Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM

0555100

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

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

urce of drinking water used by
AKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM is Surface Water

re information regarding this report contact:

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618-439-4394

nforme contiene información muy importante sobre
a que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien
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).

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 _____ at _____. 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.

e Water Information

Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
(70290) REND LAKE SURFACE	SW		MARCUM BRANCH Rd.

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 stop Hall or call our water operator at 618-439-4321 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 EPA 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, ıtation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) ɔreline erosion.

ıted Contaminants

ectants and ection By-ts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
mines	2024	2.5	2.3 - 2.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
etic Acids	2024	18	11.6 - 30.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes	2024	41	22 - 71	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
t single measurement	1 NTU	0.44 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

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

Organic Carbon

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

and Copper

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

Range: _____ to _____
nge: _____ to _____

in a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: _____

ONE: Our Community Water Supply has/has not developed a service line material inventory.
in a copy of the system's service line inventory: _____

nd Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0743	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.

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.
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.
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.

Quality Test Results

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

ıted Contaminants

ectants and ection By-ts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
mines	2024	3	2.84 - 3.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
te	2024	0.55	0.26 - 0.55	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
etic Acids	2024	26	10 - 37	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes	2024	40	20.9 - 64	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
nic inants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
c	2024	2	1.93 - 1.93	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
	2024	0.0116	0.0116 - 0.0116	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
de	2024	0.7	0.66 - 0.66	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	2024	23	22900 - 22900			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
ctive inants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
ed Radium 8	01/22/2020	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
alpha excluding and uranium	01/22/2020	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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