

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

DONNELLSON

IL0054360

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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 DONNELLSON is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Bill Grider

Phone 618-301-7796

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o 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:
- 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 EPA's 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).

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 Grider at 618-301-7796. 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

CC03 - EJ WATER MCWC MASTER METER FF IL13500220 CC01

Type of Water

SW

Report Status

Location

Corner of Mt. Moriah Avenue and Elk Road, east of Donnellson.

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 618-301-7796. 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: DONNELLSON Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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: 0 to 0.162

Lead Range: 0 to 0.00749

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: email.donnellson1@yahoo.com

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: email.donnellson1@yahoo.com

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.162 | 0 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead | 2024 | 0 | 15 | 7.49 | 1 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion 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:

na:

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. 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 | 2024 | 1.2 | 0.18 - 1.54 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2024 | 52 | 31.5 - 58 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TRHM) | 2024 | 66 | 43 - 85 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Violations Table

Halooacetic 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 | 10/01/2024 | 12/31/2024 | 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. |

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) | 07/01/2024 | 10/08/2024 | 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. |

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--|
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION | 01/16/2023 | 2024 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |

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 | 10/01/2024 | 12/31/2024 | 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. |

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EJ WATER-MCWC

IL1350020

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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

EJ WATER-MCWC is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **Jacob Durbin**

Phone **217-925-5566**

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Source of Drinking Water

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To reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact **EWATER** at 217-925-5566. 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 |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------|
| CC01 - MASTER METER FROM HILLSBORO FF IL1350300 TP01 WATER | SW | _____ | _____ |
| CC04 - MASTER METER FROM LITCHFIELDFF IL1350400 TP03 | SW | _____ | _____ |

Source Water Assessment

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2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 5 | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive. | 1 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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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: 36 ug/l to 360 ug/l

Lead Range: <1.0 ug/l to 1.3 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 217-925-5566

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has/has not developed a service line material inventory. 217-925-5566
 To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory:

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.26 | 0 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Water Quality Test Results

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Water Quality Test Results

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.

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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.

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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 | 2024 | 1.1 | 1 - 1.7 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Halacetic Acids (HAAs) | 2024 | 40 | 5 - 51.9 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 52 | 16.43 - 55 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Donnellson CCR

Violation(s) summary for 2024;

- 1. Public Notification Rule:** During 2024, we failed to properly notify you of violations of our drinking water regulations in a timely manner. Staff have made some changes to better serve our residence with proper notifications in a timely manner.
- 2. Halocetic Acids (HAA5)** During December of 2024, Donnellson failed to take samples during the week that EPA suggested therefore it was a violation of their policy. Donnellson did take samples the following week and they were determined safe.
- 3. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** During December of 2024, Donnellson failed to take sample during the week EPA had suggested so we were in violation. Donnellson did take samples the following week and the samples were determined safe.
- 4. Lead and Copper Rule,** During the third quarter of 2024, Donnellson 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.