

TAYLORVILLE WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

If you have any questions concerning your water system or this report, please contact the Water Superintendent, Josh Nicol at 217-287-1441. 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 Water Committee meetings held on the second Thursday of each month at 6:00 P.M. in the City Council chambers located on the second floor of the Taylorville Municipal Building at 115 N. Main St.

Our town uses groundwater provided by three wells in the Macon-Christian aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. We also acquire water from Lake Taylorville. Water is pumped from both locations, blended and then processed through a lime softening/clarification treatment plant.

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

The source water assessment shows the location of the Taylorville community water wells and the Minimum Setback Zones associated with each well and the delineated 5-Year Recharge Area. In addition, any potential sources of contamination located near the wells are also displayed. Due to the geologic sensitivity of the well, monitoring results indicating elevated nitrates and agricultural land use activities within the recharge area, Illinois EPA considers these wells to be susceptible to VOC (Volatile Organic Chemicals), SOC (Synthetic Organic Chemicals) and IOC (Inorganic Chemicals).

A complete source water assessment is available upon request. If you would like a copy, please contact the Water Treatment Plant at 217-287-1441.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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 who have 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. USEPA/CDC (United States Environmental Protection Agency, Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Our supply does not currently have any waivers, nor do we have plans on applying for any. If a supply has a favorable monitoring history, they may apply for a vulnerability waiver and reduced sampling. The reason some suppliers opt for this is the reduced sampling costs. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

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, oils 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 may be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water supply systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

In addition to the informational section of this Water Quality Report, we have included for your review several tables. The tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected.

2025 City of Taylorville Water Quality Report

Definition of Terms:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

n/a: Not applicable

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2025 (collected in 2025 unless noted)

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal coliform samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	0 Positive monthly sample	0	0	0	N	Naturally Present in the Environment.

Lead and Copper Definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: 0 to 563

Lead Range: 0 to 26.1

Lead and copper	Date sampled	MCLG ppb	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead	2025	0	15	0.0	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. *The City of Taylorville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of plumbing materials utilized inside your home.* Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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. Additionally, when your water has been sitting for several hours, flushing your pipes for 30 seconds to 2 minutes prior to drinking or cooking will reduce your families risk to exposure. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Taylorville Water Department at (217) 287-1441. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data visit <http://tinyurl.com/25urz4t>

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory or our lead tap sampling data, please call the Water Department at 217-287-1441.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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

ug/l or ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na: not applicable

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

mg/l or ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

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 the total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	2025	1.6	1 - 1.6	MRDLG =4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2025	17	11 - 17	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs Total TRIHALOMETHANES	2025	67	37 - 67	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
The following data is for Finish Water only; Raw water data is not included but is available upon request.								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Barium	2025	0.00936	0.00936 - 0.00936	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	.6	.64 - .64	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate (As N)	2025	3.52	2.67 - 3.52	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2025	20.9	20.9 - 20.9			ppm	No	Erosion of 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	2021	.860	.820 - .860	0	5	pCi/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	3.6	.21-3.6	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
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There is not a state or federal M.C.L. for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

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 a year old.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.275 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.15 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Cryptosporidium samples were taken in 2018 from the Raw water on a monthly basis with all results coming in under detectable levels.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite 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 of source water and/or finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illnesses. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

PFAS/UCMR5

The 5th Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule requires water systems to monitor for 29 PFAS compounds and Lithium. Our 2023 tests results were below the reporting level on all samples. For more information about PFAS health advisories visit <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>.

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 systems.			
Violation type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to provide to our drinking customers an annua report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our water

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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or routine Tap M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to meet the number of samples for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during the. period indicated
Notification, Known or Potential LSL	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required

Corrective Action: In the future the City of Taylorville will ensure timely and proper sampling of Lead and Copper during the required monitoring period as well as issue and report the proper notifications concerning potential lead service lines in our system in a timely manner.