

CORDOVA VILLAGE SPRING 2021 NEWSLETTER

As many gardeners know, there is a common rule of thumb that advises when it's okay to start planting flowers and vegetables: Hold off planting until after Mother's Day.

Spring Clean-Up

Dates:

Dumpsters will be here on
May 1st and 2nd.

Dumpsters will be located
at the Civic Center.

E-Waste Sat 9:00-Noon
At Maintenance Shed

Cordova Day Celebration

*As of now, we are
planning on July 10th.
More news to come.*

DOG WALKING REMINDER

Hi everyone. It's getting that time where nice weather is approaching! Everyone is out and about walking their dogs. Please be respectful and bring your plastic bags to clean up after them. Please keep right away, people's yards, and especially the parks clean. No one wants to step in it or smell it so please be respectful and responsible.

Thank you, Streets & Alleys Dept.

GOLF CART INSPECTION REMINDER—MAY 15

On Saturday, May 15th, golf carts will be inspected at the Village Hall from 9:00 a.m. till noon. Please bring a photocopy of golf cart insurance card with you to the inspection. Any golf carts driven on roads must be inspected. Must be at least 18 years of age to drive. Per Ordinance 2009-15, golf carts are not able to cross Hwy 84 due to Cordova not having a designated crossing point. **Cost of inspection is \$25.00 due that day.**

Please contact Jim Boone at (309)373-5585 if you have questions.

RIVER'S EDGE PARK INFORMATION

This Park is a first come first serve park. However, if you are wanting to reserve the inside of the pavilion you will need to call the Village Hall at (309)654-2646.

There is a \$25.00 fee to rent the inside of the Pavilion. This fee will be refunded after the Pavilion is cleaned and inspected. Someone from the Board will unlock the facility for you. **You will not receive a refund if the Pavilion is not clean.**

Garbage Containers need to be out to the curb by 6:00 a.m. on day of pickup to ensure your container gets empty. Please put your containers away after pickup or ASAP.

Thank you.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

Saturday, June, 5th – Paint The Street (All Day Long) Between 4th & 5th St.
Saturday, June 12th – City Wide Yard Sales for Cordova

Reminder: ATVs, minibikes, side by sides, off-road vehicles, and go-carts are not allowed on Cordova Roads!!

Please find enclosed Consumer Confidence Report.

IMPORTANT REMINDER

While mowing your yard, please don't blow grass clippings into the street. This is very dangerous for motorcyclists and also makes our streets look messy.

Thank you,
Streets & Alleys Dept.

Village of Cordova
PO Box 6
Cordova IL 61242

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CORDOVA

IL1610150

Annual 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 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:

Name Eric Silkens
Phone 304-654-2646

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 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).

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 1

WELL 2 (01902)

Type of Water

GW

GW

Report Status

A

A

Location

11th st. + 3rd Ave

2nd Ave.

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 364-644-2446. 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: CORDOVA Based 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.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2020	1.6	1.26 - 1.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	4	4 - 4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2020	0.0689	0.0689 - 0.0689	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.57	0.57 - 0.57	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2020	0.141	0.141 - 0.141		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2020	15.7	15.7 - 15.7	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	4	3.59 - 4.22	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2020	7.13	7.13 - 7.13			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	0.93	0.93 - 0.93	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

