

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

OKAWVILLE

IL1890400

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 OKAWVILLE is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name John Elliott

Phone 618-243-5972

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 Okawville Office at ~~618-243-5972~~. 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
CC 02-WCWC METER DISCHG/PRIOR TO STFF IL1895600 TP01	SW	<u>active</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 ~~618-243-5972~~. 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 SYSTEM Illinois 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. Source of Water: KASKASKIA WATER DISTRICT Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

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: 65 ug/l to 1300 ug/l
 Lead Range: <1.0 ug/L to 3.4 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Okawville Office at 618-243-5972

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has not developed a service line material inventory.
 To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Okawville Office at 618-243-5972

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/30/2023	1.3	1.3	0.8	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	06/30/2023	0	15	2.5	0	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) 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.

Water Quality Test Results

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
Chloramines	2025	3.6	1.5 - 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	35	21.2 - 36.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2025	54	42.8 - 61	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Okawville

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 January to March 2026, we monitored Haloacetic Acids in February as required, but there was laboratory error and the sample had to be recollected outside of the monitoring period 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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1 per Quarter	1	Collected 2/9/26	Resample required, collected 2/26/2026

What happened? What is being done?

The sample was collected during the proper timeframe, however there was a laboratory error that required a resample to be collected outside of the required monitoring period. The resample came back fine and we will collect the next sample in May as required.

For more information, please contact John Elliott at 618-243-5972.

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 Village of Okawville

Water System ID#

IL1890400

Date distributed

With 2026 CCR

Rend Lake Intercity Water System (IL0555100)

Source Water Information

Source Water Name: INTAKE (IN70290) REND LAKE SURFACE **Type of Water:** Surface Water **Location:** Franklin / Jefferson Counties

Source Water Assessment

Rend Lake is utilized by the Rend Lake Intercity Water System (Facility # IL0555100) to provide water to 67 communities in Franklin, Jefferson, Williamson, Perry, Hamilton, Saline, Jackson, Washington, White and Marion Counties. This facility draws water from Rend Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #IN70290). The supply provides approximately 15 million gallons per day to 39 direct satellite supplies with an estimated population of 175,000 people.

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.

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. These meetings are on the 4th Monday of each month at our administration office located at 11231 Marcum Branch Rd., Benton, IL. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like 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>

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

N/A: Not applicable

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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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.

Table of Regulated Contaminants

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source
<i>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</i>	<i>0.3 NTU</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>
<i>Highest single measurement</i>	<i>1 NTU</i>	<i>0.3 NTU</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>

<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Barium</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.0235</i>	<i>0.0235 – 0.0235</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.19 – 2.19</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes</i>
<i>Fluoride</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7 – 0.7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer or Aluminum Factory discharge</i>
<i>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12 – 0.12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
<i>Sodium</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18.6 – 18.6</i>			<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration</i>
<i>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Atrazine</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16 – 0.16</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.</i>

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.

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

Regulated Contaminants

KASKASKIA WATER DISTRICT

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	3.6	0 - 3.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	27	26.3 - 26.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	73	71 - 73	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
Arsenic	2025	1	0.56 - 0.56	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2025	0.0368	0.0368 - 0.0368	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.9	0.86 - 0.86	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1	1.02 - 1.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	40	40000 - 40000			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2025	0.12	0 - 0.12	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

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.

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 violations section.
