

108 S. BUCHANAN STREET
P.O. Box 439
HEYWORTH, IL 61745-0439



Phone No. (309) 473-2811
Fax No. (309) 473-2291
WWW.Heyworth-IL.gov

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WATER SUPPLY NOTICE

January 27, 2021

Dear Water System Customer,

You are receiving this letter to inform you of the results of some new testing of our water supply conducted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA or IEPA). Before we get into the details, please know that your water is safe and continues to meet or exceed all standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the regulations of the IEPA. The Illinois EPA recently tested our water system for 18 compounds known as Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) as part of a statewide investigation of community water supplies. PFAS are a group of thousands of manmade substances that have been produced in the United States since the 1940s and utilized for a variety of applications ranging from water and stain-proofing to firefighting. Some PFAS have been phased out of production in the United States due to environmental and human health concerns, yet they persist in the environment and may contaminate surface and ground waters.

Neither the Illinois EPA nor the U.S. EPA have yet developed enforceable drinking water standards for PFAS. In the interim, the Illinois EPA has developed health-based Draft Guidance Levels for the small number of PFAS for which there is appropriate information to do so. Draft Guidance Levels are intended to be protective of all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. There is not enough information available for scientists to develop health-based Draft Guidance Levels for all of the PFAS sampled.

While none of analytes sampled were above health-based Draft Guidance Levels, Illinois EPA testing has determined that one PFAS Analyte was detected in our water system at a level greater than or equal to the lowest concentration the laboratory can reliably detect, shown as the Minimum Reporting Level in the table below. The levels are presented in units of nanogram per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt).

PFAS Analyte	Acronym	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Draft Guidance Level (ppt)	Analytical Result (ppt)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	2	140,000	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	2	140	2.3
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	2	21	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	2	14	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	2	2	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	2	560	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2	----a	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	2	560,000	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTA	2	----a	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTTrDA	2	----a	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2	----a	ND
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-	11Cl-PF3OUdS	2	----a	ND

PFAS Analyte	Acronym	Minimum Reporting Level (ppt)	Draft Guidance Level (ppt)	Analytical Result (ppt)
1-sulfonic acid				
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	2	----a	ND
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	2	----a	ND

^a Toxicity criteria is not available to calculate a Draft Guidance Level.

ND – Not Detected; Not Present, or below the level of laboratory detection.

PFAS are present in many consumer goods, including food packaging and personal care products, and scientists have found levels of PFAS in the blood of nearly all individuals tested. Exposure to high levels of PFAS over time may cause adverse health effects such as increased cholesterol levels, increased risk for thyroid disease, low infant birth weights, reduced response to vaccines, pregnancy-induced hypertension and increased risk of liver and kidney cancer as seen in studies of laboratory animals. Exposure to PFAS above the recommended Draft Guidance Levels does not mean that a person will get sick or an adverse health effect will occur. Draft Guidance Levels are conservative estimates. The possible health effects of PFAS are dependent on how much a person is exposed to and how long they are exposed to it. Exposure to PFAS above recommended Draft Guidance Levels for periods of time may mean that a person is at a greater risk of experiencing these adverse effects.

The Village of Heyworth is taking measures to respond to the results of this testing. Proactive measures that the Village of Heyworth is working towards to protect our drinking water supply include:

- Notification of water customers of the presence of PFAS (this letter);
- Continuing to monitor PFAS levels through quarterly sampling at each well;
- Identify which water source (well) is affected; and
- Isolate the affected water source in an effort to reduce levels.

Based on these initial results, the Village of Heyworth will perform additional sampling beginning in the first quarter of 2021 and will keep the community updated and informed via its website and additional mailers when appropriate. More information including the notice from the IEPA and the corresponding lab results can be found on the Village Website at www.heyworth-il.gov. It is important to understand the level of detection, for the Village, at 2.3 parts per trillion is roughly equivalent to 1 second in 15,450 years, thus you can see that these are very small amounts that we are dealing with in our water supply.

Additional information regarding PFAS, the statewide PFAS investigation network, and the impact to public health can be found in the attached fact sheet as well as on the Illinois EPA PFAS webpage: <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/default.aspx>.

The confirmed sampling results for all testing for the Village of Heyworth are always available on Illinois EPA's Drinking Water Watch system at <http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp>.

If you have additional questions, please contact:

Village of Heyworth – Public Works
David Shafer, Director of Public Works
engineer@heyworth-il.gov
309-473-2811

Illinois Department of Public Health
Brian Koch, Division of Environmental Health
Brian.Koch@illinois.gov
217-782-5830

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Barb Lieberoff, Office of Community Relations
epa.pfas@illinois.gov
217-524-3038