Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ISLAND LAKE

IL0974540

Annual Water Quality Report for the Period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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.

The source of drinking water used by
ISLAND LAKE is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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

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. 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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 4-10 (00614)		GW	_____	710 DARTMOUTH DRIVE
WELL 4-6 (00625)	FOX RVR SHORES SBDV	GW	_____	710 DARTMOUTH DRIVE
WELL 5 (00626)		GW	_____	3720 GREENLEAF AVE
WELL 6 (00624)		GW	_____	50 YARDS NW OF WISHING WELL LN AND CARRIAGE HILL RD
WELL 8 (00921)		GW	_____	710-A DARTMOUTH DRIVE
WELL 9 (01100)		GW	_____	3299 WATERFORD WAY

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 City Hall or call our water operator at _____. 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.

Source of Water: ISLAND LAKETo determine Island Lake's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there are 10 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Island Lake's community water supply. These include 1 auto body shop, 1 hardware store, 1 construction/demolition company, 2 auto repair facilities, 2 dry cleaners, and 3 below ground fuel storage tanks. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated sites with on-going remediation that might be of concern.Illinois EPA has determined that the Island Lake community water supply's source water from Wells #2, #4-6, #4-10, #8, and #9 is susceptible to contamination. Wells #5 and #6 are considered less susceptible to SOC 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, and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. The land use within the area around the wells was also analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential, commercial and agricultural properties.In 2009, Island Lake received a Non-Compliance Advisory (NCA) for bacteriological detections in Wells #8. In response, the well was shock chlorinated and no further detection of bacteria in the well have occured. While the NCA has been resolved at this time, monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at the facility, and further deficiencies would result in additional enforcement.

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 concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/20/2021	1.3	1.3	0.49	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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 our 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 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.
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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1.1	0.83 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	5	4.99 - 4.99	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	19	19.34 - 19.34	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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
Barium	2023	0.34	0.11 - 0.34	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.805	0.667 - 0.805	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2023	0.081	0.049 - 0.081		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2023	140	51 - 140			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2023	0.0095	0.0076 - 0.0095	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

To help us serve you better, please fill out the Cross Connection Survey below and return to the Village Hall.

Cut Here and Mail Back

Cross Connection Survey (please return to Village Hall)

Please check whether or not you have the following:

	YES	NO
Lawn irrigation System?		
Fire sprinkler system?		
Boiler?		
Hot tub/spa/pool?		
Other:_____		

Are there any backflow prevention devices at your location? | | |

Account:_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

I affirm all of the above to be true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature:_____

Date:_____

Printed Name:_____

If yes, please list the following backflow device information:

Manufacturer:_____Model:_____Serial #:_____Size:_____

Location	Name	Reported Level (ppb)	Average (ppb)	Range (ppb)	
				Low	High
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring UCMR 5					
TPO2	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	0.0046	ND	ND	ND
TP01	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	0.0052	ND	ND	ND
TP01	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	0.0037	ND	ND	ND
TP01	Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	0.0056	ND	ND	ND

Village of Island Lake has no detection of a contaminant that is unregulated, but is required to be monitored.

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations is warranted.