Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2025

Village Of Pawnee – IL 1670850

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. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during the calendar year 2025. Each year, we will provide you with a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

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

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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 on the 2nd and 4th Monday of the month 7:00 pm. These meetings are held at the Pawnee Village Hall at 617 Seventh Street in Pawnee.

Sources of Drinking Water

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 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 in the 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).

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 Village of Pawnee Water Department 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 Village of Pawnee Water Department. 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 Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01- Master Meter FF IL1175200 TP01	SW	Active _ ____	Intersection of I – 55 and RT 104

Source Water Assessments

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 the village office or call (217) 625-2941. To view my 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://epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Otter Lake is utilized by the Otter Lake Water Commission (Facility # 1175200) to provide water to eight communities in Christian, Sangamon and Macoupin Counties and the surrounding rural areas. This facility draws water from Otter Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #58059). The water is obtained via two 1,000 and one 1,800 gallon per minute pumps located on an elevated fill roadway bisecting the lake. The supply provides approximately 1.5 million gallons per day to 511 service connections and an estimated population of 16,996. Nine facilities purchase water from the Commission, including Auburn (1670050), Divernon (1670450), Girard (1170450), Pawnee (1670850), Thayer (1671250), Virden (1171100), Nilwood (1170750) and Tovey (0210650), and South Palmyra Water Commission (1170060).

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.

Water Quality Test Results

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.
Action Level Goal (ALG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety
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.
Mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
na:	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
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 (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected Pawnee (1670850)

Lead and Copper									
	Date Sampled	**MCLG**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2025	1.3	< 0.060 – 0.15	1.3	0.12	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2025	0	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chloramines	2025	1.7	1 – 2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	39	29 – 50.7	NO GOAL FOR TOTAL	60	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	54	35 – 76	NO GOAL FOR THE TOTAL	80	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Our community water supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory and/or a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data please contact our office at 217-625-2941.

Village of Pawnee (1670850) Had No Violations 2025

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected from Our Parent Supply – Otter Lake Water Commission

Lead and Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	2025	0	<1.0 – 6.6	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	2025	1.3	0.046 – 0.35	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	2.3	2 – 2.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	42	24 – 46.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	49	24.6 – 59.6	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	2025	0.04	0.04 – 0.04	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.6	0.552 – 0.552	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	0.12	0 - 0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2025	14	14 - 14	Intentionally Left Blank	Intentionally Left Blank	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	7/20/2021	0.83	0.83 – 0.83	0	5	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
Benzene	2025	3	0 – 6	0	5	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

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.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.21 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100 %	N	Soil runoff.

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.

PFAS

OTTER LAKE WATER COMMISON'S SOURCE WATER WAS SAMPLED FOR PFAS COMPOUNDS. NO PFAS COMPOUNDS WERE DETECTED

Violations

The Otter Lake Water Commission had no violations in 2025.