

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, 2020

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Dean Swingler

Phone 217-925-5566

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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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. |

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 lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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>.

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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 | _____ | _____ |

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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 | 2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.343 | 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.

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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 | 12/31/2020 | 1.3 | 1 - 1.5 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2020 | 20.4 | 18.6 - 20.4 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2020 | 67.9 | 64.2 - 67.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

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Violations Table

| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 01/01/2020 | 12/31/2020 | The violation was a monitoring violation, i.e. we took the sample late. However, the sample results were in compliance with the EPA regulations. |

| 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 |
| FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR) | 10/01/2020 | 2020 | We received a waiver for this violation. The original violation stemmed from the lab not uploading the results to the EPA. All samples were satisfactory. |

| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 01/01/2020 | 12/31/2020 | The violation was a monitoring violation, i.e. we took the sample late. However, the sample results were in compliance with the EPA regulations. |

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| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Copper | 2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.64 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

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| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chlorine | 12/31/2020 | 1.4 | 0.7 - 2.5 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2020 | 15.9 | 15.9 - 15.9 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2020 | 20.7 | 20.7 - 20.7 | 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 | 2020 | 7 | 0 - 17 | 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] | 2020 | 1 | 0.58 - 0.58 | 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. |

South Sangamon

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for EJ Water – SangChris Service Area

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2020 we collect the required samples for Stage2 DBPR Supart V (Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and TTHM) in the required timeframe and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Stage2 DBPR Supart V, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were or will be taken |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Stage2 DBPR Supart V | Yearly | 2 | 5/1/20 – 5/31/20 | 6/15/20 |
| | | | | |

What happened? What is being done?

We received the monitoring violation because the sample was collected late. However, the sample result collected the following month was in compliance with the EPA regulations.

For more information, please contact Dean Swingler at 217-925-5566 or PO Box 8, Dieterich, IL 62424.

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 [EJ Water – SangChris Service Area]. Water System ID# IL 1670230 Date distributed 5/13/21