VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN WATER QUALITY REPORT
JANUARY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2024
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID - #IL 1370150

Source Water and Drinking Water Contaminants

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm 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.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-Meter From Jacksonville FF IL1370200 TP01	SW	Good	RT 104 East of Interstate 72

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.

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Village Committee meetings are held on the second (2nd) Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at Village Hall. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall between 7:30AM to 4:00PM Monday thru Friday, or call our operator at 217-675-2322 The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. 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://epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl

Franklin's source of water is purchased surface water from Jacksonville. EPA considers all surface water source of community water to be acceptable 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. Figure 1 shows the watersheds for Lake Jacksonville and Mauvaise Terre Lake and the potential contamination sources located within them. Figure 2 shows the location of the Jacksonville community water wells, the Minimum and Maximum Setback Zones associated with each well and the delineated 5-Year Recharge Area. In addition, the potential sources of contamination located near the wells are also displayed. Due to the presence of potential sources and the unconfined nature of the wells, Illinois EPA considers these well to be susceptible to contamination.

Lead and Copper

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Franklin 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 Standards 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 Andy Fairless at the Village of Franklin at 217-675-2322. 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.

Definitions:

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 margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data please contact Andy Fairless at 217-675-2322.

The Village of Franklin has inventoried its service lines and has found that there are not any lead services. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory, please contact Andy Fairless at 217-675-2322.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection and disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.4	0.8 – 1.57	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	18	13 – 20.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomenthanes (TTHM)	2024	68	27.3 – 71.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Water Quality Test Results

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average or 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 occasion.

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measurement of radiation absorbed by the body)

PPB: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

NA: not applicable.

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 contaminant in drinking water.

City of Jacksonville (IL1370200) Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2024 (collected in 2024 unless noted)

Coliform Bacteria

MCL - Coliform	MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	MCL- Fecal Coli-form or E-Coli	Violation ?	Total # Positive E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Likely Source of Contaminant
Monthly Samples	0		0	0	No	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper (Collection Date 08/01/2023)

	Lead Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over (AL)	MCLG	Units	Violation ?	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper **	1.3	0.0047	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, contact the Water Plant at 217-479-4660.

	Highest	Lowest	
Copper Range	6.4	<3.0	Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material invenotry. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory, contact the Water Plant at 217-479-4660.
Lead Range	2.6	<1.0	

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. The City of Jacksonville 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 Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in your drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact the Water Plant at 217-479-4660. 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Some contaminants may include raw water data from emergency backup wells.							
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Free Chlorine	1.2	1 - 1	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	17	10.06 - 24.2	ppb	No goal for total	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	71	37.5 - 60.5	ppb	No goal for total	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants (Sodium is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.)							
Barium	0.0084	0.0084 - 0.0084	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.5	0.475 - 0.475	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	1	0.74 - 0.74	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	33	33 - 33	ppm			No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
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.						

Our system monitored for Unregulated Contaminants, A maxiumum containant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurance of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warrented. We had no detections.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff	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.
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.055 NTU	No	Soil Runoff	

Radioactive Contaminants UNTREATED SOURCE WATER							
Combined Radium 226/228 (sample date 04/06/23)	1.71	1.31 - 1.71	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (Excluding Radon & Uranium) (sample date 04/06/23)	3.67	0 - 3.67	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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Source Water Information - Intake (52123) Lake Mauvaisterre Intake, Water type SW, Report Status good, 600 ft SE WTP, Well (52120) Local #1,2,3 Ranney Collector Well, IL River, Water type GU, Report Status good, Naples IL.
**The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

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

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Level 2 Assessment: 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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter - a measure of radioactivity.
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. **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Maximum Contaminant Level (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. **Na:** Not applicable
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ppb:** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **ug/L:** Parts per billion.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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.