



120 Barrington Avenue, East Dundee Illinois 60118

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The source of drinking water used by East Dundee is ground water from wells. Specifically Well #5 and Well #6 at 226 Prairie Lakes Road. The water is filtered and softened at East Dundee's Water Treatment Plant where it is also monitored and regularly tested in-house or sent to a separate laboratory for testing. The tests check a wide range of regulated contaminants such as hardness, lead, iron, pH, chlorine and fluoride.

Although the Village is responsible for providing residents high quality drinking water, it cannot control the variety of materials used in individual plumbing components. Residents concerned about the potential for lead exposure may take the added precaution of flushing long-standing water through their tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or cooking with it.

For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visit epa.gov/safewater/lead.

See below for the Village's complete water report.

For more information, call Village Hall at 847-426-2822 or the Water Department at 847-428-4294.

Source of Drinking Water

Source Water Information

The Source of Drinking Water used by East Dundee is Ground Water. Well #5 & Well #6 - 225 Prairie Lakes Road.

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. Immune-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

To determine East Dundee's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the Well Site Survey, published in 1992, and the survey conducted under the pilot source water protection program were reviewed. During the surveys of East Dundee's source water protection area, potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the minimum setback zones, maximum setback zones, and recharge area were recorded. There are no sites within the minimum setback zones. Within the maximum setback zones, thirteen sites are located within the zone around wells #2 and #3 and two sites are located within the zone around well #4. There are eight sites located within the recharge area. Twenty additional sites are located outside the setback zones and recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, the available hydro geologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells.

Village of East Dundee
120 Barrington Ave
East Dundee, IL 60118



Postal Customer
Dundee, IL 60118



Department of Public Works
Providing safe drinking water and high quality service to our customers since 1902.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2015

IL 0890250

For the period of January 1 to
December 31, 2015

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact: **Gregg Goetz** Phone: **847-428-4294** or email- **GGoetz@eastdundee.net**

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 board meetings. The meetings are held at 6:00pm on the first and third Mondays of the month at East Dundee Village Hall. Located at 120 Barrington Ave.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. ("This report contains very important information. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.")

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60118
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Consumer Confidence Report

Lead and Copper Definitions:

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 East Dundee is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Water Quality Test Results Definitions:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

ppm - mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

n/a: not applicable.

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

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a 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.

2015 Lead and Copper Update - The Village of East Dundee has resampled lead and copper during the last six months of this year. We're glad to report the Village meets safe limits of lead and copper rule. Water Department staff is going to continue to monitor lead levels within the water system as required by the Lead and Copper Rule.

In the Home post treatment- The Village of East Dundee finished construction of the new water treatment facility in 2011. The water is now softened to level near 125 mg/l of hardness. It is suggested that you shut your home softener off but it is up to personal preferences. If you continue with your home treatment units please make sure you have adjusted them to the new water quality levels. If you run the unit at old settings you may over soften your water and this could cause long term plumbing problems. If you decide to not use your home softener please make sure it is disconnected properly. If you need any assistance please call the Water Department.

2015 Regulated Contaminants

Lead & Copper Results	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of sites over (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.319	0	ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2015	0	15	2.2	1	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant & Disinfection By-Products	Collection date	Highest Level Detection	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/15	0.8	0.37-1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	None	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	30	30.42-30.42	No goal for total	80	ppb	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	2015	6	5.7-5.7	No goal for total	60	ppb	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest Level Detection	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2015	N/A	N/A		10	ppb	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2015	0.13	0.11-0.13	2	2	ppm	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.944	0.944	4	4	ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2015	0.7	0.33-0.7		1	ppm	None	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	2015	85	29-85	150	150	ppb	None	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	N/A	N/A	10	10	ppm	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2015	70	14-70			ppm	None	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	1	0 - 2.08	0	5	pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alph excluding radon & uranium	2015	N/A	N/A	0	15	pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	2015	0.015	0-0.015	0	5	ppm	None	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion from naturally occurring deposits

Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred. There is not a MCL for sodium, Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions.