

Village of Winnebago - Facility Number IL 2010500
Consumer Confidence Report
Annual Drinking 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 Village of Winnebago Water Systems to provide safe drinking water. Because the Village of Winnebago had no drinking water Violations during 2020 this report will not be mailed direct to consumers. However, the Village of Winnebago has this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) available on the village web-site at <https://villageofwinnebago.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Winnebago-CCR-2020.pdf> , in addition the report will be provided in print upon request. This report includes basic information on the sources of your drinking water, the levels of any contaminants that were detected in 2020, and compliance with other drinking water rules, as well as some educational materials. To obtain a free copy of the report you may pick one up at Winnebago Village Hall 108 West Main Street Winnebago, IL 61088, to request a copy or for more information regarding this report please contact:

Chad Insko of the Village of Winnebago Water Department, @ 815 – 335 – 2230.-- Este informe contiene informacion mu importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entieinda 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Examples of 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 a by-product of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm 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 USEPA's 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. 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 (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>.

PFAS Detection:

In 2020, Our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Eighteen PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS health advisories <http://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

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 **815-335-2230**. 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 Water Information:

- **The source of drinking water used by Winnebago is Ground Water**
- **Well #2 (11668) (Active) Ground Water 200 East Main Street-- 250 gpm line shaft well**
- **Well #3 (11669) (Active) Ground Water 400 East McNair Rd.- 575 gpm line shaft well**
- **Well #4 (01219) (Active) Ground Water 309 West Main Street—1000 gpm line shaft well**

Source Water Assessment:

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Because the Village of Winnebago had no drinking water violations in 2020, the community received a method of delivery waiver and will not be direct mailing this report to our customers. However, copies are available at Village Hall 108 W. Main St. Winn. Il, 61088 and can be viewed on the Village of Winnebago web-site <https://villageofwinnebago.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Winnebago-CCR-2020.pdf> If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to contact our water operator at 815-335-2230, or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings at the Village Hall 108 W. Main St. Winnebago, times and dates are posted in advance and available on the Village web-site www.villageofwinnebago.com. 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 815-335-2230. 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>.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, several potential sources are located within 1,000 feet of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Winnebago Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including; monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and available hydro geologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. E.P.A's proposed Ground Water Rule, The Illinois EPA has determined that the Winnebago Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper siting conditions; a hydraulic barrier exists which should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and

sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system groundwater supply.

Water Quality Test Results:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some that may require explanation.

Definitions:

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's 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

Level 2 Assessment

And determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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 Goal or MCLG:

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.

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 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)

ppm:

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

ppb:

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

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/20/2019	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	6/20/2019	0	15	2.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2019	0.8	.57-1.1	MRDLG = 4 No Goal	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2020	5	4.7-4.7	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5)	2020	4	3.76-3.76	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be a part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	1/4/2018	1.7	0 - 1.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	1/4/2018	0.25	.22 - .25	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Flouride	1/4/2018	0.834	.707 - .834	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	1/4/2018	0.17	.046 - .17		1	ppm	N	Natural deposits, not regulated by USEPA, but by the state. This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA.
Manganese	1/4/2018	5.5	1.3 - 5.5	150	150	ppb	N	However, the state regulates Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	4/4/2019	0.35	0 - 0.35	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	1/4/2018	3.7	3.1 - 3.7	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	1/4/2018	0.0097	0 - .0097	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	1/4/2018	1.19	1.19 - 1.19	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha -EXCLUDING RADON & URANIUM	1/3/2019	7.84	6.04 - 7.84	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.