



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2022

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 2022. Each year, we will provide you 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 our unique water quality characteristics, here are some important facts you should know to help have a basic understanding of drinking water in general.

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 in front of the Water Treatment Plant
Well 2 (016327) is located 1500 feet North of Well 1**

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.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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 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 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).

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 source water assessment for our water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. 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>.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply.

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.21 | 3 | 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>.

| Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|-----------|--|
| | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 12/31/2022 | .9 | 0.64 – 1 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | N | Water Additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022 | 4 | 4.34 – 4.34 | No Goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | 11 | 11.13 – 11.13 | 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 |
| Barium | 2022 | 1 | 1.08 – 1.08 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|-------------|---|-----|-------|---|---|
| Fluoride | 4/15/2021 | .76 | 0.76 – 0.76 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Sodium | 4/15/2021 | 82.5 | 82.5 – 82.5 | | | ppm | N | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration. |
| Radiological Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2022 | 3 | 1.66 – 4.31 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2022 | 3.6 | 3.6 – 3.6 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
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Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

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|---------------------|--|
| 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. |
| 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. |
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Violations Table

| Combined Radium 226/228, Gross alpha including radon and uranium | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 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 Major | 1/1/2022 | 03/31/2022 | Sample collected and submitted to lab on time, result was below MCL; data entry error resulted in delayed acceptance of result and produced the monitoring violation. |
| Monitoring, Routine Major | 7/1/2022 | 9/30/2022 | Sample collected and submitted to lab on time, result was below MCL; data entry error resulted in delayed acceptance of result and produced the monitoring violation. |