

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CORDOVA

IL1610150

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 CORDOVA is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone

309.654.2646

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o 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 EPA'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. 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	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1	GW	<u>IN USE</u>	<u>11th St. & 3rd Ave. N.</u>
WELL 2 (01902)	GW	<u>IN USE</u>	<u>2nd Ave. N. Lot 1</u>

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 309-654-2144. 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: CORDOVABased on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA, one potential source is located within 1,500 feet of the well. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Cordova 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 well; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and available hydro geologic data on the well.

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/20/2022	1.3	1.3	0.113	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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	Chlorine	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Inorganic Contaminants	Barium	Fluoride	Iron	Manganese	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.	Sodium
Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date
Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected
MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG
MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL
Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units
Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation
Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination
	2023	1.6	1.4 - 1.75	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
	2023	5	4.6 - 4.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
	2023	0.0742	0.0742 - 0.0742	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	2023	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
	2023	0.123	0.123 - 0.123	150	1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.	
	2023	20.3	20.3 - 20.3	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.	
	2023	6	2.55 - 6.35	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	2023	7820	7820 - 7820			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.	

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228	01/21/2020	0.93	0.93 - 0.93	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/21/2020	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2023	0.00053	0 - 0.00053	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Violations Table

Halooacetic 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	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	<i>WR ISSUED P.N. ON 10-25-23 SAMPLES TAKEN AS SOON AS DISCOVERED.</i>

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2022	01/03/2023	<i>Lead Consumer Notice was submitted to DEPA after double violation return to compliance</i>

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	07/01/2023	09/30/2023	<i>WR ISSUED P.N. ON 6-25-23 SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED NEXT MONITORING PERIOD.</i>

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
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2023	<i>WR ISSUED P.N. ON 10/25/23 2 SAMPLES TAKEN AS SOON AS DISCOVERED.</i>

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

Important information about your Drinking Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for - **Village of Cordova – 107 9th St. S, Cordova, IL 61242**
309-654-2646

Our water system violated a 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've did to correct the situation.

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 (3rd Quarter – July, August, and September) we did not test/complete all monitoring or testing for (NITRATES) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

****Please share this information w/ all 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.**

What should I do?

There is nothing that you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the past year, how often we are supposed to sample for (NITRATES), 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 taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of Samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
NITRATE	Yearly	1	3 rd Quarter July, Aug, Sept	The next Monitoring period

What happened? What is being done?

Samples were sent out late.

When the Village realized we didn't get them done, we contacted the EPA and sent them out ASAP. We came up with a corrective action plan and training. Consists of: a procedure to get all samples sent in a timely manner to the EPA and a schedule to follow.

This notice is being sent to you by: Village of Cordova- Water ID# 1610150 Date distributed:
6/25/2024 -

107 9th St. S, Cordova, IL 61242

309-654-2646 - Water operator Eric Sikemma

Mayor: James Boone