Fox Lake IL0975780 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Fox Lake water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Fox Lake is ground.

For more information regarding this report, contact:
Fox Lake Sewer & Water Department
847-587-3506 or e-mail petersok@foxlake.org

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

ABOUT OUR WATER SYSTEM

In 1972 the Leisure Technologies completed construction on the Tall Oaks Public Water Supply, now known as the Fox Lake Water System #2. This new water system supplied potable water to the Leisure Village and Vacation Village Home Owners Associations.

The water treatment facility, located on Grass Lake Road one half mile east of State Park Road, consisted of a 500,000 gallon ground reservoir, one shallow well, and three high pressure booster pumps. The distribution system consisting of 10", 8" and 6" water main, serviced all of the Leisure Village and Vacation Village area.

Well#1 was drilled to a depth of 146 feet in 1972 and produced 1500 gallons per minute. At present this well produces 350 gpm and is treated with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection, and hydrofluosilicic acid to help prevent tooth decay. The treated water from well #1 is then pumped into the ground reservoir.

In the fall of 1976 well #2 was drilled to a depth of 133 feet and produced 730 gallons per minute.

With the high iron content in both Wells 1&2 an iron removal filtration system was installed in 1989 to lower the iron content in your drinking water to an expectable limit.

At present this well produces 650 gpm. This water is filtered of iron then treated with gas chlorine for disinfection, and hydrofluosilicic acid to help prevent tooth decay. The treated water is then pumped to the reservoir for storage before entering the distribution system.

The Tall Oaks Water System now supplies potable water to not only Leisure Village and Vacation Village, but also to Hickory Cove, East and West Dunns Lake Subdivisions, Woodland Green, Reva Bay, and Brightwater Subdivisions.

The Tall Oaks Public Water System is now treating approximately 200,000 gallons of water per day in the cool months of the year, and approximately 400,000 gallons per day during the warm months of the year.

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 contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

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 though 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 contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage 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.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, the I.E.P.A. prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by Public Water Systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminates 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 at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water with 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).**

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2008 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 08/18/06

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	15 ppb	4 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.136 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 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.

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 Maxium 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 one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of 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 Goal (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

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine		0.8	0.2 - 0.8	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6/26/2007	1.9	1.9 – 1.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	6/26/2007	13.3	13.3 – 13.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Barium	1/13/2006	0.089	.086 - .086	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/13/2006	0.85	.85 - .85	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	1/24/2007	0.042	.042 - .042	N/A	1.0	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	1/13/2006	11	11 - 11	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium 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.	1/13/2006	12	12 - 12	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)		.31	.31 - .31	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

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2008 Violation Summary Table

Violation summary
No drinking water quality violations were recorded for 2008

Source Water Assessment Summary

The Fox Lake Plant 2 (Facility Number 0975780) utilizes two active public water supply wells. Well #1 (Il1inois EPA #20010) and well #2 (Illinois EPA #20011) distributes 148,000 gallons per day on average to an estimated population of 2235 at 894 service connections. Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1992 by the Il1inois EPA, no potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Fox Lake Plant 2 wells. However, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Il1inois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediations, which may be of concern.

The Illinois EP A has determined that the source water obtained from Fox Lake Plant 2 Wells # 1 and #2 is 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides a minimum protection zone of 400 feet for Fox Lake Plant 2 Wells # 1 and #2. Minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EP A.

To further minimize the risk to the groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that five additional activities be assessed.

First, the subdivision should obtain aquifer property data and groundwater flow direction information so the recharge area for the subdivision Wells# I and #2 can be mapped. This information can be obtained by completing pump tests on the CWS wells and completing mass water level measurements on wells finished in the aquifer utilized by Wells #1 and #2.

Upon completing this effort, the subdivision may wish to petition county and local officials to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance(s) to further protect their water supply. 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.

Third, 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 water corporation will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water.

Fourth, 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 water corporation.

Finally, the Illinois EPA recommends that the subdivision investigate additional source water protection management options to address land use activities within the recharge areas of Wells #1 and #2. Specifically, these management options must include potential impacts from point and nonpoint sources of groundwater contamination.

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Village Board Meetings

The Village Board meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 pm at the Village Hall located at 66 Thillen Drive.

The Sewer & Water Committee meet on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Village Hall. Please feel free to attend these meetings.

A Few Words From The Sewer & Water Dept.

The Sewer & Water Department flush the fire hydrants twice a year, once in the spring and again in the fall. This flushing is required to insure our fire hydrants are working properly and to clean the water mains of sediments that cause red water and odor problems. Your Patients is greatly appreciated during this procedure.

If you have a question about your Sewer & Water Bill please call our office at 847-587-3945 or e-mail munozo@foxlake.org

All calls other than Billing are accepted at 847-587-6960 or 847-587-3506 or E-mail petersok@foxlake.org

For Sewer & Water Locations Before You Dig. Please Call J.U.L.I.E. at 1-800-892-0123