

# **ARGENTA Public Water Supply 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report**



# Argenta Public Water Supply Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Argenta  
IL 1150050

Annual Water Quality Report  
for the period of January 1 to  
December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Argenta water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by ARGENTA is Ground Water.

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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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 Village Hall or call our water operator at 217-795-4529. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, 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

To determine Argenta's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. During the surveys of Argenta's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded potential

## Source 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.

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

Sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 200 foot minimum setback zones and 1,000 foot wellhead protection areas. Based on the information contained in these documents, six potential sources of groundwater contamination are present in the wellhead protection area around

well #2. The Illinois EPA has determined that the

Argenta wells are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells, The available hydrogeologic data, monitoring conducted at the wells, and monitoring conducted

at the entry point to the distribution system.

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 Information

Source Water Name  
WELL 3 (01111)

Report Status  
Active

Type of Water  
GW

Location  
Behind Village Hall

## 2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

<i>Lead and Copper</i>	<i>Date Sampled</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>No. of sites over AL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contaminant</i>
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.351	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	15	1.3	0	ppm	No	; corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Regulated Contaminants

<i>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contaminant</i>
Chlorine	12/31/2018	0.4	0.2 – 0.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids HAAS	2018	4	3.7 – 3.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	2	1.5 – 1.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source Of Contaminant</i>
Arsenic – While your water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	2018	2.75	2.75 – 2.75	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2018	0.19	0.19 – 0.19	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.68	0.68 – 0.68	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Sodium	2018	168	168 - 168			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Iron	2018	0.163	0.163 – 0.163		1.0	ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.14	0.14 – 0.14	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2018	1	1.13 – 1.13	10	10	ppm	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

<i>Volatile Organic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source Of Contaminant</i>
Dichloromethane	07/10/2017	0.66	0.66 – 0.66	0	5	pCi/L	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical And chemical factories

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.

The Disinfection by-products results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

*Definitions: The tables inside this report contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.*

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) 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.

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

na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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