

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

OREGON

IL1410400

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 OREGON is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name

Bill Covell

Phone

815-994-0827

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	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.
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.	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.
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.	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 **Bill Covell** at 815-994-0827. 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
WELL 2 (11800)	GW	_____	_____
WELL 3 (11801)	GW	_____	_____
WELL 4 (11802)	GW	_____	_____

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 815-732-7098. 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-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: OREGON To determine Oregon's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, information obtained during a Well Site Survey performed by the Illinois Rural Water Association on October 20, 1998 was reviewed. Based on this information, several potential sources of contamination were identified within proximity of this water supply's wells. The Illinois EPA does not consider the city's source water 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 hydrogeologic data on the wells. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the water supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists that should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and a sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should minimize the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

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: .007 ppm to 2.9 ppm

Lead Range: 1.2 ppb to 32 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Bill Covell: 815-994-0827

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has ~~has not~~ developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: call Bill Covell: 815-994-0827

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	0.4	2	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errorsion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	1.7	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errorsion 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.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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	2025	1.1	0.69 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	1	1.3 - 1.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	4	4.38 - 4.38	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	04/23/2024	0.95	0.95 - 0.95	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	04/23/2024	0.39	0.39 - 0.39		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	04/23/2024	61	61 - 61	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	2	0 - 2	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	04/23/2024	3.8	3.8 - 3.8			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	2025	5	0 - 6.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2025	4.02	4.02 - 4.02	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations 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 you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking 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
LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	10/17/2024	04/14/2025	We failed to develop an approvable initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024.
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	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.

Violation regarding the copper data from last year was a clerical error and has been corrected.

Violation regarding initial lead service line inventory was completed and submitted to Illinois EPA by deadline but missing data for unknown services.

Notification for known or potential lead service line was completed but not certified by engineering firm by deadline.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Failure to Certify Notification to Persons Served by Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for IL1410400

We were required to report Notice to all persons served by lead, Galvanized Requiring Replacement, and unknown service lines to the State.

Our system failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> and <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

What is being done?

We notified persons served at service connections with a lead, galvanized, or unknown service line on May 15, 2025, but failed to submit certification by deadline.

For more information, please contact Bill Covell at 815-732-6411 or 115 N 3rd St; Oregon, IL 61061.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Oregon. Public Water System ID# 1410400. Date distributed: June 15, 2026.



Oregon Public Works

402 South 1st Street

Oregon, IL 61061

Office: 815-732-6411

Email: bcovell@cityoforegon.org

1011 S 2nd Street
Oregon IL 61021

April 15, 2025

Dear Property Owner,

This letter is to inform you that during our lead service inventory, it was determined that you either had a lead or galvanized water service. Because of this, the City of Oregon is required by IEPA to conduct Lead and copper sampling to determine if lead is present in your water. Oregon Public Works will drop off 5 sample bottles. See below for more details:

- Included is an instruction sheet on how to obtain the samples
- Samples must be taken during first water use in the morning or after no water has been used for 6 hours.
- After samples have been taken, please complete the provided sheet and put it in the provided zip-lock bag. Then, place the sheet and bottles outside by your door. Please then call the number above to let us know the samples are ready to be picked up.
- If you do not feel comfortable taking the samples, please call the number above to schedule a time for someone from Oregon Public Works to take the sample for you.
- Please take the sample or schedule an appointment as soon as possible to remain compliant with IEPA.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Warm Regards,

Bill Covell

Director of Public Works



Oregon Public Works

402 South 1st Street

Oregon, IL 61061

Office: 815-732-6411

Email: bcovell@cityoforegon.org

Homeowner
106 N 5th Street
Oregon IL 61021

July 21, 2025

Dear Property Owner,

This letter is to inform you that during our lead service inventory, it was determined that you either had a lead or galvanized water service. Because of this, the City of Oregon is required by IEPA to conduct Lead and copper sampling twice a year to determine if lead is present in your water. Oregon Public Works will again be dropping off sample bottles. See below for more details:

- Included is an instruction sheet on how to obtain the samples. The procedure has undergone some changes since the last time.
- Samples must be taken during first water use in the morning or after no water has been used for 6 hours.
- After samples have been taken, please complete the provided sheet and put it in the provided zip-lock bag. Then, place the sheet and bottles outside by your door. Please then call the number above to let us know the samples are ready to be picked up.
- If you do not feel comfortable taking the samples, please call the number above to schedule a time for someone from Oregon Public Works to take the sample for you.
- Please take the sample or schedule an appointment as soon as possible to remain compliant with IEPA.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Warm Regards,

Bill Covell
Director of Public Works



Oregon Public Works

402 South 1st Street

Oregon, IL 61061

Office: 815-732-6411

Email: bcovell@cityoforegon.org

August 27, 2025

Dear Property Owner,

This letter informs you that during our lead service inventory, it was determined that you have either a lead or galvanized water service. Because of this, the City of Oregon is required by IEPA to conduct Lead and copper sampling to determine if lead is present in your water. Oregon Public Works dropped off 5 sample bottles with instructions. As of today, we haven't heard back from you regarding whether you have taken the required samples or if you would like the City to take them. Please get in touch with me as soon as possible to let me know your intentions. Please note that the IEPA requires these samples.

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Warm Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bill Covell".

Bill Covell

Director of Public Works

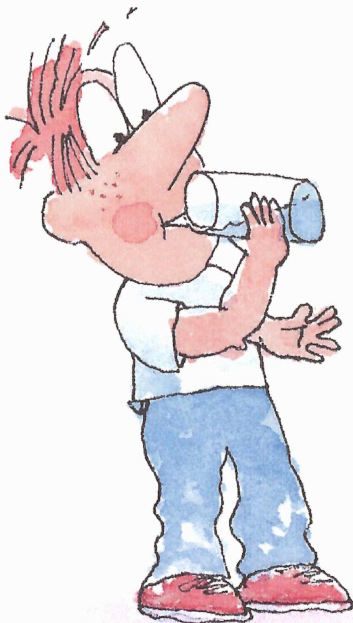
Steps You Can Take To Reduce Exposure To Lead

Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead can still be present in some homes or buildings. Advice for lead safe water practices include:

-  Before using any tap water for drinking or cooking, flush your water systems by running the kitchen tap (or any other tap you take drinking or cooking water from) on COLD for 1-2 minutes
-  Remove and clean faucet aerators regularly to eliminate any debris such as metal particulates
-  Purchase or lease a home water treatment device. Various types of water treatment devices are certified for household use and can remove a broad range of contaminants from water – including lead. Any type of water treatment device that you choose should meet National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standards (www.nsf.org).
-  Test water in houses with older plumbing. For more information on having your water tested by a certified lab, please call 815-732-7098.

Learn About Lead

Information about the risks associated with lead in drinking water is available at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website: www.epa.gov/lead



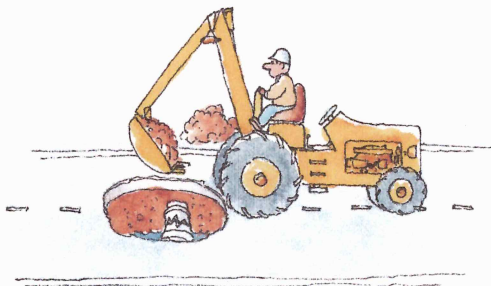
Questions?

If you have any questions,
please feel free to contact the
Oregon Public Works –
402 South First Street
Oregon, IL 61061
(815) 732-6411



What You Should Know about Lead and Drinking Water

The City of Oregon Water Division is required to notify customers whenever water main, water meters, or water service lines are replaced or repaired. This is because of the possibility that the work being performed could result in the disturbance of sediment, possibly containing lead that could get into the water.

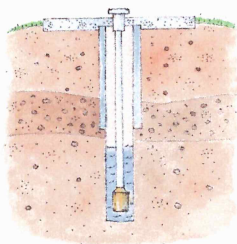


The notification is for informational purposes only. While it is not known for certain whether or not the replacement or repair will adversely affect the lead (if present) in plumbing in and outside of your home, flushing your water lines is a recommended preventative measure to potentially reduce the amount of lead in your water.

It is advised that you flush your water lines for 1 – 2 minutes once the work is completed. This includes removing and cleaning the faucet aerator screens.

What is Lead?

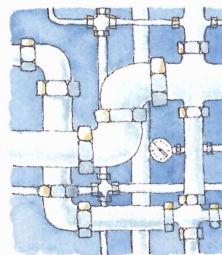
Lead is a naturally occurring mineral found in small amounts in the earth's crust. When consumed in high levels, it can be toxic to humans and animals.



Sources of Lead

Lead is NOT present in Oregon's source water (groundwater), nor is lead in Oregon's treated drinking water. However, lead can enter drinking water through the corrosion of plumbing materials, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures.

Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, newer homes may also be at risk because legally "lead free" plumbing may contain up to 8% lead.



In January 2014, changes to the Safe Drinking Water Act further reduced the maximum allowable lead content of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fixtures and fittings to 0.25%. Brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder are the most common source from which lead can enter the water, especially in hot water.

What is Corrosion?

Corrosion is the dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing. The extent to which lead enters your water by this process depends on a number of factors. These factors include the water chemistry, the amount of lead the water comes in contact with, the length of time that the water sits in household plumbing materials and the presence of protective scales or coatings inside the plumbing materials.

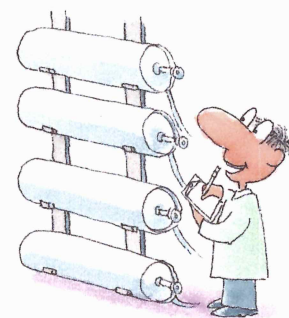
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) addressed the corrosion of lead and copper into

drinking water by issuing the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). This was issued under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The LCR requires that community water supplies use corrosion control treatment to prevent lead and copper from entering drinking water.

Corrosion Control

The City of Oregon's source water is naturally very hard and has a neutral pH. This means that there are minerals present such as calcium carbonate. These minerals coat the inside of plumbing fixtures over time. This coating prevents lead and copper from dissolving in the drinking water. A neutral pH will allow this coating to remain intact.

In compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule, the City also treats the water with a food grade polyphosphate for optimal corrosion control (OCCT). This treatment further coats your household plumbing and prevents lead and copper from entering your drinking water.



The City of Oregon is in compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Lead and copper is sampled in resident's homes at the kitchen or bathroom cold water tap where water had been in contact with the plumbing for 6 hours.

Due to consecutive years of compliance, the City of Oregon has been placed on a reduced monitoring program that consists of triennial lead and copper testing.