

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NEPONSET

IL0110700

Annual Water Quality Report 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 NEPONSET is Ground Water

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

Source of Drinking Water
<p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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).

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 Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water
WELL 4 (11359)	SUB 110 GPM GW
WELL 5 (01185)	GW

Report Status
Running
Running

Location
Scott Park
201 N 2nd St

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 scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of the assessment, please call our water operator at 304-594-2201. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, Source Water Susceptibility to Contamination Determination, and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you can visit our website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: NEPONSETBased on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA, several potential sources of water within 1,000 feet of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Neponset Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination based on a number of criteria including; monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point of the system; and available hydro geologic data on the wells.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sour
Copper	09/26/2018	1.3	1.3	0.228	0	ppm	N	Erosion of wood preser plumbing sy

Water Quality Test Results

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly sample

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and de 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 p possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria hav 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 clos 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 ris for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidenc disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na: not applicable.

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
Chlorine	2019	0.7	0.4 - 0.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Barium	09/12/2018	0.112	0.112 - 0.112	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of metal refinery
Fluoride	09/13/2018	1.63	1.63 - 1.63	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural which promotes fertilizer and
Manganese	09/13/2018	1.85	1.85 - 1.85	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant the USEPA. How Erosion of natural
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.19	0.19 - 0.19	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from septic tanks, deposits.
Sodium	09/12/2018	340	340 - 340			ppm	N	Erosion from natural Used in water
Zinc	09/12/2018	0.027	0.027 - 0.027	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant the USEPA. How Naturally occur
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Combined Radium 226/228	2019	2	1.847 - 1.847	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2019	4	3.9 - 3.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural