chlorodifluoromethane	2014	0.26	0.0—0.26 ug/l	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, and used as a refrigerant, as a low-temperature solvent, and in fluorocarbon resins, especially tetrafluoroethylene.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

DEFINITION OF TERMS & UNITS OF MEASURE

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 CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

ACTION LEVEL (AL): The concentration of contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ACTION LEVEL GOAL (ALG): 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.

DATE OF SAMPLE: If a date appears in this column, the IEPA 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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED: This column represents the highest single reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2009.

RANGE OF LEVEL DETECTED: This column represents a range of individual sample results from lowest to highest that were collected during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

Pci/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

na: Not applicable.

ug/l: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.