City of McHenry
2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MCHENRY
IL1110600

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the MCHENRY water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by MCHENRY is Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Name: Bryan Scheel
Phone: 815-363-2186

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

Source of Drinking Water

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.

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 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. 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).

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 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 .

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Location
Well 2 (20207)	Groundwater	105 N. Green Street
Well 3 (20208)	Groundwater	S. Green Street at Iron Removal Plant
Well 5 (20210)	Groundwater	1401 Beach Road
Well 6 (20211)	Groundwater	Approximately 100 feet east of Tap 02
Well 7 (00214)	Groundwater	115 S. Crystal Lake Road outside of Water Plant
Well 8 (00674)	Groundwater	W Plant 3 Approximately 105 feet on Malibu Court
Well 9 (00874)	Groundwater	150’ E of Water Plant 4
Well 10 (01099)	Groundwater	2007 Pine Street

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. 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 the City Municipal Center or call our Water Operator at 815-363-2186. 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 .

Source of Water: To determine McHenry's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the Well Site Survey, published in 1992, and the recharge area survey performed by IRWA were reviewed. During the surveys of McHenry's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 200- or 400-foot minimum setback zones and 1,000-foot maximum setback zones and IRWA recorded sites within the recharge areas. Two sites exist within 400 feet of wells #2 and #3. No sites are located in the combined maximum setback zone. Four sites are located inside the recharge area and one additional site is proximate to the recharge area. Wells #5 and #6 have no sites located within the minimum or maximum setback zones. Three sites are located inside the recharge area and an additional four sites are located outside the recharge area. No sites are located in the minimum or maximum setback zones around wells #7, #8, or #9. No sites are located within the minimum setback zone around well #10 but one site is located within the maximum setback zone. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be susceptible to VOC 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells.

VULNERABILITY WAIVER

Due to favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics, and inventory of potential sources of contamination, our water supply was issued a **Vulnerability Waiver Renewal** for **TP05** (WL00214+WL00674) and **TP06** (WL00874+WL01099). **The Vulnerability Waiver is in effect from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025**. The renewal of this waiver is conditional upon required sampling and sample results.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Definitions: The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

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

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 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.

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

N/A: not applicable.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

2023 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

LEAD AND COPPER

Health Effects: 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 City of McHenry is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize 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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	1	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	3.3	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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.*

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1	0.83 – 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	14	1.13 – 15.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	42	3.81 – 45.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**

Arsenic	11/30/2021	1.1	0 - 1.1	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.084	0.084 – 0.084	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.411	0.411 – 0.411	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2023	1.7	1.7 – 1.7	N/A	1.0	ppm	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2023	27	27-27	150	150	ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.37	0 - 0.37	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	4.7	0 – 4.7	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2023	6	6 – 6	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	11/30/2021	0.082	0 - 0.082	5	5	ppm	No	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	2023	0.822	0.822 – 0.822	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contamination**
Carbon Tetrachloride	2020	0.97	0 – 0.97	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination
PFBS	2023	0.0036	0.0027 – 0.0036	*See Footnote 3*	*See Footnote 6*	ppt	No	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and world.

FOOTNOTES

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Unregulated Contaminants - A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
4. 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.
5. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please call our Water Division at 815-363-2186. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including the 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
6. There are regularly scheduled City Council Meetings held on Mondays at 7:00 p.m. for public participation in the decision making process that may affect the quality of the water. These meetings are held at the Municipal Center located at 333 S. Green Street. Please contact the Municipal Center at 815-363-2100 for dates and agenda schedules.
7. All raw water sampling data is available upon request. This data is for emergency back wells not used in normal operations.
8. All sample results are available upon request.

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Violation Explanation: We failed to test our drinking water for the following contaminants and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Contaminants		Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Corrective Action
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
1,2-Dichloroethane	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
1,2-Dichloropropane	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Benzene	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.

Carbon Tetrachloride	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Chlorobenzene	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Dichloromethane	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Ethylbenzene	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Styrene	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Tetrachloroethylene	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Toluene	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Trichloroethylene	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Vinyl Chloride	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.

Xylenes	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
o-Dichlorobenzene	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
p-Dichlorobenzene	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	Contaminant was sampled on 04/04/2024. The result was <0.50 ug/L which is below the detectable limit and not in excess of the MCL.
Lead and Copper Rule	The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.	FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2023	02/29/2024	This violation was a result of the laboratory failing to send one of thirty sample results to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency in the proper timeframe. One sample result was one day late in getting to the IEPA.

PFAS

In 2020/2021, our Community Water System (CWS) was sampled as part of the ongoing State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water well below the health advisory level established by the Illinois EPA. Follow-up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories, please visit www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx

APPENDIX A

TP01 – Sampled 2/9/2022		
PFAS Analyte (Acronym)	**Guidance Level**	**Sample Results**
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	140,000 ng/L (0.14 mg/L)	2.6
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	-----[a]	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L (0.00014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	21 ng/L (0.000021 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	14 ng/L (0.000014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2 ng/L (0.000002 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	-----[a]	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	-----[a]	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	560,000 ng/L (0.56 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	-----[a]	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	-----[a]	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	-----[a]	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	-----[a]	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-xanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	-----[a]	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	-----[a]	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	-----[a]	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	560 ng/L (0.00056 mg/L)	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	-----[a]	ND

[a] No toxicity criteria available

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) = 2.0 ng/L

ND = Not Detected

Nanograms per Liter (ng/L) = Part per Trillion (ppt)

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for McHenry, IL IL1110600

The City of McHenry's water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this violation was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

The City of McHenry is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the period between April 01, 2023 – June 30, 2023, we did not monitor or test for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for VOC's, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
VOC's *	1 sample yearly	0	04/01/23 – 06/30/23	04/01/24 – 06/30/24

What happened? What is being done?

The City of McHenry missed the yearly VOC sampling period for 2023. We will be collecting the yearly VOC sample during the upcoming monitoring period.

For more information, please contact the City of McHenry's Treatment Operations Manager, Russell Ruzicka, at 815-578-1303 or visit the Public Works Facility located at 1415 Industrial Drive, McHenry, IL, 60050.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of McHenry Water System ID# IL1110600 Date distributed 5/28/2024

*VOC's, also known as volatile organic compounds, are tested by collecting one sample and testing that sample for all VOC's. VOC's are commonly used in industrial and manufacturing processes. VOC's include: METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER, 1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE, CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE, XYLENES, DICHLOROMETHANE, 1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE, VINYL CHLORIDE, 1,1-DICHLORETHYLENE, TRANS-1,2-DICHLORETHYLENE, 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE, 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE, CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, 1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, 1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE, TETRACHLOROETHYLENE, CHLOROBENZENE, BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE, STYRENE.

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for McHenry, IL IL1110600

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have drinking water standards set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Russell Ruzicka 815-578-1303 or visit the Public Works Facility located at 1415 Industrial Drive, McHenry, IL, 60050.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of McHenry Water System ID# IL1110600 Date distributed 5/28/2024