Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SILVIS

IL1610700

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007

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

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup 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

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

To determine Silvis's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, information obtained during a Well Site Survey performed by the Illinois Rural Water Association on May 20, 1999, was reviewed. Based on this information, 24 potential sites of concern were identified within proximity of this water supply's wells. The Illinois EPA does not consider the city's source water 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 the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the water supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists that 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 a 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 minimize the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Silvis's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further minimize the risk to the community water supply's groundwater source, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the city may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to 1,000 feet from their wells. Second, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a water supply will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Finally, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the city.

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maxium Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.na: not applicable.Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Chlorine	12/31/2007	1.9	1.5 - 1.9	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Edit

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/2/2007	29.7	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/2/2007	27.4	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Arsenic	11/27/2006	5	4 - 5	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes	Edit
Barium	11/27/2006	0.058	0.023 - 0.058	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Chromium	11/27/2006	8	6 - 8	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Fluoride	1/31/2007	2	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Nickel	11/27/2006	5	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	Edit
Nitrate-Nitrite	11/27/2006	0.34	0.075 - 0.34	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Nitrate (As N)	1/16/2007	0.33	0.075 - 0.33	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Selenium	11/27/2006	4	2 - 4	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Thallium	11/27/2006	1	Not Applicable	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites	Edit

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	9/4/2007	10.9	1 - 10.9	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Combined Uranium	4/17/2007	0.7	0 - 0.7	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Combined Radium	9/4/2007	5.6	1.2 - 5.6	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Alpha Emitters	9/4/2007	10.9	1.2 - 10.9	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	11/27/2006	200	120 - 200	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	11/27/2006	3	2 - 3	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Sodium There is not a 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.	11/27/2006	330	200 - 330	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

2007 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2007 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	7/1/2007 To 9/30/2007
COMBINED URANIUM Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	7/1/2007 To 9/30/2007
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	7/1/2007 To 9/30/2007
PUBLIC NOTICE Failure to distribute Public Notice on time.	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/1/2006 To 12/31/2006