2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

IL 0890250

FOR THE PERIOD OF
JANUARY 1, 2024 TO DECEMBER 31, 2024

This Consumer Confidence Report is intended to provide you with important information about the quality of your drinking water and the efforts made by the Village to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:
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Office: 224-293-7114
Email: ggoetz@eastdundee.net

If you would like to learn more about the quality of drinking water in East Dundee, contact the Village at 847-426-2822, and please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings. The meetings are held at 6:00 PM on the first and third Mondays of the month at the East Dundee Police Department located at 315 E. Third Street, East Dundee, IL.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguienque lo entienda bien.

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

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, 13 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.

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 Gregg Goetz at 224-293-7114. 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 **dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx**.

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.

Health Risks and Immunocompromised Persons
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).

In Home Post Treatment
The Village of East Dundee operates an iron removal and ion exchange water treatment facility . The water is softened to levels near 100 mg/l of hardness. You may elect to remove or shut off your home softener but it is up to personal preference. If you continue with your home treatment units please make sure you have adjusted them to the current water quality levels. Over softening your water can 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 Village at 847-426-2822.

Unregulated Contaminant Testing
The Village of East Dundee complies with state and federal requirements for monitoring for contaminants that are not yet regulated. The Village tested for PFAS under the required IEPA testing in 2021 and has had no positive results at this time.

Lead and Copper Definitions

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 and facilitating the removal of lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility of protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data or have your water tested by contacting Gregg Goetz at 224-293-7114. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.** The Village has prepared a lead service line inventory that is available at **experience.arcgis.com/experience/003b86612b264969820a6d41557a931d**. In 2024, the Village's lead results ranged from less than 1.0 ppb to 53 ppb.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the "Action Level" over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress, or could suffer kidney and liver damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their physician for recommended action. Flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes will reduce copper levels caused by water remaining motionless for long periods in household plumbing systems. The Village has tested for copper in 2024 and the results ranged from .01 ppb to 0.32 ppm.

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS	Date Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range Detected	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	in 2024	1.3	AL=1.3	0.2 (90th persentile)	0 > AL	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	in 2024	0	AL=15	8.4 (90th percentile)	1 > AL	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	in 2024	2	2	0.13	0.11 - 0.13	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	in 2021	10	10	<0.30	<0.30	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	in 2024	50	50	9.3	0 - 9.3	None	Discharge from petroleium and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppb)	in 2024	n/a	n/a	95	15 - 95	None	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	In 2024	No goal for the total	80	19	18.8 - 18.8	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 - Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	In 2023	No goal for the total	60	3	2.75 - 2.75	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine as Cl_2 (ppm)	in 2024	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	0.7 - 1.3	None	Drinking water disinfectant; Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs, HAA5, and Chlorine are for the distribution systems. 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. The Highest Running Annual Average Computed is be reported.							
The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.							
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride (ppm)	in 2023	4	4	0.637	0.637 - 0.637	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Zinc (ppm)	in 2021	5	5	0.6	0.02 - 0.06	None	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	in 2024	150	150	83	29 - 83	None	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (ppm)	in 2024	n/a	1.0	0.77	0.32 - 0.77	None	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive/month)	In 2023	0	5% of monthly samples positive	0.0	n/a	No	Naturally present in the environment
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	in 2024	0	5	1	1.1 - 1.1	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	in 2023	0	15	2.15	0 - 2.15	None	Erosion of natural deposits

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.

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

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.

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.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problemsand 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Inorganic Compounds,** 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.
- **Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products** - Pathogens, such as Giardia, Cryptosporidium, and viruses, are often found in source water and can cause gastrointestinal illness. Illnesses include diarrhea, vomiting, cramps and other health risks. In many cases, water needs to be disinfected to inactivate (or kill) these microbial pathogens. However, disinfectants can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form by-products.
- **State-Regulated Contaminants** - The state can regulate contaminants that are not regulated federally or regulate contaminants that have a federal MCL to a more stringent level. Illinois has adopted all federal MCLs and also has adopted several state-only drinking water standards without a federal MCL.
- **Microbial Contaminants,** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Radioactive Contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **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.

The Village had no violations for the 2024 Calendar Year.