Village of St. Anne
Annual Water Quality Report
January 1 to December 31, 2022

This year, as in the past your tap water met all USEPA and state standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about this report contact Don Leveque at 815-427-8177.

Sources of Drinking Water: The Sources of water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater. 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 animal and human activity.

Our source of water is Ground Water.

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 contaminants, 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 some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants 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 EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants on 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).

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Other Facts about Drinking Water cont.: 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 siting 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 and 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.

To determine St. Anne's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the Well Site Survey, published in 1995 by the Illinois EPA was reviewed. During the surveys of St. Anne's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 200 foot minimum setback zones and the 1000 foot Phase I Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA). Within the phase I WHPA, eight sits are located in the zone around well #3. The Illinois EPA does not consider the source of water of the facility to be susceptible to VOC or SOC contamination. This susceptibility determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, the available hydrogeologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities on the WHPAs of the wells.

Source Water Assessments: 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 stop by the Village Hall or call us at 815-427-8177. To view a summary 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

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Definition of terms

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

PPB: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

NA: Not applicable

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on annual average of monthly samples.

PPM: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	#Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	9/16/2020	1.3	1.3	0.295	0	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives: Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	12/31/2022	1.2	1 – 1.4	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids	2022	3	2.5 – 2.5	No goal for the total	60	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 Contaminant
Arsenic	2022	3.38	1.03 – 3.38	0	10	PPB	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Run-off from orchards: Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2022	0.0341	0.0279 – 0.0341	2	2	PPM	N	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.45	0.31 – 0.45	4	4.0	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	2022	1.5	1.4 – 3.2		1.0	PPM	Y	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2022	29.5	16.4 – 29.5	150	150	PPB	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2022	46.2	40.5 – 46.2			PPM	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	2022	2.83	2.83 – 2.83	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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Violations Table

PCB'S (Polychlorinated biphenyls)			
Some people who drink water containing PCB's in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Monitoring Routine Major	1/1/2020	12/31/2022	We failed to test for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this period. Testing has now been completed and the results are within the required parameters.

IRON (State Only)			
Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and mat accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MCL Average	1/1/2022	3/31/22	We have increased our corrosion control and are in the planning stages of installing an iron filter.
MCL Average	4/1/22	6/30/22	We have increased our corrosion control and are in the planning stages of installing an iron filter.