Crainville Consumer Confidence Report-2025
PWSID# IL1990250

This is the annual water quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. 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 the drinking water used by Crainville is purchased surface water. For more information about this report contact Ryan Farrar at 618-985-3322. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 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 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-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).

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. The Village of Crainville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from t5he lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certifies by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Village of Crainville and Ryan Farrar. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Village of Crainville inventoried all of its water service lines. There are no lead water lines in service. The service line inventory as well as the most recent lead tap sampling results are available for review. Call Ryan Farrar at 618-925-1313 to get a copy of those records.

Source Water Information

Name: cco2 Crainville Master Meter FF IL0555100 TP02 **Type of Water:** SW
Location: Approximately .25 miles north of the intersection of Hafer Road and Sycamore

Source Water Assessment

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, which are held at the Village Hall on the second Tuesday of each month. The meetings begin at 6:30 p.m. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Village Hall or call our water operator at 618-985-3322. 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-sheet.pl.

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply 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.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Maximum Contamination Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contamination 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 Residual Disinfection Level Goal or 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.
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.
N/A: Not applicable
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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

Crainville Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	2.9	2.5 – 3.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2024	21	13.08 – 34.1	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2024	48	23.9 – 86	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Range of Samples	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.058	<.03 -- .34	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	2.7	<1 – 3.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Violation Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DPB) Major	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We tested our water during the proper sampling period, but the lab messed up the samples and we had to resample. That caused us to be outside our sampling period and initiated the violation. The water was tested and the results were satisfactory.

E. coli

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-termed effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine, Major (RTCR)	01/01/2025	01/31/2025	While busy with the ice storms, snow storms, and tree cleanups during January, we failed to collect distribution samples for Total Coliform. We collected the distributions samples in February, which were tested and were satisfactory

Chloramine

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-termed effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches

Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring	1/1/2025	1/31/2025	While busy with the ice storms, snow storms, and tree cleanups during January, we failed to collect distribution samples for Total Coliform. We collected the distributions samples in February, which were tested and were satisfactory.

Rend Lake Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Date Collected	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Range of Levels Detected	90th Percentile	Units	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	ND-.0584	.0524	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	3	2.84-3.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	2024	0.55	0.26-0.55	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2024	26	10 – 37	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)*	2024	40	20.9-64	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2024	2	1.93 – 1.93	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.0116	0.0116 - 0.0116	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.7	0.66 - .0.66	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2024	23	22.9-22.9			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	2020	.86	0.86-0.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	.12	0.12-0.12	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.44 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.5%	N	Soil Runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Crainville

Our water system violated two drinking water standards over the past year. Even though it was not emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 2025 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Coliform/E. coli and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Also, during November 2024 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for HAA5 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for total coliform and haloacetic acids, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Total Coliform/E.coli	2 Distribution	0	January 2025	February 2025
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1	2	November 2024	November 2024 December 2024

What happened? What is being done?

While busy with the ice storms, snow storms, and tree cleanups during January, we failed to collect distribution samples for Total Coliform in January. We collected the distributions samples in February, which were tested and were satisfactory.
We collected HAA5 samples during our normal sampling window in November, but the lab messed up the samples and we were required to resample. By the time the lab informed us to resample, our normal sampling window had closed. The new samples were tested and were satisfactory. Even though the lab messed up the original samples, we were issued a violation because the samples were outside the normal sampling window, per EPA guidelines.

For more information, please contact Ryan Farrar at 618-925-1313 or P.O. Box 105 Carterville, IL 62918.

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 the Village of Crainville. Water System ID# IL1990250 Date distributed 04/25/2025