

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
HUNTLEY
JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2004**

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the HUNTLEY water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by HUNTLEY is Ground. For more information regarding this report, contact: Will Smith at 847-669-3450. Village Board meetings take place on the second and fourth Thursday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at 11333 Kiley Drive, Huntley, IL 60142.

Source of Drinking Water

The Village of Huntley routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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.

Contaminants that may be present in 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.

In order to insure 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 Water Assessment Availability

Based on the information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, twenty eight potential secondary source or possible problem site were identified within the survey area of Huntley wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation, which may be of concern.

The Illinois EPA has determined that the Huntley Community Water Supply's source water is not 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; and the available hydro geologic data on the wells.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Huntley Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the city's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydro geologic barrier exists which should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the city's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in this vulnerability determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Huntley's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. In addition, the community enacted a "maximum setback zone ordinance" for wells #5, #6, and #7, which is authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allows county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential source prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from the wells. To further reduce the risk to source water, the city has implemented a wellhead protection program, which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA, which allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the facility considerable analysis costs.

To further minimize the risk to the groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the city may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance for wells #8, #9, and #10, to further protect their water supply, and also, rescind abandoned well #6 from the existing ordinance. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet from their wells. If the community plans to abandon inactive well #5, it should also be rescinded from the existing maximum setback zone ordinance. Second, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a city will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Finally, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the village.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2004 (collected in 2004 unless noted)

Lead & Copper

Definitions:

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Like Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	6.7	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.78	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion – or once ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MC LG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	1.8	.75 – 1.8	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.1	.88 – 1.1	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Copper	.74	.48 - .74	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Selenium	2	1- 2	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Radium 1/29/2003	9.8	2.1 – 9.8	pCi/L			No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium – 226 1/29/2003	4.5	0.3 – 4.5	pCi/l	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters 1/29/2003	15.9	2.3-15.9	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHM Total Trihalo- methanes	7	7-7	ppb	0	100	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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State Regulated Contaminants

Iron	48	21-48	ppb	n/a	1000	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	100	89-100	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Our water system was required to monitor for the contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Results may be obtained by calling the contact listed on the first page of this report.

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Due to continuing drought conditions and drops in pumping levels, the Village of Huntley Water Department is modifying the Water Conservation Program to allow outside watering only between the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on an alternating basis. Odd number addresses may water during the designated hours only on odd numbered days. Likewise even numbered addresses may water during the designated hours only on even numbered days. This program will be in effect from 12:01 a.m. on Thursday, June 23, 2005 until further notice.

The original program also allowed for eight (8) hours of continuous watering for newly installed sod and seed. This will no longer be allowed. Sod placement or seeding will be at the developer/homeowner's own risk. Anyone discovered by Public Works or Huntley Police Department Personnel watering outside of 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on the designated odd/even days, shall be subject to immediate ticketing in accordance with the water conservation ordinance.

- ◆ Hand held watering is permissible outside of the water restriction hours only on the allowed odd or even day, as long as the individual engaging in such activity is holding the hose or watering device. Examples of permitted hand held watering includes watering flowers, gardens, trees, shrubs, lawns, car washing, and filling wading pools as long as the activity does not exceed 50 gallons.
- ◆ No person shall waste water in the Village. It will be presumed that water is being wasted if during the course of the usage water is allowed to run off to accumulate in ditches, gutters, inlets, or drains.
- ◆ Any person, firm, association, corporation, partnership, or other entity that connects to a fire hydrant in the Village without first obtaining authorization from the Village shall be fined as follows: first offense - \$500.00; second offense \$1,000; and third offense \$1,500.00
- ◆ Any person found to be in violation of any of the provisions of the Water Conservation Program, except the bullet above relating to the illegal usage of a fire hydrant, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50.00 and not more than \$500.00.