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 EPA’s 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 set 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 or infirm people can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice on drinking water from their health care provider EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and 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 preg

Elderly and young children. Lead in drinking wa
tly from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbi

We cannot control the variety of materials usi
ng components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize t
ential for lead exposure by flushing your fa
go for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using wa
drinking or cooking. If you are concerned abo
lead in your water, you may wish to have your wa
tested. Information on lead in drinking wa
testing methods, and steps you can take to mi
minimize exposure is available from the Safe Di
Drinking Water Hotline or at

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúcelo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Water Name</th>
<th>Type of Water</th>
<th>Report Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC 03-METER IN POWER PLANT AT FF IL0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>ELEVATED TANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC 04-METER IN DOULAS HALL ON E FF IL0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SIDE OF CAMPUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC05-METER AT UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS FF IL0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Off of City Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC06-METER AT ANDREW-LARSON (SOUTH) FF 0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>South Side Of Campus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 call City Hall or call our water operator at 217-581-7212. 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: CHARLESTON Illinois 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.
2021 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>09/16/2020</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching wood preservatives; Corrosion of house plumbing systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:
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 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

na:

mrem:
milliurems 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Regulated Contaminants</strong></th>
<th><strong>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</strong></th>
<th><strong>Collection Date</strong></th>
<th><strong>Highest Level Detected</strong></th>
<th><strong>Range of Levels Detected</strong></th>
<th><strong>MCLG</strong></th>
<th><strong>MCL</strong></th>
<th><strong>Units</strong></th>
<th><strong>Violation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Likely Source of Contamination</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chloramines</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/31/2021</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5 - 10.9</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11.4 - 19.8</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Violations Table

## Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Type</th>
<th>Violation Begin</th>
<th>Violation End</th>
<th>Violation Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)</td>
<td>12/30/2020</td>
<td>01/15/2021</td>
<td>We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>