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 at Village Hall, 25 East State St. (1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 7:00 pm) 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 our water operator at (630) 897-2662. 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 North Aurora'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 thirty potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by North Aurora's Community Water Supply. These include, a recreational facility, a fire station, two restaurant/food services, five store/sales, two hospital/clinics, one auto body facility, three below ground fuel storage tanks, four offices, two church/libraries, an auto repair facility, a vehicle sales, a printing facility, a school, a golf course, a vehicle parking, one construction/demolition company, one equipment/vehicle washing facility, and a dry cleaners. 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. The susceptibility determination for this community water supply is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and available hydrogeologic data on the wells. **The Illinois EPA has determined that the North Aurora Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination.** The land use within the wellhead protection area and the immediate vicinity of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential, commercial, and agricultural properties, and open space.

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.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

-----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 are 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 second 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 Hot line or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead----*

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 or safety.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	2.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	12/31/2020	0.1	0.1 - 0.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/06/2019	0.099	0.099 - 0.099	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/06/2019	0.958	0.958 - 0.958	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	03/06/2019	0.27	0.27 - 0.27		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	03/06/2019	7.4	7.4 - 7.4	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	11/27/2018	31	31 - 31			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	03/06/2019	0.038	0.038 - 0.038	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	3	1.6 - 2.68	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	6	0 - 5.89	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Hardness = 16 Grains Per Gallon/274 Mg/L

Triennial monitoring: The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some data, although accurate, is more than one year old.

Due to frequency changes in our Radioactive Contaminant monitoring the highest level detected reported is an average of all treatment facility samples.

Questions?

For more information about this report or questions relating to your drinking water, please call Paul Young 630-906-7377 Visit us on the web at: www.northaurora.org

VILLAGE OF NORTH AURORA
Crossroads on the Fox

Water Department
North Aurora, Illinois 60542

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PFAS–What Is It and What Does It Mean For You?

In 2020, as part of a statewide program, the Village of North Aurora's Public Water Supply (PWS) was sampled for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS), which are a group of approximately 5,000 human-made chemicals that are manufactured for their oil and water-resistant properties. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial processes and this has resulted in PFAS being released into the air, water and soil, which can pose risks to human health.

A total of eighteen PFAS compounds were sampled and **none** were detected in the Village of North Aurora's finished drinking water. For further information about PFAS please visit: *https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/default.aspx*

Water Distribution System Material Inventory

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) created a requirement for all public water systems in the state of Illinois to develop a Water Distribution System Material Inventory and submit this inventory to them by April 2018 and continuing every April thereafter until completed. The Village is in compliance with this requirement but continues to update the inventory for accuracy.

Over the next several months the Water Division will be contacting residents who live in homes built in the early to mid-1970s and earlier. If your home falls into this category please let us know as we are needing to further determine the exact material of the water service line coming into these age homes.

The Water Division is happy to perform the visual inspection of your water line and this inspection should only take a few minutes pending clear access to the water meter area in your home. Please call 630-906-7495 to make an appointment or, if you are able to determine the service line material, call to report this information. The Water Division will be taking safety precautions in light of the COVID-19 pandemic when visiting your home for this inspection and we ask residents to please do the same.

We thank you in advance for your cooperation in this matter.

Be a LEAD-er in Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacement

Lead levels in drinking water have dramatically declined, but there is still work to be done to ensure that all drinking water is safe to consume. Please note that detectable lead levels are NOT found in the village's source water (deep wells) but rather comes from lead pipes and brass fixtures leaching lead into the water. Starting in 2021, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), the organization who governs all public water supplies in the state of Illinois, has revised lead and copper compliance standards which reduces the amount of lead allowed in drinking water. The Village regularly surveys properties to determine the existence of lead and has always been within compliance with current standards.

Under the new regulations, if a homeowner replaces their lead service line, the Village will be required to replace the Village's portion of the line, if it is also made of lead material, within 45 days. For reference, a homeowner's portion of the service line begins at the Curb Stop also referred to as a "B-box" and extends to the internal plumbing of the home while the Village's portion extends from the b-box to the water main.

If a public water system contains lead line services the new IEPA guidelines state the required lead and copper samples must be taken from these homes. North Aurora's system does contain lead line water services. There are homes and businesses that were built during the time this material was used, but we estimate less than 10% of our 6,000+ service connections are lead. The goal of this new testing and replacement is to protect the public health of water consumers and work towards a one hundred percent lead-free water supply.

Cross Connection Survey

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) requires that all water systems in the State of Illinois have an effective Cross Connection Control Program. Cross connections within the public water supply are a serious concern, as they can allow contaminants or pollutants to enter the public water system through what is called "backflow."

One necessary component in this program is to survey North Aurora's water system to determine where cross connections exist. Visit the Village's website to complete the survey at www.northaurora.org/departments/water/survey.aspx. Please make certain to provide your name and phone number in the bottom section of the survey.

All businesses and residences must participate. This is **NOT** an optional survey.

VILLAGE OF NORTH AURORA
Crossroads on the Fox

Annual Water Quality Report

NORTH AURORA, IL
0890600

Annual Water Quality Report
for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the NORTH AURORA water system to provide safe drinking water. The drinking water source for NORTH AURORA is deep well ground water (Ironton-Galesville sandstone aquifer) which is currently derived from six deep wells (#4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9) which are located on both the east and west sides of town.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Paul Young
(630) 906-7377

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

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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).

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.