

Village Of Sparland Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 madeby the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by SPARLAND is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact: Scott Murphy - Mayor, Phone 309-469-2001.

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 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, 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).

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 you 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 Stan Sayre, Certified Operator at 309-643,7232. 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: Well 2 (31312); Type of Water: GW. Report Status: 30 Ft. Location 105 Elm St., Sparland, IL
Source Water Name: Well 3 (31313); Type of Water: GW. Report Status: 34 Ft. Location 105 Elm St., Sparland, IL

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 Stan Sayre 309-643-7232. 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-factsheets.pl>.

Source of Water: Sparland
To determine Sparland’s susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1991, and a Hazard Review Report published in 1992 were reviewed. During the surveys of Sparland’s source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded no potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 400 foot minimum setback zone of wells #2 and #3. Five potential sources or potential problem sites are located within the 1000 foot maximum setback zones of both wells and four addition sources are located within the recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be 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 the available hydrogeological data on the wells.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected								
Lead and Copper Def initions: Action Level: 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: 12 To 260 Lead Range: <1.0 ug/L to 3.9 ug/L To obtain a copy of the systm’s lead tap sampling data: Water Operator Stan Sayre at 309-643-7232 CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has /has not developed a service line material inventory. Revised and approved by the IEPA 4/9/25. To obtain a copy of the system’s service line inventory: Water Operator Stan Sayre at 309-643-7232								
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	0.175	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	2.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:
Avg:
Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL
na:
mrem:
ppb:
ppm:
Treatment Technique or TT:
Regulated Contaminants

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation:
Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water systems 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.
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.
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.
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.
Not applicable.
Millirems per year (a measure of raadiation absorbed by the body)
Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
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	0.9	0.36 - 1.11	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	09/21/2023	3.88	3.88 - 3.88	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	09/21/2023	7.6	7.6 - 7.6	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	10/17/2024	0.043	0.043 - 0.043	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/17/2024	0.644	0.644 - 0.644	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	1	0.94 - 0.94	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	10/17/2024	1	1 - 1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	10/17/2024	30	30 - 30			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.