

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM

IL0555100

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 REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Greg Beckwith

Phone 618-724-2011

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: - 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name

Type of Water

Report Status

Location

INTAKE (70290) REND LAKE SURFACE

SW

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 618.724.2011. 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: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to 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.

2019 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	3	3 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2019	0.46	0.1 - 0.46	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	21	16 - 24.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	44	32.7 - 54.7	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
Arsenic	2019	1	0.85 - 0.85	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.0152	0.0152 - 0.0152	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2019	0.6	0.58 - 0.58	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.13	0.13 - 0.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2019	18	17.5 - 17.5			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	01/16/2014	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

City of Christopher

**208 North Thomas
Christopher, Illinois 62822**

**Water Department
618-724-2011**

Addressing Violation of TTHM – Second Quarter 2019

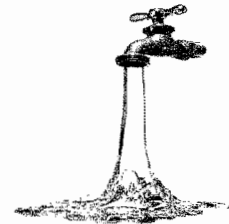
Corrective action taken-Samples were taken within the compliance period

Addressing Violation of THA (HAAS) – Second Quarter 2019

Corrective action taken-Samples were taken within the compliance period

Addressing Violation of Bac-T sample and Chlorine Test – Second Half of August 2019 (1 Sample)

Corrective action taken-Sample was taken in the following month. Satisfactory results were obtained



Building for the future!



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Client: **CHRISTOPHER**
Address: 503 S. THOMAS
City, State, Zip: CHRISTOPHER, IL 62822
Temperature C: 6.00

Client Sample ID: **DBP S2HT1**
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sample Type:

Method: 524.2
Units: ug/L

Trihalomethanes by GC/MS

Date Received : 06/14/19
Facility Number: 0550150
Funding Code: PW32

Lab Sample ID: **19F0493-02**
Date/Time Collected: 06/13/19 11:05
Collected By:

Prepared: 06/26/19 08:56
Analyzed: 06/26/19 12:33

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>Regulatory Level</u>
Chloroform	47.5		1.0	
Bromodichloromethane	5.3		1.0	
Dibromochloromethane	1.0		1.0	
Bromoform	ND		1.0	
Total THMs	53.8		1.0	80

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC (accredited by Florida DOH #E37645). If you have any questions about this report, please contact Tom Weiss, Laboratory Manager, at 217.782.9780.

Reported:
07/05/19 13:08
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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

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LABORATORY RESULTS

Client: **CHRISTOPHER**
Address: 503 S. THOMAS
City, State, Zip: CHRISTOPHER, IL 62822
Temperature C: 6.00

Client Sample ID: **DBP S2HH1**
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sample Type:

Method: 552.2
Units: ug/L

Date Received : 06/14/19
Facility Number: 0550150
Funding Code: PW32

Lab Sample ID: **19F0493-01**
Date/Time Collected: 06/13/19 11:05
Collected By:

Prepared: 06/19/19 11:26
Analyzed: 06/21/19 11:34

Haloacetic Acids by GC

<u>Analyte</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	<u>Regulatory Level</u>
Monochloroacetic Acid (MCAA)	3.2		2.0	
Monobromoacetic Acid (MBAA)	ND		1.0	
Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	28.3		1.0	
Trichloroacetic Acid (TCAA)	2.3		1.0	
Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	ND		1.0	
Total HAAs	33.8		2.0	60

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