Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Village of South Barrington (#IL0310200)
January 1 – December 31, 2020

Introduction
The Village is pleased to present the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires us to issue this report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The Village routinely conducts tests for contaminants in drinking water and results have always been below all State and Federal maximum allowable levels. 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. Information on future public meetings can be found on the Village website at www.southbarrington.org.

Source of Water
Drinking water for The Woods of South Barrington is provided by two 1,300-foot deep wells. The ground takes care of a large part of the initial treatment process. As rainwater seeps through the ground, it is filtered by the different layers of soil, sand, and gravel. By the time the water is drawn up through one of the wells, nearly all the contaminants have already been removed. The only necessary treatment is to process the water through an ion exchanger to remove any remaining contaminants and to soften the water.

The Illinois EPA does not consider South Barrington’s source water to be susceptible to contamination. This determination was made based on the identification of potential sources and routes of contamination, land-use activities around the wells, available hydrogeological data and monitoring results. During the survey of the source water protection area, no potential sources were identified within the combined minimum setback zones or the 1,000-foot Phase I Wellhead Protection Areas for Well #1 and Well#2. Sampling performed to assess for pathogenic contamination (e.g. virus, total coliform, e-coli) has also demonstrated that the source water is not susceptible to these types of contaminants.

Water Distribution
Before leaving the treatment plant, chlorine is added. Drinking water is stored in a 600,000-gallon tank for emergencies and periods of high demand. The water flows through water mains and is delivered to the homes and businesses located in the service area.

Drinking Water Assessment Summary
During the past year, the drinking water quality met or exceeded State and Federal standards in all areas. Test results are summarized in the table on the following page. Items which do not have a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) listed are not regulated and are provided for reference only.

Additional Information from The Environmental Protection Agency
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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit the EPA website www.epa.gov/safewater.

We are advised by the EPA that 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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit the EPA website www.epa.gov/safewater.

The treatment plant is owned by the Village of South Barrington. The treatment plant is operated and maintained by Sheaffer & Roland Inc. Should you have any questions regarding the information presented in this Water Quality Report, please contact Michelle Bodie, Finance Director for the Village of South Barrington.

OWNER
Village of South Barrington
Paula McCombie, President
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Tel: (847) 381-7510

OPERATOR
Sheaffer & Roland Inc., Consulting Engineers
Jason Fowler P.E., Vice President
611 Stevens St.
Geneva, IL 60134
Tel: (630) 208-9898 After Hours (630) 675-9963
Hotline plumbin primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 use. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA proscribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Barrington 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

### 2020 Water Quality Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminate (units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>AL</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># Sites over AL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead and Copper (sample date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (various 2020)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (various 2020)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contaminate (units)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (sample date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (Various 2020 test dates)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbons (8/18/20)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (8/18/20)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants (sample date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (4/21/20)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.74 – 0.74</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (4/21/20)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.816</td>
<td>0.816 – 0.816</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (4/21/20)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.067 – 0.067</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (4/21/20)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0 – 1.0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (4/21/20)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7 – 3.7</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (4/21/20)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97 – 97</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants (sample date)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226/228 (7/29/20)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6 – 2.6</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (7/29/20)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>5.13 – 5.13</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions and Terms**

**MCLG or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

**MCL or Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

**MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** 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.

**MRDL or Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** 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.

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

**Notes**

Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for during the reporting period. 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.

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 can dissolve 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 stormwater 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 use
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

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