

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
VILLAGE OF HOMER PWS
HOMER WATER DEPARTMENT

IL0190300

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2020

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide you with safe drinking

water. For information regarding this report, contact: "Operator in Responsible Charge"

RYAN BYERLEY (217) 896-2844

or our "CITY CLERK" at

(217) 896-2521

You may also visit us during regular business hours Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday 9:00 to 5:00

500 E Second St.

Homer IL 61849

OUR VISION is to Deliver Quality Drinking Water at Affordable Rates to the residents of HOMER WATER DEPARTMENT

OUR MISSION to Monitor Water Quality within our Community and provide Dependable Delivery and Maintain the Integrity of the System

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable conalguien que lo entien que entienda bien.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and travels over the surface of the land or through the wells. As water travels 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, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial and 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

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public 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. USEPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention) 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

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 contact your Property Manager or our water operator at (217) 896-2844. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; 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>.

VILLAGE OF HOMER PWS TREATS GROUND WATER FROM 5 WELLS LOCATED IN THE SURROUNDING AREA

The Village of Homer presently draws water from WELL 2 (47661) GW 453 FT W AND 440 FT S OF PLANT, WELL 3 (47662) GW 0.25 MILES WEST OF PLANT, and WELL 4 (00731) GW 100 FEET WEST OF PLANT as well as WELL 5 (01265) GW (EAST WELL) and WELL 6 (01266) GW (WEST WELL) 1.5 MI WSW OF OGDEN.

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 on the second Monday of each month at 7:00pm. 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 217/896-2844. 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>. To determine Homer's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA, and a source inventory by the IRWA were reviewed. Based on the information contained in this document, four potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Homer community water supply wells. These include a below ground fuel storage, a former petroleum facility, and two auto repairs. The Illinois EPA has determined that Homer Wells #2, #3, #4, #5, and #6 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.

LEAD AND COPPER 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 about 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>.

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant 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

2020		REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED BY				VILLAGE OF HOMER PWS		
Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.9	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2020	0	15	7.2	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2020	2.2	0.6 - 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water Additive Used To Control Microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	9	7.77 - 8.65	No Goal For The Total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	6	5.34 - 6.49	No Goal For The Total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Water Quality Test Results

In **2020** **#REF!** conducted extensive monitoring to insure that your water meets or exceeds all water quality standards. The results of our combined monitoring are reported in the following data tables. While most monitoring was conducted this last calendar year, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting these tables, see the Tables Definition section below.

TABLE DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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 expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of 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 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.

2020 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED LEAVING THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT BY HOMER WATER DEPARTMENT

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2020	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	2	2	ppm	N	Dpscharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.64	0.64 - 0.64	4	4	ppm	N	Rrosion of natural deposits; Water additive the promotes strong teeth;Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	2020	0.013	0.013 - 0.013		1	ppm	N	Not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates it. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2020	45	45 - 45			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Manganese	2020	92	92 - 92	150	150	ppb	N	Not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates it. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	2020	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	9/27/2018	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits
ZINC	2020	0.0064	0.0064-0.0064	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However the State regulates. Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal.

The State requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore some of the data in thhe tables above, though accurate, may be more than one year old.

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