Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2021

Village of Towanda

The following is the Annual Quality Water Report 2021 for the Village of Towanda. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services delivered to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. **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 2021. 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.** Our water source is a surface water supply purchased from the City of Bloomington and delivered to our customers through the Village of Towanda distribution system. Most of the Federal and State EPA requirements are performed by the City of Bloomington. The attached information includes results from their testing and ours.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of every month at 7:00 PM. at the Community Building in Towanda.

The Village of Towanda routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary to address these improvements.

We at the Village of Towanda work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask customers to help us protect

our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.		
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.	Contact Name:	Brett Lueschen, Water Operator, Village of Towanda
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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 Purchased Surface Water (Lake Bloomington, Evergreen Lake), City of Bloomington

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, septic systems;
- Radioactive contaminants, which may 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 Source Water Assessments for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Clerk's office at 103 S Jefferson, or call our water operator at 309-728-2353. A major concern for the above watershed is the nutrient loading and other effects due to agricultural activities and other nonpoint sources of pollution. Potential nonpoint source contaminants of concern include waterborne pathogens such as Cryptosporidia and Leptosira, E Coli, Giardia, and fecal coliform as well as nitrogen and herbicides such as atrazine.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Since water is purchased from the City of Bloomington, results indicated with an asterisk (*) were provided to us by them. Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

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.
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 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.
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 allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Unit of turbidity (cloudiness caused by suspended particles) measurement
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.
Highest level detected	In most cases, the "Highest Level Detected" is the annual average of all sample results for the calendar year. It may represent a single sample, if only one sample was collected. For contaminants monitored quarterly, a quarterly average is calculated using all routine/confirmation samples collected during the quarter and the highest quarterly average for the year is reported under Highest Level Detected.
Range of Detections	This column represents a range, from highest to lowest, of individual sample results that were collected during the Consumer Confidence Report Calendar year. It may represent a single measurement if only one sample was collected
Year Sampled	Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year: as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts								
Chloramines	2021	3.2	3.1 - 3.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	19	18.3 - 19	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	46	44.7 - 46.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
***Inorganic Contaminants**								
*Arsenic	2018	1.1	Single Measurement	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards; run off from glass and electronics production wastes

*Barium	2021	0.0085	Single Measurement 0.0085	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
*Fluoride	2021	0.786	0.502 - 0.786	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*Iron	2021	0.018	Single Measurement	N/A	1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPS. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
*Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	3 (highest quarterly average)	0.3 - 4.5	10	10	ppm	N	Erosion from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
*Sodium	2021	14	Single Measurement 14	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
***Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides**								
*Atrizine	2021	0.74	0 - 0.74	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
***Radiological Contaminants**								
*Combined Radium 226/228	2013	1.075	Single Measurement	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
*Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2013	0.941	Single Measurement	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

***Turbidity**	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 system and disinfectants. Compliance is achieved when 95% or more of the routine turbidity measurements of the water leaving the Bloomington water treatment plant are less than 0.3 ntu.				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Year Sampled**
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil Runoff	2021
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.239 NTU	N	Soil Runoff	2021

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. The Village of Towanda 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Summary of Total Organic Carbon Monitoring

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

Sodium

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

2021 Detected Unregulated Contaminants

A maximum level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
*Manganese	2018	0.718	None Detected-0.718	Not established	Not established	ppb	N	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and waste water treatment chemical; essential nutrient

Violation Summary

None

Brett Lueschen, Water Operator, Village of Towanda

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