Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2019
City of Silvis

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. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2019. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

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

Contact Name: James L. Grafton
Telephone Number: 309-792-9181
E-mail (if available) jgrafton@silvisil.org

Before we begin listing our unique water quality characteristics, here are some important facts you should know to help have a basic understanding of drinking water in general.

Sources 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our source of water comes from Ground Water. The City of Silvis now has a total of nine wells that provide all of the city water needs. In May 2010 the City of Silvis constructed a new well in the area of 10th Street and 33rd Avenue. As a part of the new well construction, the City of Silvis placed the Glendale Well into operation in May 2010. In December 2010 the City of Silvis began providing water for residents of the Fair Acres subdivision. The private well in the Fair Acres subdivision was abandoned and sealed August 2012. We are currently constructing a well to provide another source of water to keep up with our growing community in the area of our new police station on Illini Drive.

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.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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. The City Council meets on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 6:30 pm at the City Hall 121 11th Street. Should you wish to voice any concerns or questions or participate in any decisions related to water quality all meetings are public and posted on the city website www.Silvisil.org

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 Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more please feel free 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 the City Hall at 121 11th Street or call our water operator at 309-792-9181. To view a summary version of the 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.

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 the 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 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.

2019 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. In 2018 no water was purchased from any outside source.

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms, which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* MCL	Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6-30-17	1.3	1.3	1.1	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	6-30-17	0	15	11	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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. The City of Silvis is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.*

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2019	0.3	0.2-0.3	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2019	2	2.11-2.11	No goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2017	2	2.11-2.11	No goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Organic Contaminants		**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Total Organic Carbon	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system et all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section	N	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	2018	1.1	0-1.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	10-02-18	0.11	0.069-0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	10-16-12	5	0- 5	100	100	ppg	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	10-2-18	1.02	0.601-1.02	4	4	ppm	N	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories, erosion of natural deposits, water additive that enhances dental health
Iron	10-2-18	0.086	0.086-0.086		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	10-2-18	2	2 -2	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state does regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	1	0.56-0.76	10	10	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, runoff produced from agriculture processes
Selenium	10-16-12	7.1	0-7.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines
Sodium	10-2-18	180	180-180			ppm	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits, used in water softener regeneration
Zinc	10-2-18	0.097	0.0097- 0.097	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories

Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 226/228	2019	3	3.2-3.2	0	5	pCl/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium TAP 01	2019	8	7.8-7.8	0	15	pCl/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	3	0-3.4	0	5	pCl/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium TAP 03	2015	8	0-8.4	0	15	pCl/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	1-19-09	0.0149	0.0149-0.0149	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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. Not all of the 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.