

MARTINSVILLE, VILLAGE OF (IEPA ID #: IL 0230150)

(For the period of January 1, 2025 thru December 31, 2025)

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. For more information regarding this report, please contact:

Mr. Corey Cook, Certified System Operator @ (217) 382-4323

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 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 to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact the Certified System Operator as noted above. 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:

<u>Source Name</u>		<u>Type Of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
CC01	Pump Station From Marshall	Groundwater	Active	Located West of Marshall, Illinois along Illinois Route #40

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 the municipal office or contact our Certified System Operator as listed above. 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: MARSHALL - To determine Marshall's susceptibility to contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document there is one potential source of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Marshall's community water supply wells. This potential source is an above ground fuel storage tank. The facility has indicated that the tank is empty and has no hoses or attachments in place. They are attempting to contact the owner to establish whether there will be future use of the tank. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with on-going remediation which may be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Marshall Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes agricultural properties.

2025 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (Martinsville, City of)

Water Quality Test Results:

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level (AL): 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.

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 (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 (MCLG): 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 (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

MNR: Monitoring Not Required

MPL: Maximum Permissible Level (State Assigned)

N/A: Not Applicable.

ND: Not or None Detected.

NR: Not or None Required (Yet Recommended)

MREM / mrem: Millirems Per Year (A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.)

PPB / ppb: Micrograms Per Liter or Parts Per Billion (Or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.)

PPM / ppm: Milligrams Per Liter or Parts Per Million (Or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.)

pCi/L Picocuries Per Liter (A measure of Radioactivity.)

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead and Copper:

Copper Range:	<u>0</u>	to	<u>0.163 ppm</u>
Lead Range:	<u>0</u>	to	<u>0.00637 ppm</u>

Our community system **HAS** developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system’s service line inventory, or a copy of the system’s lead tap sampling data, please contact the Certified System Operator as listed above.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.111	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants: (Martinsville, City of)

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1.3	0.78 - 1.66	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	5	5.3 - 5.3	No Goal For Total	60	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	21	21.3 - 21.3	No Goal For Total	80	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table:

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	7/1/25	2025	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.
Corrective Statement: The City has made provisions to assure this violation is not repeated.			

2025 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (Marshall, City of - The provider of wholesale water to the City of Martinsville.)

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Chlorine	2025	0.9	0.5 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	5	5 - 5	No Goal For Total	60	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	16	16.2 - 16.2	No Goal For Total	80	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	7/30/24	0.0397	0.0397 - 0.0397	2	2	PPM	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	7/30/24	0.62	0.62 - 0.62	4	4.0	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	7/30/24	0.17	0.17 - 0.17		1.0	PPM	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	7/30/24	34.4	34.4 - 34.4	150	150	PPB	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.45	0.45 - 0.45	10	10	PPM	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	7/30/24	11500	11500 - 11500			PPB	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.