Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Below is the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report for the Village of Williamsville, Illinois. Since the Williamsville public water supply experienced no MCI violations in the calendar year 2020, the IEPA has issued our supply a waiver from the direct-mail or hand delivery requirement. However, if you would like to obtain a copy of the report; you may pick one up at the Williamsville Village during normal business hours.

WILLIAMSVILLE

IL1671300

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

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 WILLIAMSVILLE is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Kent Thompson

Phone 217-566-3806

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable 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 pick up 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 EPAs 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).

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.

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. 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 City Hall or call our water operator at 217-566-3806. 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.

Source of Water: SPRINGFIELDIllinois 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. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Causes of pollution to the lake include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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.
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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a 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 contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2020	2	2 - 2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	19	8.4 - 28	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	40	22 - 52.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

JAMES O. LANGFELDER, MAYOR
DOUG BROWN, CHIEF UTILITY ENGINEER

WATER PURIFICATION PLANT

March 22, 2021

Re: Memo to all satellite water supplies of CWLP

Enclosed please find the water quality information that CWLP is required to supply to you as part of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) preparation process. As you are aware, as community water supplies, we are required to supply a CCR to our customers by July 1st of each year under the regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1996. This data is being provided to you as the IEPA listed owner of record for your water system.

The Illinois EPA has customized detect result tables and personalized CCR reports available for your use on the Internet. These reports can be downloaded at the following Internet web address: http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp

CWLP has created our CCR tables using the USEPA developed website: https://ofmpub.epa.gov/apex/safewater/f?p=140:LOGIN_DESKTOP. This on-line application enables you to produce a regulation compliant CCR by inputting your systems information and compiling a report. Whichever method you select, please make sure your CCR contains all the correct and required information from our report.

As a satellite supply, you are required to add your system specific information to the data we provided in our CCR. Please verify that all required language is included. Note that some of this language must be included word for word. The IEPA guidance manual is very helpful in detailing exactly what is required for inclusion, and what is optional. This manual can be found at the following website: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/compliance/drinking-water/collectors-handbook/sample-collectors-handbook.pdf

Please don't hesitate to contact me at 217-757-8630 ext. 1703 if you have any questions regarding the preparation of your CCR. We look forward to additional dialogue about the quality of the water in our respective systems as an outgrowth of these communications.

Sincerely,

Enc.

Kim Lucas
General Superintendent of Water Treatment

3100 STEVENSON DRIVE • SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62703-4462 • (217) 757-8630 • FAX (217) 757-8625

2020 Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

In 2020, as in years past, your tap water produced by City Water, Light & Power (CWLP) met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of Illinois drinking water health standards. The purification process is monitored 24 hours each day, and CWLP is pleased to report the utility had no violations of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standards in 2020. This report, which summarizes the quality of water CWLP provided last year, and other utility information are available on the CWLP website at www.cwlp.com.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Lake Springfield is the surface water source of our drinking water. It contains over 17 billion gallons of water and covers about 3,965 acres. Its 265-square-mile watershed, including the Sugar and Lick Creek drainage areas, is composed primarily of agricultural land. During times of low precipitation, water is pumped from the South Fork of the Sangamon River at its confluence with Horse Creek.

Source water assessment and its availability

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies to be susceptible to potential pollution problems; hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Causes of pollution to lakes include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural run-off, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion. If you would like a copy of the assessment, call the Water Purification Plant at (217)757-8630.

Other Information

If you have any questions about this report or your water system, please contact Kim Lucas at (217) 757-8630. CWLP is committed to providing you with high quality water for your use.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which can 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/herbicides*, which can 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) administers the drinking water program in Illinois under rules adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board. These rules are identical in substance to those of the USEPA. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Due to a favorable monitoring history, the USEPA and IEPA have issued no variances or exemptions to the CWLP Water Division. This Water Quality Report includes tables that will give you a better picture of the drinking water contaminants CWLP tested for and detected during 2020.

How can I get involved?

CWLP utility issues are discussed at City Council meetings at 5:30 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month and at the Council Committee of the Whole meetings held at 5:30 p.m. on the Tuesday of each week prior to a City Council meeting. These meetings are open to the public and are held in the City Council chambers on the third floor of Municipal Center West, 300 S. 7th Street.

Description of Water Treatment Process

To convert this raw water supply to drinking water, lake water is pumped through CWLP's Water Purification Plant where chemical reactions are initiated to assist in the removal of algae, suspended solids, hardness and many chemical constituents. The clarification basins remove the bulk of these materials and the final filter beds remove very small particles. Fluoride is added to prevent tooth decay; chlorine to disinfect the finished water; and ammonia to stabilize the chlorine in the distribution system.

Results of Cryptosporidium monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. Filtration removes cryptosporidium, but the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of cryptosporidium can cause cryptosporidiosis, the symptoms of which include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the infection within a few weeks, but people who are immuno-compromised have a greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. The disease may be spread through means other than drinking water, such as poor sanitation practices.

Past monitoring has indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water, but these organisms have never been detected in the finished drinking water. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there are Cryptosporidium cysts in the source water, they will be removed during the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity, a result of efforts to remove particles from the water, the threat of Cryptosporidium organisms getting through the treatment process and into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

Additional Information for 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. Springfield City Water, Light & Power is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components within a building. 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, (1-800-426-4791), at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or https://cwlp.com/leadawareness. The Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) was developed to protect public health by minimizing lead levels in drinking water. The LCR established an action level of 15 ppb for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples collected. Lead is sampled on a mandated three-year-testing cycle with sampling conducted at the customer's tap.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires CWLP to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	MRDLG=4	MRDL =4	2	2	2		No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	20.6	8.5	28.5		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	40.7	23.0	53.0		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and CWLP met all TOC requirements.								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.024	NA	NA		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.5	0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4.4	ND	4.4		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Low	High			
State Regulated Contaminants								
Sodium (ppm)	NA		11	NA	NA		No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, consult a physician about this level.								
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA		No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.3. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.01	NA	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	.79	NA	.79		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	4	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants 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 regulations are warranted.

Unregulated Contaminant	Highest Level Found	Range	
		Low	High
HAA6Br (ug/L)	5.07	3.36	5.88
HAA9 (ug/L)	31.69	16.43	36.69
manganese (ug/L)	2.9	ND	2.9

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. Turbidity is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
%≤0.3 NTU	Percent of samples less than 0.3 NTU

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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 contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Highest Level Found	Highest level found of sample result data collected during the calendar year. It may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.
Range of Detections	Range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, collected during the calendar year.
Date of Sample	If a date is provided, the IEPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because concentrations change infrequently. If no date appears, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the calendar year of this report.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Kim Lucas
Address: 3100 Stevenson Dr.
Springfield, IL 62703
Phone: 217-757-8630