



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOLONO

IL0191000

**Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2009**

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the TOLONO water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by TOLONO is Purchase Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone: (217) 485-5212

This report will be mailed to customers. Additional copies are available upon request by contacting the Tolono Village Hall at 485-5212.

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

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 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 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).

Source Water Assessment

The Village of Tolono purchases water from Illinois American Water. The source of supply for the Illinois American Water Champaign County District is groundwater. Currently twenty-one wells deliver water for treatment to two lime-softening plants: the East Plant, located in Urbana, and the West Plant, located in Champaign. The wells are primarily located in two areas. The north well field taps the Glasford Aquifer and consists of 7 wells that supply the East Plant. The west well field consists of 14 wells that draw from the Mahomet Sands Aquifer and supply water to both the East and West Plants. The wells range from 150 to 366 feet in depth and are protected from surface contamination by geologic barriers in the aquifers. Aquifers are a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water.

A third treatment plant just completed at the end of 2008 draws its source of supply from the same Mahomet Sands Aquifer currently supplying much of our water, although through a new well field at a different location within the aquifer. The new water treatment plant ensures a finished water quality matching the high quality of water our customers are accustomed to from our other facilities. A source water assessment for the Champaign County system has been completed by the Illinois EPA. The report indicates that the wells supplying Champaign County are not geologically sensitive. If you would like a summary of the information contained in this report contact Elizabeth Doellman at 217-373-3273 or email at elizabeth.doellman@amwater.com.

To determine Illinois American Water Company-Champaign's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey Report from February 1991 and a source inventory conducted in 1999 by the Illinois Rural Water Association in cooperation with the Illinois EPA, were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, nineteen potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Illinois American Water Company-Champaign community water supply wells. These include three stores/sales, two printing companies, a manufacturing/processing of chemicals, a warehouse, a vehicle sales, two lagoons, a construction/demolition co., two electrical generators/substations, three below ground fuel storages, a quarrying of material, two septic systems, and a well. The Illinois EPA has determined that Illinois American Water Company-Champaign Wells #35, #40, #41, #42, #43, #45, #46, and #47 are susceptible to IOC, VOC, and SOC contamination. Wells #53, #54, #55, #56, #57, #58, #59, #60, #61, #62, #63, #64, #65 and #66 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC 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 the available hydrogeologic data for the wells.

2009 Water Quality Information

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a table showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2009. Although all of the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. If you have questions about the data please contact us.

How to Read the Data Tables

Illinois American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the data tables.

While most monitoring was conducted in 2009, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting these tables, see the "Table Definitions" section and footnotes.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

- AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ALG (Action Level Goal): 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.
- Amount Detected: Unless otherwise noted in the footnotes, an average of all sample results for the year, or results from a single sample if only one was collected. If multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point with the highest value is reported.
- Compliance Achieved: Indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the USEPA.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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
- ND: Not detected
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).
- ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- Range of Detections: The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

Regulated Substances (Measured in the water leaving the treatment facility)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2009	0	15	0.7	0.4 - 0.9	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2009	None	10	0.003	Single Sample	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2009	2	2	0.08	Single Sample	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon ¹ emitters (pCi/L)	2009	0	4	2.3	1.9-2.7	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) ²	2009	4	4	1.0	0.9-1.1	Yes	Water additive that promotes oral health
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2009	0	5	1.1	0.9-1.3	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Other Compounds (Measured in the distribution system)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chlorine & Chloramines (ppm) ³	2009	4	4	2.5	1.9-3.5	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Bacteria Results (Measured in the distribution system and treatment facility)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage Detected	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform Bacteria ⁴	2009	0	5%	3%	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

State Regulated Substances

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm) ⁵	2009	N/A	N/A	37	Single Sample	Yes	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; By product of home water softening

Unregulated Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range of Detections	Typical Source
N-Nitroso-Pyrrolidine (NPYR)(ppm) ⁶	2008	0.004	Single Sample	Nitrosamines can form as by products in chemical manufacture; by the reaction of amines with nitrosating agents, or by the action of nitrate-reducing bacteria. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages can contain nitrosamines; there is also evidence that they form in the upper GI tract.

Lead and Copper⁷ (Measured at the Village)

Substance (Units)	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	---	1.3	1.3	0.206	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Regulated Contaminants (Measured at the Village)

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Compliance Achieved	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	---	0.9	0.5 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁸	---	2.7	2.7 – 2.7	N/A	60	ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] ⁸	---	1.9	1.9 – 1.9	N/A	80	ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Violation Summary Table

The following table(s) lists all violations that occurred during 2009. We included a brief summary of the actions we took following notification of the violation.

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
COLIFORM (TCR)	MONITORING (TCR),ROUTINE MAJOR	12/1/2009 TO 12/31/2009	We failed to complete the required tests of 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.
Health Effects (if applicable)	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.		
Actions we took:	We have since taken the required samples and the results showed we are meeting drinking water standards. This violation requires a public notice be distributed to our customers within 12 months of being notified about the violation. The notice included with this report satisfies this requirement.		

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
CHLORINE	MONITORING (DBP),ROUTINE MAJOR	12/1/2009 TO 12/31/2009	We failed to complete the required tests of 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.
Health Effects (if applicable)	Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.		
Actions we took:	We have since taken the required samples and the results showed we are meeting drinking water standards. This violation requires a public notice be distributed to our customers within 12 months of being notified about the violation. The notice included with this report satisfies this requirement.		

Footnotes

¹ The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 millirem/year (measure of rate of radioactive decay). The EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

² Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote oral health. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.9 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L.

³ Chlorine and chloramines are disinfecting agents added to control microbes that otherwise could cause waterborne diseases. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. Levels well in excess of the MCL could cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people.

⁴ Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. If coliforms were found in more samples than allowed then it could be an indication of potential problems.

⁵ There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

⁶ A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this substance has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this substance is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

⁷ 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

⁸ Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Radon

Illinois American Water has monitored for radon for years. Radon is a radioactive gas that has been linked to lung cancer. The contribution from drinking water is usually small compared to normal indoor levels. The Champaign County wells and finished water were sampled for radon in 2004. Finished water levels ranged from 0 – 100 pCi/L, with an average of 100 pCi/L, less than the limit currently proposed by the USEPA (there is presently no Federal limit on radon in drinking water). For information on radon in indoor air, call your local health department or the National Radon Hotline at 1-800/SOS RADON.

Questions?

The Village's goal is to provide all users with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water system, please contact **Russell Curry at the Village Hall, 485-5212**. We want our valued users to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel free to attend the Village's regularly scheduled committee meetings, held on the **first and third Tuesdays of every month at the Village Hall, 507 West Strong Street, beginning at 6:30 p.m.**

The Village of Tolono thanks you for allowing us to continue to provide you with clean, quality water, and will continue in our efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply.

Public Notice:

Monitoring (and reporting) violations require that an annual public notice be distributed to all customers. To help save on cost, we are allowed to issue this annual public notice along with this Drinking Water Quality Report. Therefore, the remaining information is to satisfy our public notice requirements for the past year. If you have any questions, please call or E-mail the contact listed on the first page.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Tolono

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During December 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009 we did not monitor or test for COLIFORM(TCR) and CHLORINE and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
COLIFORM (TCR)	3	0	12/1/2009 to 12/31/2009	1/13/2010
CHLORINE	3	0	12/1/2009 to 12/31/2009	1/13/2010

What happened? What is being done?

We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Russel Curry at (217)-485-5212 or 507 West Strong Street, Tolono, IL.

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 Tolono. Water System ID# IL0191000 Date distributed _____

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