ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FRANKLIN

IL1710350

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 water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by Franklin is Purchased Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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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. In some cases, the water may dissolve radioactive material. Water can also 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 system, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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 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. USEPA/CDC 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).

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 Village of Franklin is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead lines 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, or doing a load of laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce the lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested; contact Village Hall 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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-Meter from Jacksonville FF IL1370200 TP01	Surface Water	Active	RTE 104 E of Interstate 36

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 Village Hall, or call our water operator at 1-217-502-4439. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Waters, 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.

The Village of Franklin purchases water from the City of Jacksonville. To determine Jacksonville's susceptibility to contamination, the following information is relevant: 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 of 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 potential sources of the unconfined nature of the wells, Illinois EPA considers these wells to be susceptible to contamination.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

Copper Range: <50 UG/L to <50 UG/L
Lead Range: <5 UG/L to <5 UG/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data visit: https://tinyurl.com/2swcdkb4

*Our Community Water Supply **HAS** developed a service line material inventory; stop by City Hall to obtain a copy of the inventory*.

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	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

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 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 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 is 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 drinking water 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 (MRDGL):	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 contaminates.
Level 1 Assessment:	A level 1 assessment is the 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.

Abbreviations:

avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
n/a:	not applicable
ppb:	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm:	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
TT:	treatment technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Note: Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1.2	0.74 – 1.49	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	22	15 – 28.1	n/a	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	65	52.3 - 83	n/a	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

THE FOLLOWING WATER MONITORING DATA IS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS, AS THE PARENT WATER SUPPLY FOR THE VILLAGE OF FRANKLIN.

Detected Contaminants

CONTAMINANTS (unit of measurement) Likely Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?
Some contaminants may include raw water data from emergency backup wells.					
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products					
Free Chlorine (ppm) water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 - 1	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb) by-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	60	18	11.55 — 22.88	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb) by-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	80	59	30 — 69.3	No
Inorganic Contaminants					
Arsenic (ppb) *** erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from Glass and electronics production waste	0	10	7.5	0—7.5	No
Barium (ppm) discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.12	0.0053 — 0.12	No
Fluoride (ppm) erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4	4.0	0.6	0 — 0.558	No
Iron (ppm) erosion of natural deposits currently not regulated by USEPA, the state regulates.	n/a	1.0	4.8	0 — 4.8	No
Manganese (ppb) Erosion of natural deposits currently not regulated by USEPA, the state regulates.	150	150	480	0—480	No
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)(ppm) runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	10	10	2	0.1 — 3.6	No
Sodium (ppm) erosion of natural deposits; used in softener regeneration	n/a	n/a	23	17 — 24	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) the percentage of TOC removal was measured each moth and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section					
Microbial Contaminants					
Turbidity (NTU)(%≤0.3 NTU) soil runoff	n/a	0.3	100%		No
Turbidity (NTU) soil runoff	n/a	1 max	0.36		No
Unregulated Contaminants - Finished Water					
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) (ug/L) breakdown product of PFAS samples taken 8/13/2024 & 11/18/2024	n/a	n/a	0.0072 avg	0.0059 - 0.0085	No

***While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of aresnics possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues 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 and circulatory problems.

Detected Contaminants (continued)

Radioactive Contaminants - Untreated Source Water Samples taken 4/6/2023	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) erosion of natural deposits	0	5	TT = 1.71	1.31 - 1.71	No
Gross Alpha (excluding Radon & Uranium) (pCi/L) erosion of natural deposits	0	15	TT = 3.67	0 - 3.67	No

CONTAMINANT Likely Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	MCL - Fecal Coliform or E-Coli	Violation?	Total # Positive E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples
COLIFORM BACTERIA naturally present in the environment Monthly Samples	0		0	0	No	0

Our system monitored for Unregulated Contaminants. A maximum contaminant 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 occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Definitions

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

NTU: The amount of turbidity in a water sample as measured by a nephelometric turbidimeter.

Level 1 Assessment: 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 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.

n/a: 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.

Turbidity: The measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. A good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.