Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System ID: IL1650150 **Water System Name:** Village of Galatia

This section must be completed for all submittals

Method of Delivery Population Category - Circle One: ~~500 or Less~~ *501 to 10,000* *greater than 10,000*

CCR Method of Delivery (MOD) Used (see attachment) - Circle One: *MOD A* *MOD B* *MOD C*

Connected System Requirements - Circle One, if applicable: *Purchase Water* *Sell Water*

You are required to submit this form to certify that your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has met all state and federal requirements. The owner, administrative contact, or responsible operator in charge must sign this Certification Form acknowledging compliance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found in Part 611 Subpart U: Consumer Confidence Reports.

Detailed CCR instructions and regulation requirements are listed in Chapter 2 of the **Sample Collectors Handbook (SCH)**. Also included in the handbook, is a check list that can be used to verify that all required elements have been included, prior to issuing the CCR. It is recommended that you review this chapter and check list prior to issuing your CCR. The SCH can be viewed and/or downloaded at the following Internet web address: https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/compliance-enforcement/drinking-water/Pages/sample-collectors-handbook.aspx

By July 10th, complete the delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued CCR and the URL Notification if applicable. to the Illinois EPA, CCR Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. Alternatively, you may e-mail all required documents to EPA.PWSCompliance@Illinois.gov

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY: *Depending on your delivery requirements, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.*

METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY

DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED

Our CCR or electronic CCR URL notification was mailed on _____ **(enter delivery date)**

Please check all items that apply.

1.	____	CCR was distributed by mail or hand delivered **(enter delivery date above)**
2.	X	Notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL) was mailed. ***(Submit a copy of the URL notification, i.e. water bill, newsletter, etc.)*** **(enter delivery date above)**
3.	____	E-mail – direct URL to CCR **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
4.	____	E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
5.	____	E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
6.	X	Other: information for Website is printed on water bills

CWS serving => 100,000, Posted CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site at the following address:

_____

METHOD "B" DELIVERY

Since our supply serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000 and had no drinking water violations during 2020, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS AND INCLUDE A COPY.

Newspaper 1:	_____	Published On:	_____
Newspaper 2:	_____	Published On:	_____

METHOD "C" DELIVERY

Since our supply serves a direct population of 500 or less and had no drinking water violations during 2020, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.

The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ **(enter date)**

Insert method here (i.e., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) Posted

GOOD FAITH EFFORT: at a minimum, one good faith effort must be used to reach non-bill paying consumers

Check all that apply:

☑	Posted CCR on a publicly accessible internet site www. villageofcolatia.com	___	Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach list of zip codes)
___	Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	___	Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
☑	Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)	___	Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
___	Delivered to community organizations (attach a list)	___	Other_____
☒	Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)		Facebook page + Public Alert

Signature of Official Custodian (OC), Administrative Contact (AC), or Responsible Operator in Charge (DO)

The Certification Form signature must match one of the above contacts that are on file at the Agency, if you are not listed as the OC, AC, or DO for the water system, you do not have the authority to sign this document.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I Jaleigha Jones *(print name)*, hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD A *(enter method of delivery A, B, or C)* DELIVERY. If delivery was made using the Electronic CCR method, the CCR was made available to customers requesting a paper copy of the CCR.

Signature: Jaleigha Jones Date: 6/10/25

Title: Village Clerk Telephone No.: (618 268-4112

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed $50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed $10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

IL532-2984

PWS 294 (3/2021)

Rend Lake Intercity Water System (IL0555100)

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
*Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	26	10 - 37	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2024	40	20.9 - 64	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite	2024	0.55	0.26 - 0.55	0.8	1	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines	2024	3.0	2.84 - 3.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0116	0.0116 - 0.0116	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	2024	2	1.93 - 1.93	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Fluoride	2024	0.7	0.66 - 0.66	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer or Aluminum Factory discharge
Sodium	2024	23	22.9 - 22.9			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	1/22/2020	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	1/22/2020	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water 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.
N/A: not applicable.
ND: Non-detect
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity

Turbidity Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	*0.3 NTU*	*99.5%*	*No*	*Soil runoff*
Highest single measurement	*1 NTU*	*0.44 NTU*	No	*Soil runoff*

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation sections.

Violations

There were no violations for the community water system in 2024.

VILLAGE OF GALATIA WATER DEPARTMENT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2025

NOTICE TO ALL CUSTOMERS OF THE VILLAGE OF GALATIA WATER DEPARTMENT:

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments require that all community water systems provide their customers a CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT BY JULY 10, 2025.

The following pages supply the information required from the Village of Galatia Water Department and the Rend Lake Conservancy District. If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance, please contact Bobby Brown (Responsible Operator in Charge for Galatia Water Department) Via phone at (618)268-4112. If you would like more information, please feel free to attend any of the Village of Galatia board meetings held at Galatia Village Hall.

VILLAGE OF GALATIA WATER DEPARTMENT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2024

List of Publicly posted CCR's within the Village of Muddy:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Galatia Village Hall	210 W Main St. Galatia, IL 62935	618-268-4112
Galatia Post Office	106 W Main St. Galatia, IL 62935	618-268-4933

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CALATIA

TX1650150

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

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 CALATIA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jaleigha Jones

Phone 618-268-4112

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo 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).

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. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking the water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact ____ ____ at _____ _____. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 - CALATIA MASTER METER	FP IL0555100 TP02	SW		APPROX. 1,200 FT WEST INTERSCT UNION RD & MONROE RD, 62651

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 618 2684112. 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: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEMIllinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can 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.

Violations Table

Chloramines

Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2024	10/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	11/01/2024	11/30/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2024	03/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	10/01/2024	10/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	11/01/2024	11/30/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

Violations Table

MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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	2024	2.6	2 - 3.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	22	14.6 - 30	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	40	29.7 - 59	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for The Village of Galatia

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October and November we did not monitor for Chloramines. During January, February, March, October, November and December we did not monitor for Haloacetic Acids. During October and November we did not monitor for E. Coli. During October, November and December we did not monitor for Trihalomethanes and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Chloramines	1	0	10-01-2024-11-30-2024	12-2024
E. Coli	1	0	10-01-2024-11-30-2024	12-2024
Haloacetic Acids	1	0	01-01-2024-03-31-2024 and 10-01-2024-12-31-2024	04-2024 and 12-2024
Trihalomethanes	1	0	10-01-2024-12-31-2024	12-2024

What happened? What is being done?

We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards therefore, no alternative water supplies should be used.
For more information, please contact Galatia Village Hall located at 210 W Main St. Galatia, IL 62935 (618)-268-4112.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template				
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 The Village of Galatia.	Water System ID#	IL1650150	Date distributed	06-11-2025

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Chloramine is chlorine and Amonia used to treat drinking water to protect against bacteria and other microorganisms within water distribution systems. Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose, also could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Haloacetic Acids are a group of organic compounds formed when chlorine or ozone disinfectants react with naturally occurring organic matter in drinking water. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Total Trihalomethans a group of organic chemicals that are byproducts of the water treatment process, primary formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethans in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous sytems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.