Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Village of Dunlap -IL430250

January 1, 2025-December 31, 2025

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

groundwater from the San Koty Aquifer

Source water assessment and its availability

Source of Water: IL AMERICAN-Peoria Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution
problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

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 309-243-7500. 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: IL AMERICAN-PEORIA Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Within the Upper Illinois River Watershed, which is illustrated in Figure 1, many commodities, including manufactured goods, petrochemicals, and pesticides are transported along the river system. The production, storage, and transportation of these commodities are a major concern, especially when occurring near surface water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Upper Illinois River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the IAWC-Peoria intakes. With high flow rates and long distances of travel on the Illinois River, critical areas can be extensive. The critical area for the IAWC-Peoria intake was determined using data from a joint U. S. EPA/U. S. Geological Survey project. This project used a computer modeling program (SPARROW) to determine travel times on major rivers in the United States. Figure 1 shows the critical area of concern for the IAWC-Peoria intakes and potential sources of contamination within the watershed.Accidental spills of hazardous materials into navigable waterways are a major concern because of their frequency in the United States in recent years. Illinois has access to 1,116 miles of inland waterway that can handle commercial barge traffic. These include the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River Waterway, and the Ohio River. Along these waterways are numerous facilities that load and unload hazardous materials. Analysis of reported spills indicate that between 1974 and 1989, 794 accidental spills of hazardous materials occurred along Illinois waterways. Approximately 45 percent of these spills occurred along the Illinois River, including a fertilizer spill in 1988 that resulted in IAWCPeoria closing its intake on the river for several days. Figure 1 shows the critical area of concern (Zone 1) for the IAWC-Peoria surface water intake. Spills occurring in this

critical area will travel to the intake in five hours or less, making contingency planning and spill reporting a major concern in this watershed.The Five-Year Recharge Areas for the IAWC water supply wells were delineated by Illinois State University under a program funded by Illinois EPA. Figures 2, 2A, 2B and 2C show the Five-Year Recharge Areas for the IAWC-Peoria Water supply wells. These figures also show the known potential sources of contamination that may have releases of contaminants of concern to groundwater. Due to the unconfined nature of the wells and the proximity of potential sources of contamination at the Dodge Street and San Koty wellfields, and a history of low level VOC/VOA detections at the Dodge Street and Reserve wellfields, Illinois EPA considers these wells to be susceptible to contamination. The Griswold wellfield has no history of detections and has few potential sources of contamination. The implementation of the groundwater protection management efforts described below will assist in reducing the susceptibility of these wellfields.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Board meeting are second Wednesday of every month at Village Hall at 6:00pm

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Results of Cryptosporidium monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.
visual inspection

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. DUNLAP 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 Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact DUNLAP (Public Water system Id: IL1430250) by calling 309-243-7500 or emailing dbishop@villageofdunlap-il.gov. 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.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

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: 0.045 ppm to 1.3 ppm

Lead Range: ND to 2.6 UG/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact the Village of Dunlap

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Contact Village of Dunlap for a copy

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.58	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits
Lead	2025	ND	15 ppb	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chloramine (as Cl2) (mg/L)	4	4	1.6	1.2	2.0	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	4.93	15.39	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	21	15.16	25.7	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants Illinois American water data								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	0	2	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1	0	0.5	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	0.7	0.52	0.69	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	4	0.16	4.25	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2	0	2	2025	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	60	36.5	91.4	2025	No	Erosion from naturally occurring depositsUsed in water softener regeneration
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	0.26 NTU	0.3 NTU	1 NTU	2024	No	Soil runoff
1% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .3. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.032	0.328	1.032	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.6	0	0.6	2025	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Violations and Exceedances

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	Collection Date	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Chloramines	2025	4 ppm	1.6 ppm	No	Water additives used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	60 ppb	10 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	80 ppb	21 ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	Collection Date	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
lithium (ppb)	2024	ND	20.8 ppb	13.9 ppb	No	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2024	ND	4.8 ppt	1.5 ppt	No	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	2024	ND	8.8 ppt	2.5 ppt	No	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2024	ND	4.0 ppt	2.0 ppt	No	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	2024	ND	7.4 ppt	1.7 ppt	No	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2024	ND	6.5 ppt	1.6 ppt	No	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2024	ND	3.4 ppt	1.0 ppt	No	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	2024	ND	6.5 ppt	1.6 ppt	No	

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Year Sampled	Reported Level	Range	
			Low	High
lithium (ppb)	2024	13.9 ppt	ND	20.8 ppb
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2025	3.2 ppt	2.1ppt	3.8 ppt
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppt)	2025	2.3 ppt	ND	7.7 ppt
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	2025	2.9 ppt	2.1ppt	4.3 ppt
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (ppt)	2025	2.0 ppt	ND	6.3 ppt
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	2025	2.5 ppt	ND	4.5 ppt
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	2025	2.1 ppt	ND	3.3 ppt
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (ppt)	2025	2.4 ppt	ND	7.8 ppt

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt	One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanogram per liter
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Unit Descriptions	
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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