

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SANDWICH

IL0374850

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 SANDWICH is Ground Water

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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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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 certain amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 supplied by public water systems. FDA regulates certain 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 infants and young children, and the elderly are particularly at risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. For more information on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for children and pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and how you can take steps to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Name

Type of Water

Report Status

Location

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WELL 1 (11430)

WELL 2 (11431)

GW

GW

Active

Active

309 E Railroad Tap 01

309 E Railroad Tap 01

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 _815 786 9321_ To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of 815 786 9321 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: SANDWICH Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, several potential sources are located within 1,000 feet of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Sandwich Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including; monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and available hydro geologic data on the wells.

Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	6.3	1	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.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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	2023	1.5	1.21 - 1.71	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	7	6.84 - 6.84	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	23	23.1 - 23.1	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	10/21/2021	0.69	0.69 - 0.69	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/21/2021	0.266	0.266 - 0.266	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	10/21/2021	0.83	0.83 - 0.83		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	10/21/2021	20	20 - 20	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	10/21/2021	10	10 - 10			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	11/03/2022	6.73	6.73 - 6.73	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	11/03/2022	5.87	5.87 - 5.87	0	15	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
cis-1,2Dichloroethylene	2023	1	0.87 - 1	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

PFAS Analyte	Acronym	Guidance Level	Analytical Results (ppt)			
			Sample Result at TP01 - Sampled 05/05/2021	Sample Result at TP01 - Sampled 06/07/2021	Sample Result at TP02 - Sampled 05/05/2021	Sample Result at TP02 - Sampled 06/07/2021
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2,100 ppt (0.0021 mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	140 ppt (0.00014 mg/L)	ND	ND	2.2	2.1
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	21 ppt (0.000021 mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	14 ppt (0.000014 mg/L)	2.0	ND	2.4	2.1
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2 ppt (0.000002 mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	560,000 ppt (0.56 mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTTrDA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	560 ppt (0.00056 mg/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEFOSAA	----- ^a	ND	ND	ND	ND

^a No toxicity criteria available
Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) =
2.0 ppt
ND = Not Detected

PFAS Detections

For PWS with PFAS detections: In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water {above the health advisor level/below the health advisory level} established by the Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

