ARGENTA Public Water Supply 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

Argenta
IL1150050

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 Argenta water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Argenta is Ground Water. For more information regarding this report contact:
Name: Ken Perry Welker
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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo 0 hable con alguien que 10 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 groundwater 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 pickup 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 Cryptosporidiurn 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, contacr Larry Coloni at 217-433-8894 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://wwwepa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 2 (45001)	GW	Emergency used	
WELL 3 (01111) E EDGE OF ARGENTA S OF	GW		

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 217-416-5640 . 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: ARGENTA to determine Argenta's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey Report, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, the 2012 well-centric survey, and a Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. During the surveys of Argenta's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 200 foot minimum setback zones and 1,000 foot wellhead protection areas.

Based on the information contained in these documents, six potential sources of groundwater contamination are present in the wellhead protection area around Well #2. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Argenta wells are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells, the available hydrogeologic data, monitoring conducted at the wells, and monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Report Status	Type of Water	Location
WELL 3 (01111)	Active	GW	Behind Village Hall

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead & Copper - Definition - Action level: The concentration of a contaminate in drinking water

below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin to safety.

Copper Range 70.4 to 1,570 ppm

Lead Range ND to ND (no Detects}

Lead and Copper	*Date Sampled*	*MCLG*	*Action Level (AL)*	*90th Percentile*	*No. of sites overAL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contaminant*
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	1.37	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits;Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contaminant*
Chlorine	*2025*	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids HAAS	*2025*	18	3.4 - 15.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	*2025*	49	12.1 - 76	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source Of Contaminant*
Arsenic – While your water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continue to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage	10/23/2024	3.78	3.78 – 3.78	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	10/22/2024	0.157	0.157 - 0.157	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drill ing wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/22/2024	0.63	0.63 – 0.63	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water addi- tive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Sodium	10/22/2024	150000	150000-150000			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used In water softener regeneration.
Iron	*10/22/2024*	0.234	0.234 – 0.234		1.0	ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen}	2025	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2025	1	1.47-1.59	10	10	ppm	no	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

Volatile Organic Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	Violation	Likely Source Of Contami- nant
Dichloromethane	07/10/2017	0.66	0.66 – 0.66	0	5	pCilL	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical And chemical factories

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some
of this data may be more than one year old.

The Disinfection by-products results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Definitions: The tables inside this report contain scientific terms and measures. some of which may require explanation.
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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maxiurn Contaminant Level
Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDLGs do not refelct the benefits ofthe use of disinfectantts to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addiiton of a disinfec-
tant is necessary from control of microbial contaminants.

ppb: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one

ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on

running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Violation 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 system.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
CCR adequacy/availability/content	07/1/2024	06/25/2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risk from exposure to contaminates detected in our drinking water.

Combined Radium 226/228			
Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine Major	01/01/2017	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminate and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Gross Alpha including Radon and uranium			
Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine Major	01/01/2017	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminate and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or routine Tap M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	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.