

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

DOWNNS

IL1130500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to 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.

The source of drinking water used by DOWNNS is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Trádzcalo a hablo con algunien 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 511 omb5 at (809) 378-3221. 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
WELL 1 (47616)	GW	<u>Active</u>	N WELL OF 2 WELLS ON SEMINARY
WELL 3 (47618)	GW	<u>Active</u>	S WELL OF 2 WELLS ON SEMINARY
WELL 4 (02284)	GW	<u>Active</u>	200 ft South of Well 1 and 3 in Dows Haunted House.

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 **(809) 375-3221**. 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: DOWNSTO determine Downs's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, three potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Downs community water supply wells. These include two below ground fuel storages and a fertilizer/pesticide commercial application or warehouse. Based on information provided by Downs's water supply officials, the following facilities, also indicated in the site data table, have gone out of business: Hammer's Market and Farmchem. In addition, Amaco Station has been added between T-74 and the village. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Downs Wells #1 and #3 are not susceptible to TOC 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

Definitions: 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: 53 ug/L to 610 ug/L
 Lead Range: 0 to 6.6 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Call City Hall @ (305) 378-3221

CIRCULAR ONE: Our Community Water Supply (CWS) has not developed a service line material inventory.
 To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Call @ City Hall (305) 378-3221

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	1.7	5	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	6.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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.

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pbb:

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.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	2.4	1.3 - 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	2	1.65 - 1.65	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
Arsenic	2025	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2025	0.038	0.038 - 0.038	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.466	0.466 - 0.466	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2025	1.2	0.045 - 1.2		1.0	ppm	Y	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2025	8.2	8.2 - 8.2	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2025	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2025	230	230 - 230			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2025	0.017	0.017 - 0.017	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

Water Quality Parameters: pH and Alkalinity

Exposures to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The concern for persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Water Quality Parameter MDR (LCR)	07/01/2025	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated following a lead action level exceedance. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Corrective Action:

Corrective Action: The water plant was extremely busy and focused on getting the bugs and kinks of the new plant straightened out, along with the final construction. The posting was overlooked. Since this time, the lead levels have been reporting under 3.3 ug/l which is under the MRL (maximum reporting level).

Iron			
Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2025	09/30/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/10/2025	12/23/2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

The Village of Downs completed a state

of-the-art demineralizing water treatment plant in 2025 which went online August 2025. Since we now have a demineralizing water plant, our iron has stabilized at extremely low levels. TP02 is no longer listed on the Monitoring Schedule as having to test iron. (See attached).

As for the 2nd Violation, we

were extremely busy and focused on getting the bugs and kinks of the new plant straightened out along with the final construction to which it was overlooked. If we still need to post we will.

Jill