Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

WESTVILLE

IL1830950

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

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

WESTVILLE is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone 217-267-7911

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name: CC03-MSTR MTR AT WESTVILLE PUMP FF IL1835120 DS
Type of Water: SW
Report Status: Active
Location:

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 office at 217-267-7911. 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: AQUA ILLINOIS-VERMILION COUNTY Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be 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.

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 tap 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 Gas and Water at 217-267-7911. 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.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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

Copper Range: ND to 360 ug/L
Lead Range: ND to 7.2 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Copy can be obtained at the Gas and Water Office
CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has/has not developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Copy can be obtained at the Gas and Water Office
Westville serves no lead service lines.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/09/2023	1.3	1.3	0.111	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	08/09/2023	0	15	13	6	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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) hy 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 know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level of MRDL	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant in 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 of parts per billion – or one once in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per billion – 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 Dis infection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1.9	1.5 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	25	12.5 - 29.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	40	20.9 - 62	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2025 in your water system. The table provides the highest level found and range of the observed levels of regulated contaminants collected by Aqua IL Vermilion County.

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Federal/State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of test results, not a single sample result. The Level Detected is the highest LRAA. Chloramine compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA). The Range is the lowest and highest single sample result among all samples.							
Chloramine, ppm	RAA=2	1 - 2	MRDL= 4	MRDL G= 4	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	LRAA= 24	9.66 - 25.3	60	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	LRAA= 41	17.7 - 61.2	80	NA	No	2025	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium, ppb	0.0063	0.0063 - 0.0063	2	2	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.6	0.57 - 0.57	4	4	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	7(a)	0.21 - 6.9	10	10	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Sodium, ppb	10	10 - 10	NA (b)	NA (b)	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; road salt
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Atrazine, ppb	1	0 - 1.4	3	3	No	2025	Herbicide runoff

Water Quality Data Footnotes:

a) **Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a healthy risk for infants 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 for advice from your health care provider.

b) **Sodium:** There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. People on a sodium-restricted diet should consult their physician about the level of sodium in the water that they drink.

TURBIDITY - Regulated at the water treatment plant: 95% of samples must be below 0.3 NTU.				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation?**	**Source**
Highest single measurement (1 NTU limit)	1 NTU	0.08 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff

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.

Total Organic Carbon: The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

Triennial or Less Frequent Monitoring: 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.

2025 Violation Summary Table: None - We are pleased to report we were in compliance with all water quality parameters in 2025.

Illinois EPA's Sampling of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):
In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. None were detected in our finished drinking water. GEN-X data has been included below in anticipation of future federal regulations that include the monitoring for this PFAS compound. For more information regarding PFAS advisories in Illinois, please visit https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthavisory.aspx. Aqua has also posted information regarding proposed federal regulations on our website at Aquawater.com/pfas.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling form 2024-2025

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
GenX	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ND
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	0
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	4
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	4
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	3
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Westville Water

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don’t yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the Gas & Water office at 217-267-7911 or visit us at 201 N State St.

This notice is being sent to you by Westville Water. State Water System ID#: 1830950.

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