2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – also known as the Consumer Confidence Report

SYSTEM NAME: VILLA GROVE (CITY OF) IL0410350

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of: January 1 to December 31, 2019

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2019. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact:

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Opportunities to voice concerns and/or participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the City's water are available on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. The City Council meetings are held in the Council Chambers, located at 612 East Front Street. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el aqua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

SOURCES 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 from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The source of drinking water used by VILLA GROVE is Ground Water.

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 some 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.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT DRINKING WATER

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-comprised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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 ASSESSMENT

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

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 Administrative & Billing Office or call our water operator at (217) 832-4721. 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: VILLA GROVE. Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, six potential secondary sources and six other sites that may pose a hazard (some of which may be on-going leaking under-ground storage tank remediation sites) are located within and near the source water protection areas of Wells #1 and #2. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with on-going remediations which may be of concern. However, these sites have not been field verified by the Groundwater Section staff and may or may not be located in proximity to the city's source water protection area. Based on information provided by the water supply officials, the following facility, also indicated as a potential source in the site data table, has changed its status: Sunoco (Tanks Removed). The Illinois EPA has determined that the Villa Grove 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 to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells.

Source Water Information:

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 (40003)	GW	_____	WEST, IN REAR OF WTP
WELL 2 (40004)	GW	_____	IS EAST ACROSS STREET FROM WELL 1

2019 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL:	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG:	Action Level Goal: 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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is 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.
MCL:	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.
MCLG:	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.
MRDL:	Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG:	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A:	Not Applicable.
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb:	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT:	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.123	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

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	2019	1.3	1.1-1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2019	12	6-12	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2019	55	41–55	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	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
Barium	04/16/18	0.339	0.339-0.339	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/16/18	0.717	0.717-0.717	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	04/16/18	131	131-131			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2019	3.1	3.1-3.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross apha excluding radon and uranium	2019	8.7	8.7-8.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.