

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Tolono PWS
Tolono Water Department

IL0191000

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2021

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide you with safe drinking water. For information regarding this report, contact: "Operator in Responsible Charge"

Ryan Byerley

(217) 202-1235

or your "Village Clerk" at

(217)485-5212

You may also visit us during regular business hours Monday to Friday 7:00 to 2:00

507 W Strong St, PO BOX 667

Tolono, IL 61880

OUR VISION is to Deliver Quality Drinking Water at Affordable Rates to the residents of

Tolono Water Department

OUR MISSION to Monitor Water Quality within each Community and provide Dependable Delivery and Maintain the Integrity of the System

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entien que entienda bien.

Your drinking water is purchased from

IL AMERICAN-CHAMPAIGN

We have the utmost confidence in the integrity and the water delivered to our system.

As the source of our water, they are required to provide treatment and the majority of chemical testing. We are required to monitor chlorine residuals, check for Lead and Copper levels, as well as Nitrates and Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) on a regular basis. Therefore many result presented in the "Contaminants Detected Tables" were performed by

IL AMERICAN-CHAMPAIGN

during their most recent testing cycles.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and travels over the surface of the land or through the wells. As water travels 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, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial and 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 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

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public 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. USEPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention) 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.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Tolono PWS Purchases Treated Water from	Illinois ID number IL0195300	is	Type of Water Ground Water	from	Location of active wells IL AMERICAN-CHAMPAIGN
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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel free 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 contact your Village Clerk or our water operator at (217) 202-1235. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, including: Importance of Source Water: Susceptibility to Contamination Determination: 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 is: **IL AMERICAN-CHAMPAIGN** To determine the susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey Report published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA, and a potential source inventory conducted by the Illinois Rural Water Association in 1999, were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, nineteen potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Illinois American Water Company-Champaign community water supply wells. These include three stores/sales, two printing companies, a manufacturing/processing of chemicals, a warehouse, a vehicle sales, two lagoons, a construction/demolition co., two electrical generators/substations, three below ground fuel storages, a quarrying of material, two septic systems, and a well. The Illinois EPA has determined that Illinois American Water Company-Champaign Wells #35, #40, #41, #42, #43, #45, #46, and #47 are susceptible to IOC, VOC, and SOC contamination. Wells #53, #54, #55, #56, #57, #58, #59, #60, #61, #62, #63, #64, #65, and #66 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 available hydrogeologic data for the wells.

LEAD AND COPPER 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 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>.

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant 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

2021

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED BY

Tolono PWS

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper			1.3		0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead			15		0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2021	1.8	1.0 - 2.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water Additive Used To Control Microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	35	16 - 36.7	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	83	50.3 - 107.7	No Goal For The Total	80	ppb	Y	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Water Quality Test Results

In **2021** **Tolono PWS** and **IL AMERICAN-CHAMPAIGN** conducted extensive monitoring to insure that your water meets or exceeds all water quality standards. The results of our combined monitoring are reported in the following data tables. While most monitoring was conducted this last calendar year, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting these tables, see the Tables Definition section below.

TABLE DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Avg:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Level 1 Assessment	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. 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 Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or MRDLG:	The level of 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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2021

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED BY

IL AMERICAN-CHAMPAIGN

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2121	1.3	1.3	0.273	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15	7	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2021	2.2	1.9 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water Additive Used To Control Microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	30	14 - 32.1	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	78	41 - 90.3	No Goal For The 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
Arsenic	2021	1	0 - 1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	2021	0.6	0.57 - 0.6	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium	2021	45.1	40.1 - 45.1			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Manganese	2019	4	0 - 19	150	150	ppb	N	Not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates it. Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	2/20/2018	1.512	1.512 - 1.512	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2/20/2018	1.24	1.24 - 1.24	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Coliform Bacteria

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

The State requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of the data in the tables above, though accurate, may be more than one year old.

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 we are 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 is critically important to addressing this issue. Illinois American Water is currently collecting samples to better understand the occurrence of PFAS levels in drinking water and their 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 of those PFAS for which we have USEPA approved testing methods. IL EPA established Health Advisory Levels for several PFAS analytes in 2021. For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

The **Tolono PWS** is Sorry to announce that we received **3** Violations for the year **2021**

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	12/30/2021	2021	We failed to submit our operational level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM.
MCL, LRAA	1/1/2021	3/31/2021	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.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	4/8/2021	8/31/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Failure to Submit Operational Evaluation Report

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for [TOLONO PWS]

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

The [TOLONO PWS] public water supply failed to submit an Operational Evaluation Level (OEL) Report. The evaluation must include an examination of system treatment and distribution operational practices, including storage tank operations, excess storage capacity, distribution system flushing, changes in sources or source water quality, and treatment changes or problems that may contribute to TTHM and HAA5 formation and what steps could be considered to minimize future exceedances. Failure to submit the evaluation by [1/28/22] has resulted in a reporting violation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?

[We failed to notify you of this issue as well as send the required report. We are making corrections so hopefully this doesn't happen in the future]

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. The required reports will be submitted by [1/28/22] or were submitted on [3/9/2022] and approved on [3/25/2022].

For more information, please contact [Ryan Byerley] at [217-202-1235] or [706 S. Main St. Homer, IL 61849].

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 TOLONO PWS].

Water System ID#

IL0191000

Date distributed

5/31/2022.