Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CAMARGO

IL0410100

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

Áq This information the report water about S. system to intended your d to provide drinking wat provide safe water you drinking and with the important ne efforts water. made

The source of drinking water used by CAMARGO is Purchased Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name KYLE RAYMER

Phone 217-832-8464

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Source of Drinking Water

pick ponds, The soun and, animals ground, travels ďn in reservoirs, over or from substances some water ces cases,) include rivers, lakes, stroirs, springs, and wells. ;
the surface of the land or selves naturally-occurring dr human inking radioactive material resulting from the pr activity. water (both C D presence D streams through AS SS minerals, and can water water can and the

Contaminants that may be present in source wat

0

plants, sep include: - Micro bacteria septic obial which and contaminants h may come f systems wildlife. agri rom om sewage icultural such S viruses e treatme l livesto ment and

from urban domestic wa producti netals Inor which wastewater storm mining, can wat be aminant 20 discharge 92 inants natur ants, such aturally-c runoff, i farming. W indust: 12, 0 S and ing H Ø gas 1 W 20 20 and resul 11

variety o Pest of sour mof sources f, and r and Kes such as agr herbicides, uses iculture, which may come urban storm 1 rom S)

urban by-produ producti syntheti Orga 20 Cts nic 0 and wat and Of. chemical volat (D) industrial can runo 11e also unoff, contaminants, organic come processes from W chemic ept Hga including and als, systems W W pet 2 which lons, roleum 1

naturally production Radi oac 0 and 0 1 cur ive mining of ontaminants 0 H Ct be ivit the 0 which 0 W S 1 0 an oi be I Q, (Q CO

> Hot Drinking obtained by amounts o reasonably water poses . contaminants contaminants line 3 water Th some be calling the (800) 426-479 a health and does expect cont. inc 426-4791 potential hea not 1ud ed risk aminant necessarily ling EPAS contain O · 2 More S CT afe Drinking lth Led The information about a t indicate effects water, presence least may can that small Water O.f be

drink, health. amount imits for quq 0 rde provide EPA 0 5 H water systems. certain contaminants 0 prescr ensure prescrib the same bes hat ts in bott protection regulat FDA r t i ter in water provided egulations establish tled water which ons on for which S safe to ich limit public the

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

infants can be part infections. These p drinking water from EPA/CDC guidelines 98 Drinking microbial the risk undergone cancer Immuno other undergoing chemotherapy compromised of infection by immune Water contaminants Vater Hotline organ be particularly at These people shoul er from their heal system transplants, on persons appropriate by Cryptospo s are availab e (800-426-47 disorde should health suc O rs, so eople osporidium and other ilable from the Safe h as persons 6-4791) seek persons care means some elderly with from advice providers. ns to lessen who HIV/AIDS with about have and

for pregnant women and young children. Lead i drinking water is primarily from materials an components associated with service lines and plumbing. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinki water and removing lead pipes, but cannot conthe variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and yo family from the lead in your home plumbing. You take responsibility by identifying and removing le Before shower, several Lead use an drinking minute doing lead a filter Standard ause steps onsibility materials laundry serious Λq tap to cert Inst running water, rtified reduce 20 by ider within health D your load your flush your γď d of problems, espo hildren. Lead your an American tap, our home plumbing family's risk. plumbing. dishes. lines and home taking pipes drinking and your certifier especially control and You can Ωı for in You

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GW

ACTIVE

SE CORNER OF CR 1275 N AND RT 130

Source Water Assessment

We want our scheduled meetings. Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentat at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl. our valued customers THO The ners to water source water assessment for our water operator at 217-832-8464. Contamination Determination; and 99 informed about their water water quality supply has k been completed by the l summary version of the tion/recommendation of a If you eted by the the to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this completed Source Water Assessments, including: Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access to attend any copy of this, including: any the Il of our regularly information, please : Importance of Source linois EPA website doas

Source of six other source wat indicated Section sta officials, EPA has det criteria has determined that priteria including: 200 water staff the Water: VILLA GR ter protection areas the wells. and following VILLA GROVEBased may that 9 monitoring conducted r may not be g facility, a the Villa Gr pose a hazard s of Wells # do Grove also located information obtained od (some of which may #1 and Community W on-going remediations which may sted in proximity to the city's s indicated as a potential source #2. which may be d as a potential sour y Water Supply's sour he wells; monitoring Furthermore, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, on-going leaking underground storage tank remediation sites re, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage s which may be of concern. However, these sites have not be the city's source water protection area. Based on information tial source in the site data table, has changed its status: source conducted at the entry point to water site data table, l is not susceptible to contamination. the distribution system; information provided by the status: on. This EPA, s: sites) Je Tank Section of Illin been field verified by SIX determination is are potential located and the available (Tanks within and of Illinois secondary Removed) water based supply hydrogeologic 20 sources The near Groundwater EPA Q number Illinois the and

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level:
Action Level G Goal The concentration of (ALG): The level Of W contaminant D contaminant which, in drinking 1 exceeded wat er. triggers treatment below which there ₩ K no known other requirements whown or expected which risk Ø to water system must to health. ALGs a allow follow. for

Ø

margin

Lead Copper Range: Range: 0 Badd B to to 16 N w PPB

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tinwsys_is_number=716340&tinwsys_st_c ad tap _code=: p sampling da =IL&tsaanlyt_ data: 51 number=25&ts https://wa ter.epa.state.il.us/dww/JSP/NonTcrSamples.jsp? aanlyt_st_code=HQ&history=1&counter=0

CIRCLE obtain ONE: copy our Of. Community system's Water service Supply has/has ine not developed a tory: https: i ce material

Copper Lead Lead and Copper Date 2024 2024 Sampled MCLG 1.3 0 Action (AL) 1.3 15 Level Ca שי ercentile 0.818 90th 0 # Sites lead-servi AL 0 \vdash Over ceine Units qdd mqq inventory Violation Z Z Corrosion c Corrosion o Likely Source of 1 of a natural natural household household of Contamination old plumbing deposits. deposits plumbing systems; systems;

Water Quality Tes C Resul C W

Level

Assessment:

total

bacteria

havo

been

in

ano

system.

(if

possible)

why

Level

N

Assessment:

Avg:

Definitions:

The following tables contai scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average Of. monthly

samples

Level coliform assessment ıs L Q study of the n found water system r water to identify potential problems and determine

system on multiple A Level N assessment occasion nt is MCL W very detailed L violation ha d study of the water has occurred and/or r system to why total c o identify coliform b potential problems and bacteria have been found determine (if

or MCL: The highest using the be best level ver of a conta available tre ontaminant treatment that is allotechnology. allowed ı, drinking water. MCLs are Set S close 0 the MCLGs S feasible

Level Goal 20 MCLG: The for a margin level 0 Ø contaminant f safety. in drinking water below which there ß. ott known 70 expected risk to health. MCLGs allow

residual disinfectant level 9 The highest disinfectant level S necessary of dis 20 nfectant control allowed Of. microbial in drinking water. T pial contaminants. There S. convincing evidence that 01

Maximum MRDL:

Maximum

Contaminant

Maximum

Contaminant

Level

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum goal or na: residual MRDLG: disinfectant level not applicable. The level of a drinking reflect the benefits of wat the 9 er disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLGs do not

ppm:

Treatment

Technique or

TT:

: वर्वे

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.4	0.7 - 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	udđ	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	17	14.9 - 19	No goal for the total	60	qdđ	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	83	64 - 90.2	No goal for the total	80	qdđ	У	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess onervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, S central

Violation Type Vi	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes MCL Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

CAMARGO Has Levels of Total Trihalomethanes Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received on 09/16/2024 show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). The standard for TTHMs is 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The average level of TTHMs over the last year was .083 mg/L.

What should I do?

 You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What is being done?

Continued monitoring and increased flushing will be required to maintain levels below the drinking water standard. We anticipate resolving the problem within the next few weeks, although follow up testing will not occur until Nov. 15, 2024.

For more information, please contact Kyle Raymer at 217-832-8464 or Village of Camargo, PO Box 259 Camargo, IL 61919.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Water System ID# IL0410100 Date distributed 09/26/2024 CAMARGO

2024 Annual
WATER

VILLA GROVE
PWS ID: IL0410350

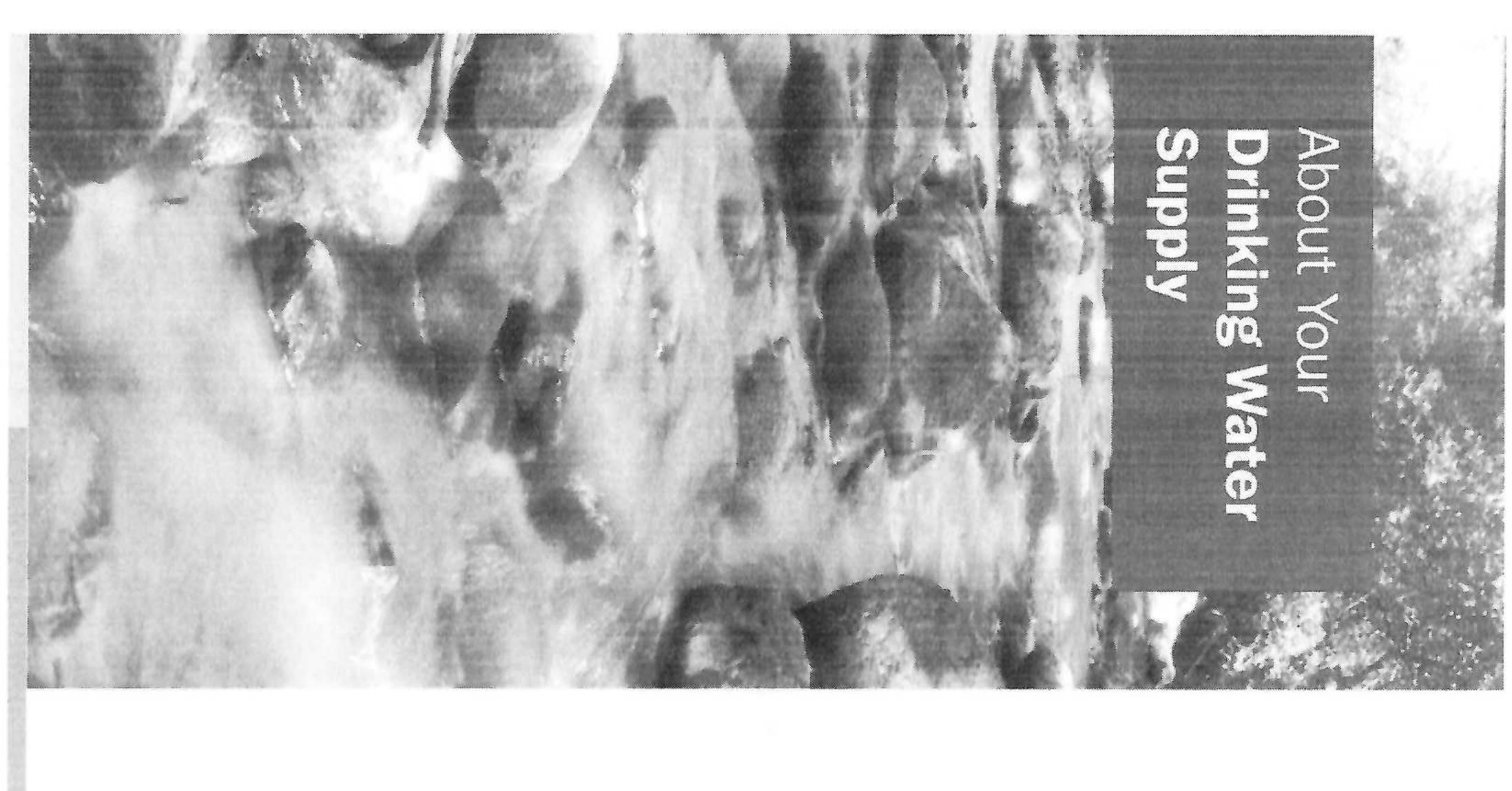
QUALITY, ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.



MERICAN WATE

WE KEEP

LIFE FLOWING



WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

sites) are located within and near the source water protection areas of Wells #1 and #2. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of 19 ha: ba an the Mahomet Sands Aquifer. The wells are protected from surface contamination by s not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on several a potential source in the site data table, has changed its status: Sunoco (Tanks Removed). Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with on-going remediations which may for treatment to the filter and ion exchange softening plant. The wells are primarily located in riteria including monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point The Illinois EPA has determined that the Villa Grove Community Water Supply's source water the distribution system; and the available hydrogeological data for the wells. information provided by the water supply officials, the following facility, also indicated as d may or may not be located in proximity to the city's source water protection area. Based ncern. However, these sites have not been field verified by the Groundwater Section staff rthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of zard (some of which may be on-going leaking under-ground storage tank remediation 90 by the Illinois EPA, six potential secondary sources and six other sites that may pose a rriers in the aquifers. Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in e source of supply for the Villa Grove District is groundwater. Currently 2 wells deliver water be of geologic

The IEPA has completed a source water assessment for the Villa Grove system and a copy is available upon request. 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 IEPA website at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx



SPECIAL HEALTH

the Safe Drinking microbial contaminants drinking water from their health care be particularly disorders, some with HIV/AIDS or other immune system persons such as persons with cancer of infection by Cryptosporidium and other on appropriate means to lessen the risk These people have undergone organ transplants, people general population. Immuno-compromised contaminants in drinking water than the Some people may be more vulnerable to undergoing chemotherapy, persons who (800-426-4791) Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines providers, EPA/ should seek advice about at risk from infections. Centers elderly, and infants can Water Hotline for Disease are available from

What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or 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 animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

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8		
	7	
	0	
3	을	
5	<u> </u>	

inorganic Contaminants

Pesticides and Herbicides

Organic Chemical Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

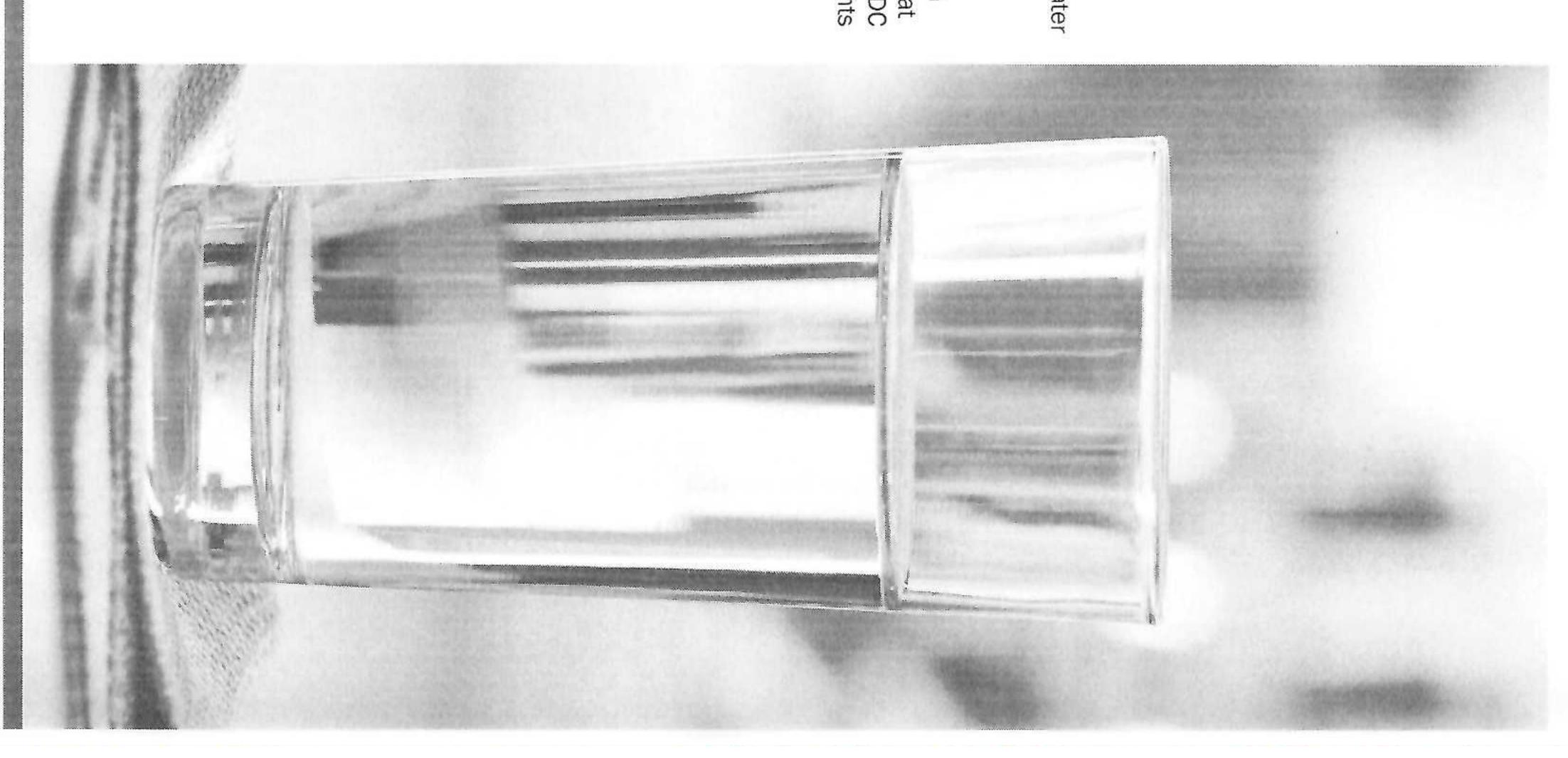
About Drinking Water

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 (1-800-426-4791). Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some

are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-

If you have any questions, please call Illinois American Water's Customer Service Center at (800) 422-2782.



About Drinking Water



PFAS

as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others. of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known chemicals are perfluoroctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluoroctane production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out

for six PFAS chemicals. For more information on the PFAS drinking water standards, please visit Illinois American Water has performed sampling to better understand occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking drinking water for 29 PFAS chemicals through our participation in the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant information when deciding if it needs to create new drinking water limits. https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas water sources. This sampling allows us to be better prepared as U Monitoring Rule program, or UCMR. Through the UCMR program, water systems collect data on a group of contaminants that are currently not regulated in drinking water at the federal level. U.S. EPA uses this Additionally, in 2023 we began testing our .S. EPA has finalized drinking water standards

that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue. changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and Illinois American

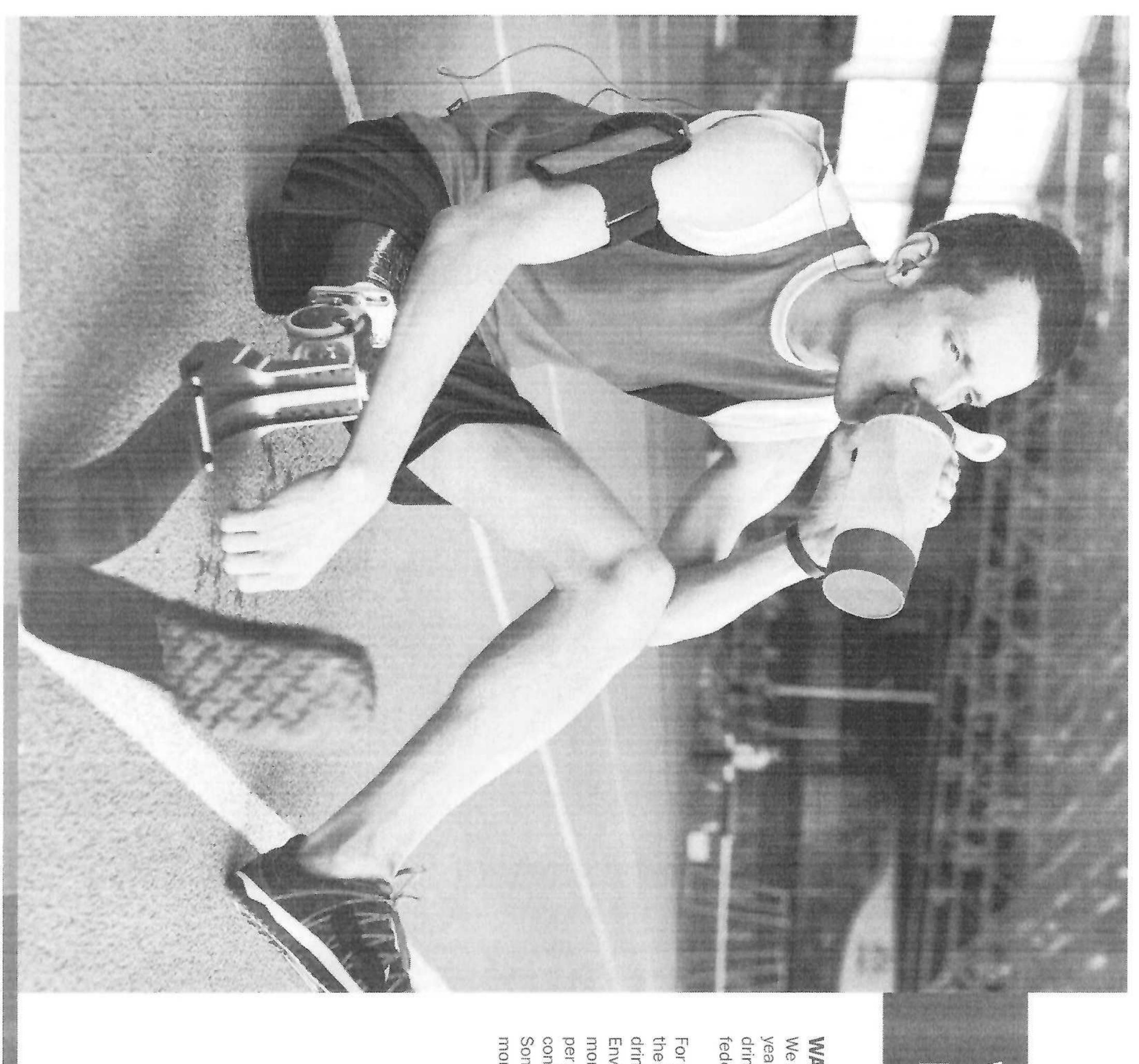
IL EPA established Health Advisory Levels for several PFAS analytes. For more information about PFAS health advisories https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html



We continue of concern in our water. and addressing contaminants important is Our scientists drinking water. long history are experts in addressing this can effectively remove PFAS from technologies water quality of researching sue and have a and processes that to focus on and treatment and engineers

Lauren Weinrich, Ph.D.

Principal Scientist, Water Research and Development



Water Quality

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2024, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2024. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently.

Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded. triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

Compliance Achieved: Indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the USEPA.

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (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. See also Secondary
Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

(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.

Level (WRDL): 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.

Goal (WRDLG): 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.

MREM/year: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

WFL: Million fibers per liter.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

RAA: Running Annual Average

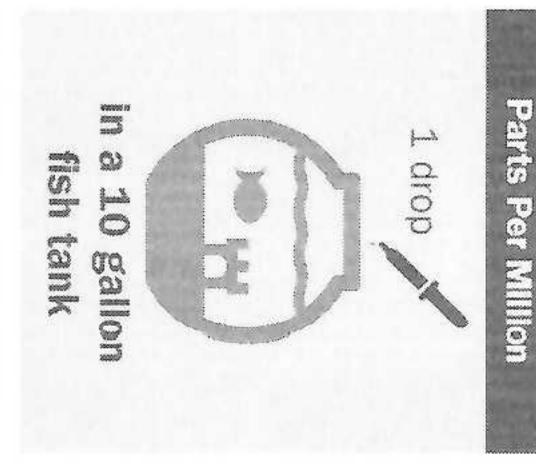
Range of Detections: The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS



To ooo gallon

Parts Per Tillion

Junior size
Olympic pools

Water Quality Results

reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2024, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are Illinois American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

				INORGANIC	NORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	S		
lmorganic Contaminants	Collection	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	STOW	NC.	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0, 2	0.2 - 0.2	64	2	mād	z	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.46	0.46 - 0.46	4	4.0	udd	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2024	189.8	189.8 - 189.8			ਘਕੰਕ	×	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

				RADIOACTIVE CONT	CONTAMINANTS	S		
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	ξ	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	04/28/2022	¥.37	1.37 - 1.37	0	ភោ	ECI/I	Z	Erosion of natural deposits.