

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Year 2024
The annual Consumer Confidence report WILL NOT be
mailed to each Customer. Please call the
waterplant at 618-658-3821 to request a copy.

VIENNA

IL0870350

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to
December 31, 2024

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
VIENNA is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name City of Vienna Water Operators

Phone 618-658-3821

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).

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 your 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 The city of Vienna Water Plant at 618-658-3821. 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

City of Vienna #IL0870350

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC10-MASTER METER FROM MILLSTONE WDFP IL1515050 TP04	GW	<u>EMERGENCY</u>	EAST OF TOWN TOWARD INTERSTATE 24
IN70810 - BLOOMFIELD LAKE 3.5MI NE VIENNA	SW	<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>3.5 NORTHEAST OF VIENNA</u>
IN70811 - SIDE CHANNEL RESERVOIR	SW	<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>NE EDGE OF VIENNA</u>

Source Water Assessment

City of Vienna #IL0870350

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. City Council meetings are scheduled the First and Third Wednesdays of the month at the Vienna City Hall, which is located at 205 North 4th Street, Vienna, Illinois. 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 operators at 618-658-3821. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including the 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: The City of Vienna Illinois has (2) Raw Water sources. Drinking water for the City of Vienna, Facility # (IL0870350) is supplied by the Vienna community water supply (CWS). Bloomfield Lake and the Vienna City Reservoir are the sources of this RAW drinking water. The EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Causes of pollution to the lake include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion.

Lead and Copper**Definitions:**

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: 0 mg/l to 0.102 mg/l

Lead Range: 0 mg/l to 0 mg/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Call the City of Vienna Water Operators at 618-658-3821

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has has not developed a service line material inventory. The City of Vienna serves NO lead service Lines.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Call the City of Vienna Water Operators at 618-658-3821

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0904	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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	2024	2.8	1.8 - 3.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2024	0.86	0.031 - 0.86	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	8	2.4 - 11	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	29	2.2 - 106.4	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	2024	0.025	0.025 - 0.025	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.63 - 0.63	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2024	19	18600 - 18600			ppb	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	01/26/2021	0.07	0.07 - 0.07	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/26/2021	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.28 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	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 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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.