

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

COAL VALLEY

IL1614260

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
COAL VALLEY is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Glenn Soike
Phone 309-799-3604

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).

If present, elevated levels of 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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water 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 steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 2 (31853)	THROTTLED TO 260 GPM	GW	<u>Active</u> 107 W. 18 th AVE
WELL 3 (31854)	280GPM	GW	<u>Active</u> 1004 E. 19 th AVE
WELL 5 (01785)	225GPM	GW	<u>Active</u> S OF COAL VALLEY AT ARROWHEAD RANCH, ROCK ISLAND CO. 500' W. INTERSECTION 10 th ST. AND 120 th AVE. 10000 120 th AVE.

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 309-799-3604. 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: COAL VALLEYBased 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 one of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Coal Valley Community Water Supply's source water is not 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Coal Valley Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper siting conditions; a hydraulic barrier exists which should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system ground water supply.

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	08/19/2021	1.3	1.3	0.833	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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.

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	2.9	1.6 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	1	1.4 - 1.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	2	2.2 - 2.2	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	2023	0.375	0.363 - 0.375	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	1.05	0.78 - 1.05	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2023	94200	83500 - 94200			ppb	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	2023	2.88	0 - 2.88	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2023	4.52	3.13 - 4.52	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]			
<p>Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.</p>			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2023	12/31/2023	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.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Coal Valley

Our water system violated 1 sample for 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 the 4 Quarter 10-01-2023 thru 12-31-2023 we did not monitor or test or did not complete all monitoring or testing for Nitrite/Nitrate and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. This affects 125 customers that are supplied by well #5. 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.

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 Nitrite/Nitrate, 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
Nitrite/Nitrate	1 Sample Quarterly	0	4 th Quarter	1 st Quarter of 2024

What happened? What is being done?

The Village of Coal Valley did not receive nitrite/nitrate sample bottles from the IEPA lab. The samples will be taken during the 1st Quarter of 2024

For more information, please contact Glenn Soike at 309-799-3604 or gsoike@coalvalleyil.org.

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 The Village Of Coal Valley

Water System ID#

IL1614260

Date distributed

01-30-2024

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276

JB Pritzker, Governor

John J. Kim, Director

PAGE 2 IL1614260, COAL VALLEY

Illinois EPA Public Notice Certification and Self-Assessment

This form is required to be submitted as a means to certify that your Public Notice (PN) 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 V: Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations. Please complete the self-assessment and delivery certification, sign, and return it along with a copy of the issued public notice to the Illinois EPA, Public Notification Coordinator, BOW/CAS #19, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276.

****This section must be completed PRIOR to issuing your public notice****

Check Each Box to Acknowledge Fulfillment of PN Requirement or if statement is Not Applicable, enter "NA".

My PN includes:

- A description of the violation or situation, including the contaminants of concern, and (as applicable) the contaminant levels.
- When the violation or situation occurred.
- The population at risk, including subpopulations particularly vulnerable if exposed to the contaminant in their drinking water.
- All potential adverse health effects from the violation or situation.
- What actions consumers should take, including when they should seek medical help, if known.
- Information as to whether alternative water supplies should be used.
- What the supplier is doing to correct the violation or situation.
- When the water supplier expects to return to compliance or resolve the situation.
- The name, business address, and phone number of the water system owner, operator, or designee of the public water system who can provide additional information concerning the notice.
- The following statement to encourage the notice recipient to distribute the public notice to other persons served, using this standard language (where applicable): "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."
- If PN resulted from a MCL, MRDL, or treatment technique violation, the standard health effects language as specified in the Sample Collector's Handbook, Chapter 2 PN Appendix B is included. Enter "NA" if not applicable.
- If PN resulted from a monitoring violation or testing procedure, our PN includes the following statement: "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 [compliance period] we [did not monitor or test' or 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for [contaminant(s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time."
- PN was displayed in a conspicuous way. It did not contain overly technical language or very small print; was not formatted in a way that defeats the purpose of the notice; and did not contain language that nullifies the purpose of the notice.

****This section must be completed AFTER your public notice is issued to consumers****

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276
JB Pritzker, Governor John J. Kim, Director

Under certain situations, i.e., acute violations, immediate consultation with the Illinois EPA Regional Field Operations Staff was required at the time. If this is applicable, list who and date of contact.

Contacted: Adam Nutt (IEPA contact name) on 01-30-2024 (date)

Method of Distribution

Check all that is applicable

Date Issued

Direct mailed to each paying customer.

Distributed using a circular/shopper/newsletter that is sent to each bill paying customer via direct mail (free of charge)

List Newspaper Name Here: _____

PN was Hand Delivered to each bill paying consumer

1-30-24

Signature of Owner, Administrative Contact, or Responsible Operator in Charge

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 Glenn Soike (print name), hereby certify that the public water system indicated on page 1 hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found Part 611 Subpart V: Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations.

Signature Glenn Soike

Date 1-30-24

Title Water Operator

Telephone 309 799-3604

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.

IL532-2626

PWS266 Revised (3/11)

Public Notification Must be Issued for the Following Violation(s)

<u>Violation Description</u>	<u>Contaminant(s)</u>	<u>Level Found</u>	<u>Compliance Period</u>	<u>PN Tier</u>	<u>VLID</u>
Monitoring	NITRITE	N/A	10/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	3	107982

Samples Required: 1 Received: 0