Consumer Confidence Report - Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – Carbon Cliff, Illinois # IL1610100

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 Carbon Cliff is groundwater.

For more information regarding this report, contact: ION Environmental Solutions, Chad McCleary at (563) 299-2214.

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 and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land's surface 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from various 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.

- 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits on contaminants in bottled water to ensure the same level of public health protection. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 from their healthcare providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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-containing materials in your home plumbing and by 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 running 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 Chad McCleary at (563) 299-2214. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 (31850)	150 GPM	GW	_____	106 1st Avenue, Carbon Cliff
WELL 2 (31851)	130GPM SUBMERSIBLE	GW	_____	106 1st Avenue, Carbon Cliff
WELL 3 (01092)	ORCHARD LANE CARBON CLIFF	GW	_____	3200 Orchard Lane, Carbon Cliff
WELL 4 (01093)	ORCHARD LANE CARBON CLIFF	GW	_____	3200 Orchard Lane, Carbon Cliff

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 want a copy of this information, please stop by the Village Hall or call our water

operator at # 563-299-2214. 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: Carbon Cliff

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, several potential sources are located within 1,000 feet of two of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Carbon Cliff Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to 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 available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Carbon Cliff Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper siting conditions; a hydraulic barrier exists which should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system's groundwater supply.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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: No Detect to 118 ppm
Lead Range: No Detect to 10 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: cmccleary@ionenvironmental.com

Our Community Water Supply has developed an inventory of service line materials.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: cmccleary@ionenvironmental.com

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.098	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	3.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running an 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	2025	1.5	0.72-1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2025	1	1.01-1.01	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	1	0.907-0.907	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	07/23/2024	0.152	0.106 - 0.152	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/23/2024	0.54	0.3 - 0.54	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.33	0.19-0.33	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/23/2024	68800	47600 -68800			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2025	6	2.01-6.57	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2025	13	0-8.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

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	02/16/2025	03/14/2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Corrective Measures for Public Notification Rule

The Village of Carbon Cliff will be sure to alert consumers immediately upon any serious drinking water issue by posting said violations to the Village website at https://www.carboncliff.gov/ as well as utilizing our e-mail and mobile text messaging service, which residents can sign up for here https://www.carboncliff.gov/subscribe, and lastly, we will send out correspondence via direct mail, a copy of any and all drinking water issues.