

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CREVE COEUR

IL1790100

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

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 CREVE COEUR is Ground Water

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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 EPAs 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).

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 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 (50382)	GW	<u>A</u>	W SIDE RD 0.6MI N RT29/WESLEY RD
WELL 3 (50383)	GW	<u>A</u>	240 FT W OF WELL 1
WELL 4 (50384)	GW	<u>A</u>	ABOUT 80 FT NW OF WELL 1

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 (309) 214-0153. 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: CREVE COEUR To determine Creve Coeur's susceptibility to contamination, a Well Site Survey, published by the Illinois EPA in 1989, was reviewed. Based upon this survey, there are 18 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Creve Coeur's wells. These include 1 animal shelter, 1 motel, 1 de-icing agent storage facility, 5 commercial application of pesticides facility, 1 warehouse, 1 waste treatment facility, 1 fertilizer warehousing facility, 1 trainyard, 2 grain elevators, 3 above ground fuel storage tanks, and 1 auto repair. 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 Creve Coeur community water supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells. The land use within the recharge area of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes industrial properties.

Non-Regulated Contaminants:

Voluntary submission of finished drinking water PFAS sampling results for calendar year 2022

Number of PFAS versions analyzed	Number of PFAS results over the 2 ng/l MRL*
18	- 0 -

*MRL (Minimal Reporting Level)

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	1.3	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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.
- Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.
- 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.

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	12/31/2022	1.2	0.99 - 1.37	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	2	1.73 - 1.73	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	8	7.5 - 7.5	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
Barium	10/21/2021	0.095	0.095 - 0.095	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/21/2021	0.835	0.835 - 0.835	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	10/21/2021	0.038	0.038 - 0.038		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	2	1.6 - 1.6	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	10/21/2021	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	10/21/2021	69	69 - 69			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	10/21/2021	0.014	0.014 - 0.014	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2022	0.285	0.285 - 0.285	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.



Creve Coeur Water & Sewer

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In 2021 our PWS was sampled as part of a State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling period indicated PFAS did not exceed the guidance levels and only two were detectable over the MRL (Minimal Reporting Level) of 2.0 ng/l in our Finished Water as follows:

PFHxs (Perfluorohexane Sulfonate) ----2.8 ng/l

PFOS (Perfluorooctane Sulfonate) ----2.9 ng/l

The voluntary subsequent samples sent for testing by the Village of Creve Coeur in 2022 resulted as no PFAS detections of our Finished Water above the MRL of 2.0 ng/l. The PFAS MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Level) have not been established by the Illinois EPA thus far and therefore not regulated at this time. The Illinois EPA in conjunction with the U.S. EPA have developed a QAPP (Quality Assurance Project Plan) and anticipated continuance of follow up monitoring.

For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit the following link, <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>