



## **SOUTH SANGAMON WATER COMMISSION**

(Public Water Supply ID# IL1670080)

The South Sangamon Water Commission is committed to ensuring the quality of your water and want you to be informed about the water and services delivered to you in 2019. This Annual Water Quality Report is 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 South Sangamon Water Commission is Ground Water. For more information regarding this report, please contact Mr. Stephen Bivin, General Manager at (217) 685-6210.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### **What are the contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 the 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.

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.

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.

### **Additional Information regarding Lead**

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 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 on the third Tuesday of the month at the water plant. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please contact Mr. Stephen Bivin, General Manager at (217) 685-6210. 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 COMMISSION** Based 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 hydrogeological 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, a 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.



## 2019 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

### 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. ALG's 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)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.67	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	1.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household pumping systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Level 1 Assessment:

A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why 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 Goal or MCLG	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG	The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirem 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.
pCi/L	pCi/L; picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



### Disinfection 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
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	5/25/2017	1.91	1.91 – 1.91	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	5/25/2017	17.98	17.98 – 17.98	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

### Inorganic Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	9/24/2018	0.0324	0.0324 – 0.0324	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride	9/24/2018	0.791	0.791 – 0.791	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2019	ND	ND	None	1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2019	5	0 – 10	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2019	1.0	.44 - .5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	9/24/2018	50.6	50.6 – 50.6	None	None	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: used in water softening regeneration.



## Radioactive Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	1.53	1.53 – 1.53	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2015	1.12	1.12 – 1.12	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

## Violation Table

Iron – Excessive iron in the water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Corrective Action
Monitoring, Routine Major	1/01/2019	/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.	Each month SSWC is required to take 14 samples. Of these 14 samples 1 was not taken. In February all 14 samples were taken, thus ensuring the water quality to all our customers



Manganese – Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages including coffee.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Corrective Action
Lead Consumer Notice	9/29/2019	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 suppose to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results	<p>SSWC collected and submitted all samples to be tested. The results did not return to SSWC until after the deadline. All results have been submitted to the consumers for this round of testing, as well as all subsequent testing.</p> <p>Despite the fact the violation was not the fault of SSWC, the violation is still required to be included in this report.</p>
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.	When SSWC failed to sample in January of 2019 it also failed to provide a chlorine residual for the same sample. In February of 2019 all samples were taken with chlorine residuals.







**PUBLIC NOTICE- IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**  
**Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the South Sangamon Water Commission Public Water Supply**

Our water system experienced a violation of drinking water standards over the past year. Even though this violation was not an emergency, 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 the monitoring period for January 1, 2019 to January 31, 2019 CHLORINE (DBP) and COLIFORM (Revised Total Coliform Rule; RTCR), we failed to collect and submit the required number of bacteriological samples.

**WHAT SHOULD I DO?** There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the violation period, how often we are supposed to sample for CHLORINE (DBP) and RTCR, 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.

**CONTAMINANTS: Chlorine, Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major and Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Monitoring, Routine Major (RTCR)**

**REQUIRED SAMPLING FREQUENCY: Monthly**                      **NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN: 0 samples submitted/1 sample required**

**WHEN SAMPLE SHOULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN: January 1, 2019 to January 31, 2019 monitoring period**

**WHEN SAMPLES WILL BE TAKEN:** The next routine sample (for Chlorine and TCR compliance) was due in the February 1, 2019 to February 28, 2019 monitoring period. This sample was collected during this monitoring period. This sample met compliance for CHLORINE (DBP) and the TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

**WHAT HAPPENED? WHAT IS BEING DONE?** Water personnel failed to collect the required bacteriological samples for the January 1, 2019 to January 31, 2019 monitoring period. To avoid any future violations of this type, the required number of bacteriological samples will be collected and analyzed during each monitoring testing period.

For more information, please contact Stephen Bivin at 217-685-6210

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 provided to you by South Sangamon Water Commission public water supply. PWS ID#: IL1670080    DATE DISTRIBUTED: