

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

E J WATER - SANGCHRIS SERVICE AREA

IL1670230

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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

E J WATER - SANGCHRIS SERVICE AREA is Purchased Ground Water

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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
<p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</li></ul>

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).

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about 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>.

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Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 - SANGCHRIS AREA (JOHNSON RD)	GW		
CC02 - SANGCHRIS AREA (WALDMIRE RD)	GW		
CC03 - SANGCHRIS AREA (HUNTER RD)	GW		
CC04 - SANGCHRIS AREA (VIGAL RD)	GW		
CC05 - NEW BERLIN AREA (LOAMI RD)	GW		
CC06 - NEW BERLIN AREA (TOLLIVER	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 217-925-5566. 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: SOUTH SANGAMON WATER COMMISSIONBased on the information located in the Wellhead Protection Planning Map no potential sources are located within the source water protection area of the wells. Information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Site Remediation Program Sections of Illinois EPA did not indicate any additional sites with on-going remediation(s). The Illinois EPA has determined that the SSWC's Community Water Supply's source water has a high susceptibility to IOC, SOC, and bacteriological contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: land use near the wells, location within a floodplain, well depth, and the available hydrogeologic data. In accordance with the U.S. EPA's Groundwater Rule, SSWC has received two (2) Non-Compliance Advisory Letters (NCA) in 2013 for bacteriological detections in wells #5 and #6. The facility addressed the NCA's in a variety of ways such as chlorinating the well, secured well fittings, new sample tap(s), use of outside environmental consultants and reviewing the sampling protocol. While the NCA(s) have now been resolved, monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at SSWC. It should be noted, while the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity, the location of the wells is within a floodplain and well depth leaves the potential for bacteriological contamination. However, to date, all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected, monitoring data has not indicated a history of disease outbreak and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a bacteriological contamination threat within 1,000 ft of the source water.

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**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:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.461	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

**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.

**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
Chloramines	2019	0.9	0.6 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2019	14.3	13.7 - 14.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	48.3	42.1 - 48.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

**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	2019	1.2	1.1 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	05/25/2017	1.91	1.91 - 1.91	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	05/25/2017	17.98	17.98 - 17.98	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	09/24/2018	0.0324	0.0324 - 0.0324	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/24/2018	0.791	0.791 - 0.791	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2019	5	0 - 10	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]	2019	1	0.44 - 0.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	09/24/2018	50.6	50.6 - 50.6			ppm	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	07/23/2015	1.53	1.53 - 1.53	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/23/2015	1.12	1.12 - 1.12	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Violations Table**

<b>Chlorine</b>			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2019	03/31/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>			
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.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	09/29/2019	10/15/2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
<b>Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)</b>			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches,			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	01/01/2019	01/31/2019	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.