umer Confidence Report

al Drinking Water Quality Report
CKNER

0550100

Water Quality Report for the period of January

er 31, 2025

eport is intended to provide you with important information about your
ng water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking

urce of drinking water used by
R is Purchased Surface Water

re information regarding this report contact:

DARREN HANSEN

_618-724-7501

iforme contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe.
calo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact _____DNR LAB_____ at _618-4388111_____. 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.

Drinking water, including bott
reasonably be expected to cont
amounts of some contaminants.
contaminants does not necessar
poses a health risk. More inf
contaminants and potential hea
obtained by calling the EPAs S
Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 andmetals, 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 avariety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, includingsynthetic 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 benaturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap wat
prescribes regulations which
certain contaminants in water
systems. FDA regulations
contaminants in bottled water
same protection for public hea

Some people may be more vulne
drinking water than the genera

Immuno-compromised persons suc
undergoing chemotherapy, pers
organ transplants, people with
system disorders, some elder
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should seek advice about dri
health care providers. E
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available from the Safe Drink
426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health
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water is primarily from ma
associated with service lines
drinking water supplier is re
high quality drinking water a
but cannot control the variet
plumbing components in your
responsibility for protecting
from the lead in your home
responsibility by identifyi
materials within your home pl
to reduce your family's ris
water, flush your pipes for se
your tap, taking a shower, do
dishes. You can also use a
American
National Standard Institute ac

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 - BUCKNER MASTER METER	FF IL0555100 TP02 WATER	SW		100 feet north of the intersection of Main and Silkwood

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 618-724-7501__618-724-7501_____. 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 SYSTEMIllinois 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.

Lead and Copper

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

Copper Range: ___0.0_____ to ___0.113_____
Lead Range: ___0.0_____ to ___0.0_____ To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data:Darren

Hansen Buckner City Hall618-724-7501. https;//Villageofbuckner.org/consumer-confidence-report-annual-drinking-water-quality-

reports-il0550100/_____

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has/has not developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: __Buckner website or Buckner Village Hall 618-724-7501_____

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/21/2024	1.3	1.3	0.0743	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.

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.

egulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2021	2.5	2.3 - 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	19	10 - 21.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	42	14.6 - 35.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

ource Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
C01 - BUCKNER MASTER METER	FF IL0595100 TP02 WATER	SW		100 feet north of the intersection of Main and Silkwood

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 618-724-7501. 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.

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Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not goal reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

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	2025	2.7	2.6 - 2.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	32	31.7 - 31.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	79	79 - 79	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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, 2025

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 TONY Furlow_____

Phone 618-439-4394 _____

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.

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- Organic chemical contaminants, includingsynthetic 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 benaturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, reasonably be expected to contain at leas amounts of some contaminants. The preser contaminants does not necessarily indicat water poses a health risk. More informat about contaminants and potential health e can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe drink, EPA prescribes regulations which l amount of certain contaminants in water p by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bott water which must provide the same protect public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the g population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persor cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons v undergone organ transplants, people with or other immune system disorders, some el and infants can be particularly at risk f infections. These people should seek advi drinking water from their health care pro EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means t the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium other microbial contaminants are availabl the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young c Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with lines and home plumbing. The drinking wat supplier is responsible for providing hig quality drinking water and removing lead but cannot control the variety of materia in plumbing components in your home. You the responsibility for protecting yoursel your family from the lead in your home pl You can take responsibility by identifyir removing lead materials within your home and taking steps to reduce your family's Before drinking tap water, flush your pip several minutes by running your tap, taki shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes can also use a filter certified by an Ame National Standard Institute accredited ce

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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE (70290) REND LAKE SURFACE	SW		Main and Silkwood

Source Water Assessment

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Copper Range: _____ to _____
Lead Range: _____ to _____ To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data:

_____

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/15/2023	1.3	1.3	0.0524	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

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

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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	2025	3.1	2.85 - 3.25	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2025	0.44	0.12 - 0.44	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	32	17.6 - 42.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	51	29 - 80.4	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	2025	2	2.19 - 2.19	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2025	0.0235	0.0235 - 0.0235	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.7	0.7 - 0.7	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]	2025	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	19	18600 - 18600			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring 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	01/22/2020	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/22/2020	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2025	0.16	0 - 0.16	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity

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

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

Total Organic Carbon

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

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	2024	2.5	2.3 - 2.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	18	11.6 - 30.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	41	22 - 71	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

Atrazine

Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	07/01/2025	09/30/2025	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.

Chlorite

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	08/01/2025	08/31/2025	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.

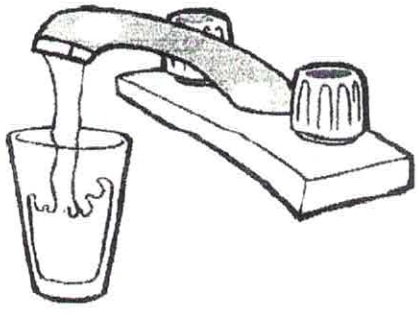
NOTICE

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.

The Buckner 2026 Consumer Confidence Report for 2025 water samples is available online at

http://villageofbuckner.org/consumer-confidence-report-annual-drinking-water-quality-reports-il0550100/

COPYS ARE AVAILBLE AY CITY HALL AND POST OFFICE,A COPY CAN BE MAILED ON REQUEST

WHAT IS LEAD?

- Lead is a toxic metal that is harmful if inhaled or swallowed.
- Lead can be found in air, soil, dust, food, and water.

HOW CAN I BE EXPOSED TO LEAD?

- The greatest exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in lead paint chips and dust.
- Lead also can be found in some household plumbing materials and water service lines.

WHO IS AT RISK?

- Children ages 6 and under are at the greatest risk. Pregnant women and nursing mothers should avoid exposure to lead to protect their children.
- Exposure to lead can result in delays in physical and mental development.

Your child is also at risk if:

- your home or a home that your child spends a lot of time in was built before lead paint was banned in 1978.
- renovation work is being done in such a home.
- the adults in the home work with lead.

HOTLINES & INFORMATION

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center:
800-424-LEAD
www.epa.gov/lead

NSF International:
www.nsf.org

Lead in Drinking Water Web Site:
www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Additional Information:

Read the annual report you get from your water utility to find out about how they are working to reduce levels of lead in drinking water and other information about your drinking water. Call them if you have any questions.

Contact your local public health department or talk to your doctor about reducing your family's exposure to lead.

Office of Water (4606 M)
EPA 816-F-05-001
February 2005

Printed on Recycled Paper

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

IS THERE LEAD IN MY DRINKING WATER?

You can reduce the risk of lead exposure from drinking water in your home.

Tips For Protecting Your Family's Health

HOW DOES LEAD GET INTO WATER?

Lead enters the water ("leaches") through contact with the plumbing.

Lead leaches into water through:

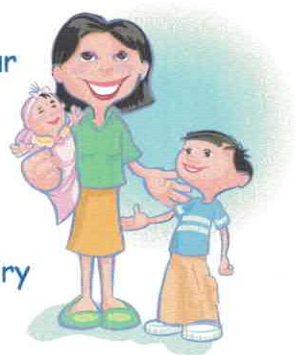
- Corrosion* of
  - Pipes
  - Solder
  - Fixtures and Faucets (brass)
  - Fittings

*Corrosion is a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing.

The amount of lead in your water also depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long the water stays in the pipes, the amount of wear in the pipes, the water's acidity and its temperature.

HEALTH TIP

To help block the storage of lead in your child's body, serve your family meals that are low in fat and high in calcium and iron, including dairy products and green vegetables.



What should I do if I suspect that my water contains high lead levels?

- If you want to know if your home's drinking water contains unsafe levels of lead, have your water tested.

- Testing is the only way to confirm if lead is present or absent.

- Most water systems test for lead as a regular part of water monitoring. These tests give a system-wide picture and do not reflect conditions at a specific drinking water outlet.

- For more information on testing your water, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Should I test my children for exposure to lead?

- Children at risk of exposure to lead should be tested.

- Your doctor or local health center can perform a simple blood test to determine your child's blood-lead level.

- If your child has a blood lead level at or above 10ug/dl, should take preventive measures.

QUICK TIPS TO REDUCE YOUR FAMILY'S EXPOSURE TO LEAD

Boiling your water will not get rid of lead.

- Use cold water for drinking or cooking. Never cook or mix infant formula using hot water from the tap.

- Make it a practice to **run the water at each tap** before use.

- Do not consume water that has sat in your home's plumbing for more than six hours. First, make sure to **run the water** until you feel the temperature change before cooking, drinking, or brushing your teeth, unless otherwise instructed by your utility.

- Some faucet and pitcher filters can remove lead from drinking water. If you use a filter, be sure you get one that is certified to remove lead by the NSF International.