

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GOREVILLE

IL0870200

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 GOREVILLE is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name

Sam Mighell

Phone

618-995-2157

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o 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 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). 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
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The Village of Goreville board meetings are held the first Monday of each month.

The Village of Goreville water is purchased from the Lake of Egypt.

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Sam Mighell at 618-995-2157. 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 - GOREVILLE MASTER METER	SW		Intersection of Old Marion Road and Gibson Street.

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 618-995-2157. 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: LAKE OF EGYPT PWDIllinois 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.

Source of Drinking Water

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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.

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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 Lake of Egypt Water District

Source Water Name

LAKE OF EGYPT

Type of Water

SW

Report Status

A

Location

Lyke Egypt Intake

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 618-464-1380. 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>.

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Lowest monthly & meeting limit	0.3 NTU	96%	N	Soil runoff.
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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 quality 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 Organic Carbon				
Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health				
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	04/01/2024	05/30/2024	Our treatment plant failed to adequately reduce the total organic carbon content of our source water which is needed to properly minimize the amount of disinfection byproducts in our drinking water.	
INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Our treatment plant failed to adequately reduce the total organic carbon content of our source water which is needed to properly minimize the amount of disinfection byproducts in our drinking water.	

Lake of Egypt Water District

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	3.3	3 - 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2024	0.84	0.4 - 0.84	0.9	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2024	37	22.1 - 48	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	42	16 - 50.4	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	0.0255	0.0255 - 0.0255	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.7	0.7 - 0.7	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2024	24	2400 - 2400			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	07/20/2020	1.03	1.03 - 1.03	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/20/2020	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.378 NTU	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 quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

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: 0.015 to 0.073
Lead Range: ND to ND

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Call 618-995-2157

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has not developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Call 618-995-2157

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	0.07	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:
Avg: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Level 1 Assessment: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 2 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 Goal or MCLG: 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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 goal or MRDLG: 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.
na: 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.
not applicable.

The Goreville Water Department completed an inventory of its service line. The Department serves no lead service lines.

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	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.
Total Organic Carbon			
Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Our treatment plant failed to adequately reduce the total organic carbon content of our source water which is needed to properly minimize the amount of disinfection byproducts in our drinking water.
INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Our treatment plant failed to adequately reduce the total organic carbon content of our source water which is needed to properly minimize the amount of disinfection byproducts in our drinking water.
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	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.

Letter's to the customers/residents for the above Illinois E.P.A. violations, were sent explaining the violation and how it had been remedied

This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

We are committed to providing you with this important information, with this annual report, and throughout the year with any vital information that affects the safety and quality of our 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	3.1	2.8 - 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	37	27.8 - 40	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	36	19.7 - 36.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Water Quality Test Results

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Lake Egypt Water District Does Not Meet Treatment Requirements

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. Surface water systems using conventional filtration must demonstrate that Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removals are in compliance with either the Step 1 TOC removal requirements or meet the requirements of alternative compliance criteria. Our supply was unable to meet the 12 month average requirements for 7/1/2024 – 9/30/2024.

What should I do?

- ♦ **You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.** However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
-

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL), may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer. Currently, Lake Egypt Water District has not exceeded the safe MCL for disinfection byproducts as established by the Illinois EPA (IEPA).

What happened? What is being done?

Due to constant changes in the quality of the water at Lake of Egypt, treatment processes at Lake Egypt Water District are actively monitored for efficiency and changed as required to increase the reduction of TOC. In the last few years, as the naturally occurring TOC content of the lake has changed, the treatment process has also been required to change to continue meeting IEPA standards. Water treatment staff is actively working with the IEPA to increase treatment efficiency and reduce the TOC content in the drinking water. It is expected our TOC removal average will once again increase to an acceptable level by the first quarter of 2025. Routine testing the last three months indicate the water being treated is currently meeting the IEPA guidelines.

For more information, please contact Chris Boyd at 618-964-1380 or 11484 Lake of Egypt Rd., Marion, IL 62959.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice in the mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Lake Egypt Water District.



Village of Goreville
Water/Sewer Department
100 South Broadway Street
Goreville, IL 62939

September 27, 2024

RE: Water System ID# IL0870200

Dear Goreville Water Customer:

The Village has been notified of an Illinois EPA violation, through our supplier, Lake of Egypt Water District. An explanation from Lake of Egypt Water, of what this means, is attached to this letter.

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, schools, and businesses).

If you have questions, after reading this information, please contact Sam Mighell with Goreville Water Department at 618-995-2157.

Sincerely,

Sam Mighell
Water Superintendent



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Water/Sewer Department
100 South Broadway Street
Goreville, IL 62939

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