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

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Kewanee water system to provide safe drinking water. As begun in 2005, Kewanee's water system continues to provide high quality water treated by reverse osmosis filtration. The source of drinking water used by Kewanee is Ground Water. If you have any questions about this report, or questions concerning your water system, please contact, Gary Bradley, City Manager, 309-852-2611 extension 232.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1995 by the Illinois EPA, several potential secondary sources are located within 1,000 feet of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Kewanee 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Kewanee Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based on 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 hydrogeological 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 this determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system's ground water supply.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION EFFORTS

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for your wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to source water, the water supply has implemented a wellhead protection program which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the Kewanee community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a partial reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the community considerable laboratory analysis costs. As authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Kewanee enacted a "maximum setback zone ordinance" for all wells which allows municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential source prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from their wells. The four wells draw water from deep bedrock acquifers with well depths from 2,438 feet to 2,501 feet.

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 City Council meetings, the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please call (309-852-2611), or stop by City Hall (401 E Third St). 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. 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 (1-800-426-4791).
2. 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 (1-800-426-4791).
3. 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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;
   - Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
   - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

4. 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.

VIOLATIONS, VARIANCES, EXCEPTIONS

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

In addition to the proceeding information sections, included for your review is a table to give you a better picture of the contaminants detected in your water.

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

- ***Action Level Goal (ALG)***: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
- ***Action Level (AL)***: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ***Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)***: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Definitions (cont.)

- ***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.

- ***mg/l***: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ***ug/l***: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ***N/A***: not applicable.
- ***Avg***: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- ***Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)***: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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 allow for a margin of safety. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- ***ppm:*** parts per million
- ***ppb***: parts per billion
- ***pCi/l***: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2022	3	1.14-2.6	ppb	n/a	80	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	12/31/2022	1.1	0.9-1.3	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/23/2020	2.24	0 - 2.24	ppb	n/a	60	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2021	.0046	0.0038-0.0046	ppm	2	2	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.598	0.573 – 0.598	ppm	4.0	4.0	NO	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2021	0.11	0.019-0.11	ppm		1.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. *
Manganese	2021	1.2	0-1.2	ppb	150	150	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. *
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.28	0.26-0.28	ppm	10	10	NO	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	5/20/2021	2.7	2.3-2.7	50	50	Ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal
Sodium	2021	95	85-95	ppm	n/a	n/a	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon & Uranium	2021	3.23	3.23-3.23	pCi/L	0	15	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	2021	1.75	1.75-1.75	pCi/L	0	5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

LEAD & COPPER	COLLECTION DATE	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# OF SITES OVER AL	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead	2021	0 ppb	15 ppb	7.6 ppb	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits.
Copper	2021	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	.023 ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits.

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 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 ab out 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.

ABBREVIATIONS:

AL - Action Level
ALG - Action Level Goal
AVG - Running Annual Average
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
mg/L - Milligrams per liter or parts per million
ug/l - Micrograms per liter or parts per billion ppb - Parts per billion
ppm - Parts per million
pCi/l - picoCuries per liter

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.

If lead testing reveals a result exceeding the permissible limit, both the site and/or residence will receive notification and undergo a thorough assessment for required corrective measures to guarantee compliance, including replacement of lead service lines and/or fixtures in the distribution system.

Coliform Bacteria	0	0	A routine sample & a repeat sample are Total Coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and e-coli only come from human and animal fecal waste.