Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

PWS ID No: IL0054360 PWS Name: Donnellson

This form is required to be submitted as a means to certify that your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) met all state and federal requirements. The owner, administrative contact, or responsible operator in charge must sign this certificate of acceptance acknowledging compliance with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found in Part 611 SubPart U: Consumer Confidence Reports.

Detailed CCR instructions and regulation requirements are listed in Chapter 2 of the **Sample Collectors Handbook (SCH)**. Also included in the handbook, is a check list that can be used to verify prior to issuing the CCR that all required elements have been included. It is recommended that you review this chapter and check list prior to issuing your CCR. The SCH can be viewed and/or downloaded at the following Internet web address: http://www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/compliance-enforcement/drinking-water/sample-collectors-handbook/index

Please complete the delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued CCR and the URL Notification if applicable, **by July 10th** to the Illinois EPA, CCR Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. Questions call 217-785-0561.

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY (SCH Reference Page 17 - 19)

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.

METHOD "A" DIRECT DELIVERY (use for Electronic CCR or paper copy CCR delivered to all customers)

DELIVERY DATE REQUIRED

Our CCR or electronic CCR notification of delivery was delivered on June 12th, 2025 Revised 12-1-25

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery, you MUST complete at least ONE of the following methods. **Please check all items that apply.**

1.	_____	CCR was distributed by mail
2.	XX	Mail – notification that CCR is available on Web site via a direct uniform resource locator (URL) ***(Submit a copy of the URL notification, i.e. water bill, newsletter, etc.)*** WWW.villageofdonnellson.com
3.	_____	E-mail – direct URL to CCR **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
4.	_____	E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
5.	_____	E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail **(submit a sample copy of the e-mail)**
6.	XX	Other: Hand delivered

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery: _____Residents can pick up a copy at Village Hall_____

_____

CWS serving => 100,000, Posted CCR on a public accessible Internet site at the following address:

_____

METHOD "B" DELIVERY (published in local newspaper; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE

Newspaper 1:	_____	Published On:	_____ **(insert date)**
Newspaper 2:	_____	Published On:	_____ **(insert date)**

METHOD "C" DELIVERY (CCR availability notice only; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)	
Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.	
The CCR notice of availability was delivered on:	_____ **(insert date)**
Insert method here (e.g., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.)	_____ (submit copy of notice of availability)

GOOD FAITH EFFORT: at a minimum, one good faith effort must be used to reach non-bill paying consumers			
Check all that apply:			
XX	Posted CCR on a public accessible internet site www. villageofdonnellson.com		Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
____	Advertised availability of CCR in the news media (attach copy of announcement)	____	Published CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
XX	Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Village Hall, JR's Mini Mart, Dollar General	____	Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
____	Delivered to community organizations (attach a list)	XX	Other Hand delivered
____	Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets		

Signature of Official Custodian (OC), Administrative Contact (AC), or Responsible Operator in Charge (DO)

The Certification Form signature must match one of the above contacts that are on file at the Agency, if you are not listed as the OC, AC, or DO for your water system, you do not have the authority to sign this document.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I Bill Grider (*print name*), hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD "A" (*insert method of delivery A, B, or C*) DELIVERY. If delivery was made using the Electronic CCR method, the CCR was made available to customers requesting a paper copy of the CCR.

Signature: Bill Grider Date: June12th. 2025 Revised 12-1-25

Title: DO Telephone No.: (217)537-3114

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed $50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed $10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.
IL532-2984
PWS 294 (2/2016)

Consumer Confidence Report Self-Assessment Check List

YOU SHOULD COMPLETE THE SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECK LIST PRIOR TO CCR DISTRIBUTION TO CONSUMERS. The self-assessment is provided so that you can be confident no CCR requirements are missed.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION		
Check Box or Enter "NA"	**CCR Requirement**	**SCH Reference Page**
✓	CCR includes a name and telephone number of a person at the public water supply that can provide additional information and answer questions about the CCR.	5
✓	CCR lists opportunities for public participation in the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, for instance, the time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings	5
N/A	Our PWS has a large portion on non-English speaking customers. The required information in the appropriate language is included in our CCR. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	5
✓	CCR includes the type of water (groundwater, surface water, blended, or purchase water from___, etc.), general location, and commonly used names (i.e. Lake Michigan or Illinois Prairie Aquifer).	6
✓	CCR includes notification to consumers of the availability of the source water assessment and a brief summary of the source water's susceptibility to contamination (based on the findings of the source water assessment).	6
HEALTH STATEMENTS & SPECIFIC CONTAMINANT INFORMATION		
✓	CCR includes mandatory statement explaining contaminants that may be in drinking and bottled water.	7
✓	CCR includes mandatory statement concerning customers that may be more vulnerable (immuno-comprised persons)	7
✓	CCR includes language explaining concerning general sources of contaminants in drinking water.	7
✓	CCR includes language explaining EPA role in setting regulatory limits.	7
✓	CCR includes language concerning how elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems.	8
N/A	Cryptosporidium was sampled. CCR includes a summary/explanation of results. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	8
N/A	CCR includes an explanation of our Phase 2/5 cyanide, VOC, or SOC Vulnerability Waiver. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	8
N/A	We have operated under a variance or exemption and our CCR included an explanation. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	8
N/A	Radon was sampled. CCR includes a summary/explanation of results. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	9
N/A	CCR includes special notice of an *E. coli* indicator-positive ground water source sample. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	9
N/A	CCR includes special notice of Significant Deficiencies under the GWR. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	10
VIOLATIONS		
✓	Violations that occurred during the reporting calendar year are included in the CCR. Also included with each violation notation is an understandable explanation of the violation(s), potential health effects (if any), **and steps taken to correct violation(s)**. Enter "NA" if not applicable or had no violations during reporting year.	10-11
✓	The CCR was used to satisfy PN delivery requirements for monitoring and/or reporting violations (Tier 3). This notice was added to the end of our CCR (or was attached). Notice included all PN elements. Include the PN Certification Form as part of the submittal to the IEPA.	20
REGULATED CONTAMINANT DETECTION TABLE / FOOTNOTES		
✓	Detection table included all applicable definitions (i.e., MCL, MCLG, TT, MRDLG, MRDL, and AL).	12
✓	Detection table included all required columns (i.e., MCL column, MCLG column, highest level detected, range of detects, date of sample, typical/likely source of contamination, violation)	13
✓	All abbreviations used in Detection table were defined (i.e., ppm, ppb, etc.)	13
✓	Detection table included all applicable footnotes (i.e., state-only regulated contaminants, triennial monitoring)	15
✓	Detection table included all applicable educational footnotes (i.e., turbidity, arsenic, nitrate, and UCMR)	16
✓	If any water is purchased, detection tables from all sources are included. In addition to the source water detection table(s), detection table for our distribution system was included. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	Appendix A

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

DONNELLSON

IL0054360

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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

DONNELLSON is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name ___Bill Grider _____

Phone ___618-301-7796_____

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:

- 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 __Bill Grider__ at _618-301-7796___. 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
CC03 - EJ WATER MCWC MASTER METER FF IL13500220 CC01	SW	_____	Corner of Mt. Moriah Avenue and Elk Road, east of Donnellson.

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 __618-301-7796_. 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: DONNELLSON Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply 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.

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range:___.0500_ppm_____ to __0.162 ppm _____

Lead Range: ___0.0050 ppm_____ to ____7.49 ppm_____

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: __email donnellsonil@yahoo.com_____

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: _email donnellsonil@yahoo.com_____
_

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.162	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2024	0	15	7.49	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion 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
Chlorine	2024	1.2	0.18 - 1.54	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	52	31.5 - 58	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	66	43 - 85	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2024	10/08/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/16/2023	2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EJ WATER-MCWC

IL1350020

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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

EJ WATER-MCWC is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jacob Durbin

Phone 217-925-5566

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:

- 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 EJ Water at 217-925-5566.

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
CC01 - MASTER METER FROM HILLSBORO FF IL1350300 TP01 WATER	SW	_____	_____
CC04 - MASTER METER FROM LITCHFIELD FF IL1350400 TP03	SW	_____	_____

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 217-925-5566. 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: EJ WATER-MCWCIllinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply 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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	5	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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: 3.6 ug/l to 360 ug/l
Lead Range: < 1.0 ug/l to 1.3 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 217-925-5566

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: 217-925-5566

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion 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.

Water Quality Test Results

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
Chloramines	2024	1.1	1 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	40	5 - 51.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	52	16.43 - 55	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Donnellson CCR

Violation(s) summary for 2024;

1. **Public Notification Rule:** During 2024, we failed to properly notify you of violations of our drinking water regulations in a timely manner. Staff have made some changes to better serve our residence with proper notifications in a timely manner.

2. **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** During December of 2024, Donnellson failed to take samples during the week that EPA suggested therefore it was a violation of their policy. Donnellson did take samples the following week and they were determined safe.

3. **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** During December of 2024, Donnellson failed to take sample during the week EPA had suggested so we were in violation. Donnellson did take samples the following week and the samples were determined safe.

4. **Lead and Copper Rule,** During the third quarter of 2024, Donnellson failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of
this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HILLSBORO

IL1350300

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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

HILLSBORO is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _Timothy D Ferguson_

Phone _217-532-2163_

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.

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- 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 the water department at 2175322163. 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
INTAKE (52125) LAKE HLLSBORO	LAKE HLLSBORO INTKE	SW	_____	0.5MI E 1.1MI N OF WTP
INTAKE (52126) LAKE GLNN SHLS	LAKE GLNN SHLS INTKE	SW	_____	0.5MI E 1.6MI N WTP

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 217-532-2163. 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: HILLSBORO 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.

2024 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: 3.2 ppb to 100 ppb
Lead Range: No Detect to 2.2 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact the Water Department @ 217-532-2163 to request information

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: https://hillsboroillinois.net/wp-content/uploads/Hillsboro-2025-LSLI-FINAL.pdf

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/21/2022	1.3	1.3	0.084	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	09/08/2022	15	15	2.2	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion 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.

Water Quality Test Results

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
Chloramines	2024	2	1.4 - 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	46	34.9 - 42	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	50	31.6 - 52.1	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	2024	0.049	0.049 - 0.049	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.5	0.504 - 0.504	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2024	13	13 - 13	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]	2024	0.42	0.42 - 0.42	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	23	23 - 23			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring 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	2024	1	0 - 2.6	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.326 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	98%	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 qua
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.

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. The failed test was a result of a lab error on behalf of the Public Water Supply’s Contract Lab. Since the notification of the error to the Public Water Supply was past the collection window, a repeat sample was not allowed.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Hillsboro, IL PWS

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. From 7-1-24 to 9-30-24 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 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 Total Trihalomethanes, 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
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	1	1	July 1, 2024 to September 30, 2024	August 14, 2024

What happened? What is being done?

The City of Hillsboro is required to collect Total Trihalomethane Samples on a quarterly basis from two locations in the system. On August 14th, 2024, the City collected and delivered samples to Pace Analytical in Peoria, IL. Once at the contract lab, the samples were sent off again to a different lab whose test methods for the analysis were not accurately conducted. Since this internal failure occurred, the results are not compliant with IEPA reporting standards. The sample was now outside of the hold time to re-analyze and the sample collection window had closed by the time the Lab notified Hillsboro PWS. The City has obtained the services of another lab for all outside testing requirements.
For more information, please contact Timothy Ferguson at 217-532-2163 or 118 Smith Rd, Hillsboro, IL 62049.

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 Hillsboro, IL PWS. Water System ID# IL1350300 Date distributed 6-1-2025

Village of Donnellson
407 Jefferson
PO Box 73
Donnellson, IL 62019

217-537-3114

PLEASE REMIT THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT

Account #: DOLLA131
Rt-Seq: 22805

Due Date	By Due Date
7/15/2025	**-$184.83**
After Due Date:	-$184.83

Dollar General #23181
P.O. Box 182595
Columbus, IL 43218

Service Address: 200 Washington St.

KEEP THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

ACCOUNT NO	Prev Date Read	Date Read	Days
DOLLA131	5/29/2025	6/26/2025	28
Meter	**Prev Reading**	**Reading**	**Usage**
W01	29508	30365	857

Description	Amount	Code
BALANCE FWD	-240.93	
Water	24.27	W01
Sewer	31.83	S01
Total	-$184.83	

Dollar General #23181
P.O. Box 182595
Columbus, IL 43218

Account #: DOLLA131
Rt-Seq: 22805
Service Address: 200 Washington St.

Village of Donnellson
407 Jefferson
PO Box 73
Donnellson, IL 62019
217-537-3114

Due Date	By Due Date
7/15/2025	**-$184.83**
After Due Date:	-$184.83

The Village of Donnellson now offers online bill payment with a credit/debit card for your utility payments. To pay your bill 24/7, go to http://www.villageofdonnellson.com and click the Make a Payment button to pay the Village of Donnellson. Convenience fees do apply.
Consumer Confidence Report is available for 2024 at website and Village Hall, JRs, and Post Office.