

Consumer Confidence Report Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOLONO IL0191000

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018.

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.

The source of drinking water used by TOLONO is Purchased Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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217-485-5212

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 Information

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 EPA's 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>.

Tolono Source Water

The Village of Tolono purchases water from Illinois American Water, Champaign District. The source of supply for the Champaign District is groundwater. Currently 21 wells deliver water for treatment to two lime-softening plants: the Mattis Plant, located in Champaign, and the Bradley Ave. Plant, located West of Champaign. The wells are primarily located in the Mahomet Sands Aquifer and supply both plants. The wells, which range from 208 to 366 feet in depth; are protected from surface contamination by geological barriers in the aquifers. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water.

The IEPA has determined that Illinois American Water – Champaign wells are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC 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 hydrogeological data from the wells.

Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment for Illinois American – Champaign District has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or contact Elizabeth Doellman, Supervisor of Water Quality and Environmental Compliance, at 217-373-3273. 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>.

Definitions

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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter. Or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter. Or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

Highest Level Detected: In most cases this column is the highest detected level unless compliance is calculated on a Running Annual Average or Locational Running Annual Average. If multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point with the highest value is reported.

Range of Detections: The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

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

Level 1 Assessment: 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.

2018 Water Quality Information

A table showing what substances were detected in your drinking water was compiled for your information. Although all of the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in your water.

Monitoring Performed by Illinois American PWSID IL0195300 – Champaign District Plant

Coliform Bacteria	Date Sampled	MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria ¹	2018	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.8		0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

¹ Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during the assessment. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, no corrective actions was required. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples in any month. For the entire year, 1% of all samples collected were positive for total coliform.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.204	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead ²	2018	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

² 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 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 (800)426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine ³	2018	2.2	2-3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	28	16.9 - 33.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	68	42.9 - 99.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

³ Chlorine and chloramines are disinfecting agents added to control microbes that otherwise could cause waterborne diseases or other water quality concerns. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. Levels well in excess of the MRDL could cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people. The values reported reflect multiple locations in the service area.

Monitoring Performed by Illinois American PWSID IL0195300 – Champaign District Plant

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2018	1	1 - 1	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride ⁴	2018	0.71	0.6 – 0.71	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

⁴ Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends a fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2018	1.512	0 – 1.512	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Excluding radon and uranium	2018	1.24	0 – 1.24	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium ⁵	2018	60	40.5 – 60			ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

⁵ There is no 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.

Monitoring Performed by Village of Tolono PWSID IL0191000

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2018	1.9	1 – 2.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	30	13.6 – 36.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	67	33.9 – 87.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.