

Annual drinking Water Report

T-L Rural Water District

IL1430030

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 safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by T-L Rural Water District is purchased ground water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Robert Meyer

Phone 309-389-3368

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hablé 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 pickup 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 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 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).

Water Source:

All water distributed by the T-L Rural Water District is purchased ground water from two sources. Illinois American (IL1435030) provides the majority of the districts' water with a connection (at the meter pit) at the corner of Smithville and Pinkerton Roads. All water sold to the villages of Mapleton and Kingston Mines is sourced from Illinois American. Limestone Walters (IL1430020) provides water for some customers (in the southeast corner of the district) with a connection (at the meter pit) on South Cameron Lane.

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 normally the third Thursday of the month and start at 7:00pm. These meetings are normally held at the District Office which is located at the Timber Township Building 10625 S. Glasford Road, Glasford Illinois. You can also call our office at 309-389-3368. The source water assessment for our supply (and our suppliers) has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the District Office or call us at the District Office. 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>.

For the purpose of the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), this public water supply (PWS) purchases water from another PWS. The current procedure for a purchasing water supply indicates that the source water information for this PWS is presented in the SWAP Fact Sheet of the parent supply (the water supply from which the water originates). Therefore, please refer to the parent supply's SWAP Fact Sheet for an assessment of this PWS's source water. The parent PWS for this water district is Illinois America-Peoria (IL1435030) and Limestone-Waters (IL1430020) which purchases its water from Pleasant_Valley (IL1435470).

Illinois American: Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Due to the unconfined nature of the district wells and the proximity of potential sources of contamination at the Dodge Street and San Koty well fields, and a history of low level VOC/VOA detections at the Dodge Street and Reserve well fields, Illinois EPA considers these wells to be susceptible to contamination. The Griswold well field has no history of detections and has few potential sources of contamination.

Limestone Walters (purchases water from Pleasant Valley): The Illinois EPA has determined that the Pleasant Valley's PWD's wells are susceptible to IOC and VOC contamination. However, the wells are not considered susceptible to SOCs due to the lack of agricultural cropland or agrochemical facilities within the contributing recharge area of the well field.

Monitoring Results – TL Rural Water

Substance (units) Disinfectants & by products	Year Sampled	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
	TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb) *	2021	NA	80	3	2.545 – 2.545	Yes
Chloramines (ppm)	2021	4	4	2.4	2 – 2.4	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Amount Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.							
Substance (units) Inorganic substances	Year Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
	2019	1.3	1.3	0.63	1	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (ppm)	2019	0	15	2.2	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Lead - 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 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>.

Monitoring Results – Limestone-Walters/Pleasant Valley

Inorganic substances (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source (notes)
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2020	0	5	0.546	0 – 0.546	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2020	2	2	0.083	0.059 – 0.083	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	4	0.688	0.637 – 0.688	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppm)	2020		1.0	0.03	0 – 0.03	Yes	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	2020	150	150	6.1	0 – 6.1	Yes	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm, as nitrogen)	2021	10	10	3	1.2 – 2.7	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	95	29 – 95	Yes	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softening regeneration
Zinc (ppm)	2020	5	5	0.0062	0 – 0.0062	Yes	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal refineries.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **ALG (Action Level Goal):** 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.
- **Amount Detected:** Unless otherwise noted in the footnotes, an average of all sample results for the year, or results from a single sample if only one was collected. If multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point with the highest value is reported.
- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- **Compliance Achieved:** Indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the EPA.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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 contamination.
- **mrem/yr:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed through the body)
- **NA:** not applicable.
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limits.
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water.
- **pCi/L (Picocuries per liter):** unit for measuring radioactivity.
- **ppb (Parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **ppm (Parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **Range of Detections:** The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.
- **Removal Factor:** Actual percent TOC removal divided by required percent TOC removal.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- \geq : Greater than or equal to.
- $\% < 0.3$ NTU: Percent of all samples less than 0.3 NTU.
- **Highest % positive month:** Highest percent of positive samples in any month.
- **S:** Single Sample

Monitoring Results – Illinois American

Regulated Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source (notes)
Inorganic substances							
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	0	10	3	1 – 3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	1	0 - 0.5	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	4	4	0.7	0.53 – 0.65	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (ppb)	2020	150	150	17	0 – 17	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm, as nitrogen)	2021	10	10	5	0.3 – 5.35	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2021			41	38.3 – 40.9	Yes	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits, usage in water softening regeneration.

Regulated Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source (notes)
Radioactive							
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2020	0	15	2.91	0 – 2.91	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits;

Regulated Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source (notes)
Synthetic organic including Pesticides & Herbicides							
Atrazine (ppb)	2021	3	3	0.5	0 – 0.5	Yes	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.

Turbidity (NTU)	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.14 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	Yes	

*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 the effectiveness of our filtration systems.

Substance	Typical Source
TOC [Total organic carbon]	Naturally present in the environment

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system meet all TOC removal requirements.