

Crainville Consumer Confidence Report-2021
PWSID# IL1990250

This is the annual water quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020. 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).

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 wish to have 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>.

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 known 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 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

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	2020	2.9	2.3 – 3.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2020	25	19.8 – 31.5	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2020	40	23.9 – 57.4	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.026	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2019	0	15	<1	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.

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

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, routine, major (RTCR)	4/1/20	4/30/20	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period
Monitoring, routine (DPB), major	4/1/20	4/30/20	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period

Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Rend Lake Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Date Collected	MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90 th Percentile	Units	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Lead	11/15/19	0	15 ppb	0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2020	3	2.74-3.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite	2020	0.62	0.17-0.62	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2020	21	14 – 28.6	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)*	2020	43	25.4-54.6	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	2020	1	.072 - .072	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2020	0.0155	0.0155 - 0.0155	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.6	0.55 - 0.55	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2020	19	19.3-19.3			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2020	0.16	0.16-0.16	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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

<u>Turbidity</u>	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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.