Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BUCKNER

IL0550100

l Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to
ber 31, 2023

:eport is intended to provide you with important
nation about your drinking water and the efforts made
e water system to provide safe drinking water.

ource of drinking water used by
ER is Purchased Surface Water

ore information regarding this report contact:

DARREN HANSEN
618-724-7501

informe contiene información muy importante sobre
ua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien
o 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 sma amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate tha water poses a health risk. More information a contaminants and potential health effects can obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Wat Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit amount of certain contaminants in water provid by public water systems. FDA regulations estab limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contamin in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons wit cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who ha undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/A or other immune system disorders, some elderly infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice ab drinking water from their health care provider EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to les the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and c microbial contaminants are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregna women and young children. Lead in drinking wat is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbin We cannot control the variety of materials use plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize th potential for lead exposure by flushing your t for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water drinking or cooking. If you are concerned abou 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 minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

e Water Assessment

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 ed 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 s Hall or call our water operator at 618-724-7501. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois E at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

of Water: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEMIllinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to susceptible to potential ion problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, ntation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) oreline erosion.

Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
BUCKNER MASTER METER	FF IL0555100 TP02 WATER	SW		100 feet north of the intersection of Main and Silkwood

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Quality Test Results

tions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
l 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.
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.
m 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.
m 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.
m residual disinfectant level or	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.
m residual disinfectant level r 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.
	not applicable.
	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
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ent Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ations Table

ıcetic Acids (HAA5)			
›eople who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
:ion Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
›RING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2023	12/31/2023	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.

ectants and ection By-ts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
mines	2023	2.6	2.4 - 2.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
etic Acids	2023	17	13.3 - 18	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes	2023	41	24.3 - 64.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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KE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM

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f drinking water used by

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ormation regarding this report contact:

REND LAKE WATER

618-439-4394

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- 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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Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
) REND LAKE SURFACE	SW		N. MARCUM BRANCH RD.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
e measurement	1 NTU	0.39 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
y % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

atement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator ty and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

ic Carbon

e of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is violations section.

onfidence Rule

Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of ivered by the systems.

e	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
	07/01/2023	12/21/2023	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Acids (HAA5)

no drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

e	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
OUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2023	12/31/2023	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

opper

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

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

per	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0524	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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

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dual disinfectant level G: 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.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

chnique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

s and By-	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	2023	3	2.6 - 3.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
	2023	0.54	0.26 - 0.54	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
cids	2023	20	11 - 23.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
omethanes	2023	41	22.3 - 56.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	2023	1	1.28 - 1.28	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
	2023	0.0126	0.0126 - 0.0126	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
	2023	0.7	0.69 - 0.69	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	2023	21	20600 - 20600			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
ium	01/22/2020	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
excluding anium	01/22/2020	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for [System]

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 [compliance period] we ['did not monitor or test' or 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for [contaminant(s)] 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 [this contaminant/these contaminants], 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
HAA5	QUARTERLY	3	11-24	12-24

What happened? What is being done? EPA Q.C. Failure 11-24 (Samples Retaken 12-24)

[Describe corrective action.]

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address]. DARREN HANSEN 618-724-7501

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 [system]. Water System ID# IL0550100 Date distributed 5-28-24

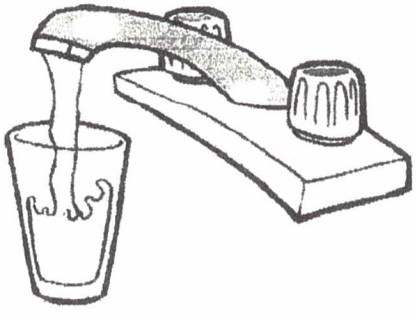
NOTICE

Maintenance on the water distribution system in your area may result in sediment being disturbed within the watermains. Although this sediment is common and expected in any system, we are now required by State Statute to notify our customers that this sediment may contain lead even though our water system contains no known lead conduits. However, the plumbing contained within your home and/or business may contain some components which could contain lead.

Lead can enter drinking water through corrosion of plumbing materials, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new homes are also at risk: even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to eight percent lead. Beginning January 2014, changes to the Safe Drinking Water Act further reduced the maximum allowable lead content of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures to 0.25 percent. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder, from which lead can enter into the water, especially hot water. Corrosion is a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing. The USEPA has determined that lead can cause significant health problems if it accumulates in a person's body over time. While lead in tap water is rarely the single cause of lead poisoning, it can increase a person's overall total lead exposure. High levels of lead in your household drinking water can have significant health impacts, especially for children and pregnant women.

While it is not known for certain whether or not this particular project will adversely affect the lead (if present) in your plumbing, here are preventative steps to help reduce your risk from lead:

- Run your water for a few minutes to flush out lead after periods of non-use, such as first thing in the morning, after work and returning from vacation.
- Always use cold water for drinking, cooking and preparing baby formula. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water and boiling water will not remove lead.
- Periodically remove and clean your faucet aerators.



Learn About Lead

www.epa.gov/lead

Information about the risks associated with lead in drinking water is available at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website indicated above.