

Village of Tolono

IL 0191000

2020 Water Quality Report

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
Village of Tolono is Purchased Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Scott Arbuckle

Phone: 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 source such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residual 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 stormwater 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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. Immunocompromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

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 found in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the line for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the levels of 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 barrier s 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

These contaminants are monitored per EPA requirements. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring these contaminants is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

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

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 a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Goal (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 (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 (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.

NA: Not applicable. ND: Not detected.

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

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

2020 Water Quality Data

Monitoring performed by the Village of Tolono PWSID IL0191000

Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection s	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
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Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Product							
Chlorine (ppm)	12-31-20	MRLDG =4	MRDL =4	1.7	0.9-2.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	2020	NA	60	36	15.0-49.0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	NA	80	87	52.5-112.4	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some of the results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Monitoring performed by Illinois American PWSID IL0195300 - Champaign District Plant

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection s	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
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Regulated Substances							
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	0	10	1.0	1.0-1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	4.0	4.0	0.71	0.71-0.71	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2018	0	5	1.512	1.512-1.512	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2018	0	15	1.24	1.24-1.24	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.

Other Substances of Interest							
Sodium (ppm)	2018	NA	NA(a)	40.5	40.5-40.5	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

(a) 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.

Additional Water Quality Parameters of Interest					
Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2019	24	17-30	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	2019	5.4	3.8-7.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids - UCMR4	ppb	2019	28	21-37	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Maganese*	ppb	2019	4	ND - 19	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Magnesium has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

Violations Table

Monitoring performed by the Village of Tolono PWSID IL0191000

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, Average	10/01/2020	10/31/2020	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	4/01/2020	6/30/2020	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	7/01/2020	9/30/2020	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.



2020 Annual **WATER QUALITY REPORT**

CHAMPAIGN

PWS ID IL0195300

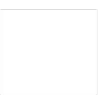


**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**



**ILLINOIS
AMERICAN WATER**

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING™



About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The source of supply for the Champaign District is groundwater. Currently 21 wells deliver water for treatment to two lime softening plants: the Mattis Ave Plant, located in Champaign, and the Bradley Ave Plant, located West of Champaign. The wells are primarily located in the Mahomet Sands Aquifer and supplies both plants. The wells range from 208 to 366 feet in depth and are protected from surface contamination by geologic barriers in the aquifers. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has determined that Illinois American Water - Champaign wells are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on several criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeological data for the wells.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has completed a source water assessment for the Champaign system and a copy is available upon request by calling 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 IEPA website at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.



DID YOU KNOW?

that easy-to-fix water leaks account for nearly 1 trillion gallons of water wasted each year in U.S. homes? In fact, the average household leaks nearly 10,000 gallons of water per year, or the amount of water it takes to wash 300 loads of laundry.

Many common household leaks are quick to find and easy to fix. Worn toilet flappers, dripping faucets, and leaking showerheads all are easily correctable and can save on your utility bill and water in your community.

Remember to look for the WaterSense label when purchasing plumbing products. WaterSense labeled products are independently certified to use at least 20 percent less water.



SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. 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 may 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 may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR)

The EPA created the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to assist them in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether new regulations are warranted. The first Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR1) testing was completed in 2003 for a list of contaminants specified by the EPA.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. UCMR2 testing was conducted between November 2008 and August 2009, and UCMR3 assessment monitoring was conducted between January 2013 and December 2016. The fourth list of contaminants to monitor as part of the UCMR was published by the EPA in December 2016. UCMR4 testing began in 2018 and will continue until 2020. The results from the UCMR monitoring are reported directly to the EPA. The results of this monitoring are incorporated in the data tables in this report as appropriate. For more information, contact our Customer Service Center at 1-800-422-2782.

PFAS Monitoring

PFAS refers to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a class of synthetic chemicals, manufactured for industrial applications and commercial household products such as: non-stick cookware; waterproof and stain resistant fabrics and carpets; firefighting foam and cleaning products. The properties that make these chemicals useful in so many of our every-day products also resist breaking down and therefore persist in the environment. Exposure may be from food, food packaging, consumer products, house dust, indoor and outdoor air, drinking water and at workplaces where PFAS are made or used.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and Illinois American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

Illinois American Water is currently performing voluntary sampling to better understand certain occurrence of PFAS levels in drinking water sources. This testing allows us to understand how our water compares against the non-enforceable Health Advisory Level set by USEPA of 70 nanograms per liter or parts per trillion for a combination of two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. Testing also allows Illinois American Water to be better prepared if the USEPA or state environmental regulator develop a drinking water standard for those PFAS for which we have USEPA approved testing methods.

IL EPA established Health Advisory Levels for PFBS, PFHxS, PFOA, and PFHxA on January 28, 2021. IL American Water will provide customers with additional information on this as we proceed moving forward. For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

This is one of the most rapidly changing landscapes in drinking water contamination. We have invested time and effort on our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence, fate and transport in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critical for addressing this issue.

Lauren Weinrich
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

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

Compliance Achieved: Indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the USEPA.

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (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. See also Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

MFL: Million fibers per liter.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

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

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

RAA: Running Annual Average

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

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

%: Percent

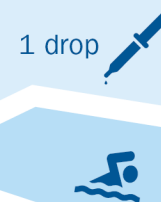
MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



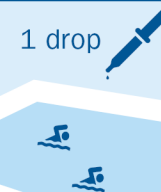
in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



in 35 junior size Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

Illinois American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2020, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the “Definition of Terms Used in This Report” on the previous page.

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- Starting with **Substance (with units)**, read across.
- **Year Sampled** is usually in 2020, but may be a prior year.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **MCLG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- **MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- **Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result** represents the measured amount detected.
- **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2018	Yes	0	10	1	1 to 1	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	Yes	4	4.0	0.71	0.71 to 0.71	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2018	Yes	0	5	1.512	1.512 to 1.512	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2018	Yes	0	15	1.24	1.24 to 1.24	Erosion of natural deposits.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Limit	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Sodium (ppm) 1	2018	Yes	NA	NA	40.5	40.5 to 40.5	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

1- For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2019	24	17 to 30	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	2019	5.4	3.8 to 7.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	2019	28	21 to 37	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese*	ppb	2019	4	ND to 19	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.