



# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2023

## Pingree Grove Public Water Supply

### Facility Number IL0890160

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. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2023. Each year, we will provide you with a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

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Before we begin listing the Village's unique water quality characteristics, following are important facts that will help you with a basic understanding of drinking water.

#### Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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.

Our source of water comes from **Ground Water Wells.**

**Well 1 (016317) is located opposite the Water Treatment Plant.**

**Well 2 (016327) is located 1500 feet North of Well 1.**

**Well 3 (01803) is located beside WTP II under construction and not in use.**

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may 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.

#### Source Water Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

The Illinois EPA does not consider Pingree Grove's source water to be susceptible to contamination. This determination was made based on the identification of potential sources and routes of contamination, land use activities around the wells, available hydrogeological data, and monitoring results. During the survey of the source water protection area, a sewage treatment plant was identified within the combined 1,000-foot Phase I Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) for Well 1 (01631) and Well 2 (01632). Sampling performed to assess for pathogenic contamination (e.g., virus, total coliform, e-coli) has also demonstrated that the source water is not susceptible to these types of contaminants.

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 Illinois EPA completed our water supply source water assessment. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Municipal Center or call Pat Doherty our water operator at 847-464-5533 extension 1502. 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>.

### **Other Facts about Drinking Water**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 amounts 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 individuals 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).

### **2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

The following tables summarize contaminants detected in the Village of Pingree Grove's drinking water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	1.1	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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. The Village of Pingree Grove is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**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	2023	.8	0.6 – 1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	8	8.37 – 8.37	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	26	26 – 26	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2023	0.164	0.164 - 0.164	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2023	1.96	1.06 – 1.06	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2023	1.96	1.96 -1.96	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	.74	.74 - .74	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese	2023	1.1	1.1 – 1.1	150	150	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2023	0.397	0.397 – 0.397	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2023	113000	113000			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2023	0.0185	0.0185 – 0.0185	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2023	3	2.75 – 4.85	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2023	6	4.83 – 6.25	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

# Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

### Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Pingree Grove Water Supply

Our water system has sampled a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, they are included in the table below.

### Medium PWS Notification Requirements for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The chart below is to notify you that Pingree Grove is subject to the requirements of the next Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), published on December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73131). UCMR 5 requires certain PWSs to collect drinking water samples for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium during a 12-month period between 2023 and 2025.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to identify contaminants to be monitored every five years. The UCMR dataset is one of the primary sources of information on occurrence and population exposure EPA uses to develop regulatory decisions for contaminants in the public drinking water supply.

SDWA was amended in 2018 and now specifies that, subject to the availability of appropriations, PWSs serving between 3,300 and 10,000 people as of February 1, 2021, including those that purchase all their water, are among the PWSs required to participate in UCMR. For any PWS serving 10,000 or fewer people, such as Pingree Gove's, EPA will pay for the cost of shipping the samples to an EPA-designated laboratory, as well as the cost of analysis. **EPA has determined that it has appropriations available to support including your PWS in UCMR 5 and is confirming your participation.**

#### FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date(s)	Pingree Grove IL0890160 Results ≥ MRL	Critical Health Endpoint	MCLG (ppt), (ng/L)	MCL (ppt), (ng/L)	Status
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFOS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0	Cancer	0	4	PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFOA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0	Cancer	0	4	PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFHxS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0	Thyroid Effects	10	10	PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFNA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0	Developmental Effects	10	10	PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0	Liver Effects	10	10	PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFBS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0	Multiple	Health Index of 1		PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 537.1	PFTA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date(s)	Pingree Grove IL0890160 Results ≥ MRL	Critical Health Endpoint	MCLG (ppt), (ng/L)	MCL (ppt), (ng/L)	Status
102050P, 107703P	EPA 537.1	PFTTrDA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 537.1	NEtFOSAA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 537.1	NMeFOSAA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFHpA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFDA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFDoA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFHxA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFUnA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	11CI-PF3OUDS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	9CI-PF3ONS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	ADONA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFBA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFMPA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFPeA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFMBA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFEESA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	NFDHA	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFPeS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 533	PFHpS	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved
102050P, 107703P	EPA 200.7	Lithium	3/6/2023, 9/12/23	0				PWS/EPA Approved

COLOR KEY	
	US EPA 2024 Final rules setting limits announced 4/10/2024
	Other tested unregulated contaminants from EPA's UCMR 5 Rule

Following are definitions and scientific terms which will assist you in understanding the information in the contaminant detection tables.

TERM	DEFINITION
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg.	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is 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.
MRL	Minimum Reporting Value
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water 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.
N/A	Not Applicable
Mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.