

Village of Owaneco Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

We are happy to report that we had no violations in the past year

This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions concerning your water system or this report, please contact the Water Operator, Mark Jacoby at 217-565-1743. 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 Village Board meetings held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00P.M. at the Village Hall.

Our town purchases all of our water from EJ Water. We do not do any additional treatment after the water passes through the master meter. Information about the sources and test results from EJ Water will also be included in this report. Since EJ Water utilizes the Kaskaskia River as a water source, they are considered a surface water system, and that makes us considered the same since we purchase from them.

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion. EJ Eater also uses several wells as a source for their water. Due to the geologic sensitivity of the well, monitoring results indicating elevated nitrates and agricultural land use activities within the recharge area, Illinois EPA considers these

wells to be susceptible to VOC (Volatile Organic Chemicals), SOC (Synthetic Organic Chemicals), and IOC (Inorganic Chemicals).

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 who have 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 healthcare providers. USEPA/CDC (United States Environmental Protection Agency, Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present elevated levels of lead can cause 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 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>.

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 potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include lakes, rivers, 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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Compounds, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oils and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, may which 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 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 may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water supply systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

In addition to the informational section of this Water Quality Report, we have included for your review several tables. The tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

2020 Owaneco Water Quality Report

Definition of terms:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of Contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in the column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in this column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

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

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

n/a: Not applicable

n/d: Not detectable at testing limits.

Regulated Contaminants detected in 2018 (collected in 2018 unless noted)

Lead and 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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCL G Ppb	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contaminant

Lead	06-2020 Through 09-2020	n/d			0	ppb	no	corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	06-2020 Through 09-2020	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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 compounds associated with service lines and home plumbing.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. coli Contaminant Level	Total No. of E. coli or Fecal Positive samples	Violation	Likely source of contaminant
0	0	0	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

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	12/31/2020	1.4	1.2 -1.6	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2020	14	14.0 – 14.0	No goal for the total	60	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane	2020	26	26.3-26.3	No goal for the total	80	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The following is from our source water

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	Collection date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2020	2	2-2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Ppm	NO	Water additive to control microbes
Chlorate	2020	0.75	0-.75	0.8	1	Ppm	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	26	3.21-42.8	No goal for this total	60	Ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	34	7.38-47.5	No goal for this total	80	Ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Compounds								
Barium	2020	0.0069	0.0013-0.0069	2	2	Ppb	NO	Discharge drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2020	.7	0.49-0.689	4	4	Ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate (as N)	2020	1	0.2-0.66	10	10	Ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2020	17	17-20			Ppm	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration

Arsenic	2018	1	1.3 – 1.3	0	10	Ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
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Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	LIKELY Source of Contamination
Combined Radium	2015	1.061	.416-1.061	0	5	pCi/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2015	2.95	2.95-2.95	0	15	pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
Atrazine	2020	0.41	0 -0.41	3	3	Ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops.

Simazine	2020	1.3	0- 1.3	4	4	Ppb	No	Herbicide runoff
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