Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

THOMASBORO

IL0190950

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 drinking water used by THOMASBORO is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Chad Polsky

Phone 217-643-2675

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

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 sm amounts of some contaminants. The presence o contaminants does not necessarily indicate th water poses a health risk. More information contaminants and potential health effects can obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Wa Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit amount of certain contaminants in water provi by public water systems. FDA regulations esta limits for contaminants in bottled water whic must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contami in drinking water than the general population

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons wi cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who h undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/ or other immune system disorders, some elderl infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice a drinking water from their health care provide EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to le the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health problems, espec for pregnant women and young children. Lead i drinking water is primarily from materials an components associated with service lines and plumbing. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinki water and removing lead pipes, but cannot con the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and yo family from the lead in your home plumbing. Y can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plum and taking steps to reduce your family's risk Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes f several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. Yo also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certif

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may w to have your water tested, contact Chad Polsky at 217-643-2675. Information on lead in drinking water, testin methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http ://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 2 (45089)	NORTH OF PLANT	GW	A	Westside Park
WELL 3 (45090)	EAST OF PLANT ON COUNTY	GW	A	East of Plant
WELL 4 (00886)	OFF NW CORNER OF PLANT	GW	A	WTP

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. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please s by City Hall or call our water operator at 217-643-2675 . 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 E website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Source of Water: THOMASBOROBased on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, two potential secondary sources are located Near the community supply wells. The first potential secondary source is 850, 1,520 and 2,450 feet from Wells #2, #3 and #4, respectively, and the second is 250, 700, 1,650 feet from Wells #2, #3 and #4, respectively. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with on-going remediations which may be of concern. However, these sites have not been field verified by the Groundwater Section staff and may or may not be located in proximity to the Village's source water protection area.The Illinois EPA has determined that the Thomasboro Community Water Supply's source water has a low susceptibility to 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells.Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Thomasboro Community Water Supply has a low susceptibility to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the fact that the following criteria were evaluated during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: 69.5 ug/L to 684 ug/L
Lead Range: ND to ND

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 217-643-2675

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply (has) has not developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: 217-643-2675

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.551	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system Errosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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 or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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.
Maximum residual disinfectant 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.
na:	not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

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.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.9	1 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	40	0 - 0	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	2024	1.69	1.69 - 1.69	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electroni production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.101	0.101 - 0.101	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge f metal refineries; Erosion of natural depo
Fluoride	2024	0.55	0.55 - 0.55	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additi which promotes strong teeth; Discharge fr fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2024	35.6	35.6 - 35.6	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulat the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	25600	25600 - 25600			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring 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	04/12/2021	1.38	1.38 - 1.38	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Due to favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics, and inventory of potential sources of contamination, our water supply was issued a vulnerability waiver renewal.
No monitoring for VOCs and SOCs is required between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2025.