

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
SOUTH SANGAMON WATER COMMISSION (EAST ZONE)**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. 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 primary source of water provided to our customers is Ground Water.

For more information concerning this report contact:

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

Is my water safe?

The South Sangamon Water Commission is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the tap water it produces as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report and other utility information are also available on the Commission's website at www.sswc.us.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The South Sangamon Water Commission utilizes 10 ground water wells as its water supply. These wells are located along the Sangamon River Valley in Rochester and Copper Townships.

Source water assessment and source water protection

These source water wells have not had a source water assessment completed by the IEPA. By law there is a 200 ft setback for the storage of any hazardous materials from any of the wells. In addition, steps have been taken by the Commission to protect the well field area from potential sources of contamination. The land where the wells are located is under ownership and control of the Commission and is not being utilized for any agricultural purposes including the raising of livestock. To view a summary of the source water assessment when it becomes available, 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>.

Why are there 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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. Possible contaminants consist of:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

This Water Quality Report includes tables that identify drinking water contaminants monitored by the Commission.

How can I get involved?

The South Sangamon Water Commission conducts its monthly meeting on the 3rd Tuesday of every month. The meeting begins at 8:30 AM. These meetings are open to the public and are held at the Water Plant located at 9199 Buckhart Road, Rochester, IL.

Additional Information for 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. South Sangamon Water Commission is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

**SOUTH SANGAMON WATER COMMISSION
FACILITY NO. IL 1670080**

Primary Source Water Information

Source Water Name :	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Raw Water Wells	South Sangamon Water Commission	GW	Active

2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7-19-12	0.016	0.016-0.016	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	7-19-12	14.55	14.55-14.55	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	7-19-12	0.0204	0.0204	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10-1-12	1.07	0.79-1.07	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	7-19-12	17.8	17.8-17.8	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]	7-19-12	0.272	0.272-0.272	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	7-19-12	116	116-116	NA	NA	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	7-19-12	0.0115	0-0.0115	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal.

Non-Regulated Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate	7-19-12	61.0	61.0-61.0	NA	NA	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA or by the state. Naturally occurring.

Test results for the wells are available upon request.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na	not applicable.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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