

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EJ WATER-COALTON

IL1350100

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

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 EJ WATER-COALTON is Purchased Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jacob Durbin
Phone 217-925-5566

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
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 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	

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to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Jacob Durbin at 217-925-5566. 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
CC 01-MASTER METER	GW	_____	NE CORNER OF TOWN
FF IL1350450 TP02			

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 217-925-5566. 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: NOKOMISTO determine Nokomis' susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1999 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there are numerous potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Nokomis' community water supply. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated sites with on-going remediation that might be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Nokomis Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including; monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and available hydro geologic data on the wells. Additionally, land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential, commercial and agricultural properties.

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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: 22 ug/l to 130 ug/l
Lead Range: <1.0 ug/l to 1.1 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Jacob Durbin: 217-925-5566
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: Jacob Durbin: 217-925-5566

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/01/2022	1.3	1.3	0.092	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	08/01/2022	0	15	0.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion 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.

Water Quality Test Results

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.
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 of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.9	1 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	27	26.8 - 26.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)				
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.				
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2022	12/31/2024	The original sample was rejected by the laboratory due to exceeding the required hold time. A re-sample was not submitted within the necessary time frame. However, subsequent samples were satisfactory, and there is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.	

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for EJ Water- Coalton

On we became aware that our system recently failed to collect drinking water samples. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

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. We are required to test for Disinfection Byproducts including Haloacetic Acids every 3 years. During the monitoring period from 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2024, we did not complete testing for Haloacetic Acids within the assigned testing window, therefore we 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. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If the situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours. We will announce any emergencies on local media outlets and social media.

What is being done?

The sample was taken, as required, but was rejected by the testing lab for exceeding the allowed hold time of the sample. A replacement sample was not able to be collected within the allowed testing window, triggering a violation. The replacement sample was tested, and was satisfactory, and there is no indication of a water quality issue.

For more information, please contact: EJ Water- Coalton 108 S Main St. Dieterich, IL 62424 217-925-5566 www.ejwatercoop.com

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 EJ Water- Coalton ID#1350100 Date Distributed:05/28/2025

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: 11 ug/l to 270 ug/l
 Lead Range: <1.0 ug/l to <1.0 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Scott Arkebaur: 217-563-2013

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has not developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Scott Arkebaur: 217-563-2013

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/28/2022	1.3	1.3	0.17	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or

MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level

goal or MRDLG:

na:

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.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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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
Chlorine	2024	1.9	1.21 - 2.28	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	18	18.1 - 18.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	51	51 - 51	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
Barium	2024	0.069	0.069 - 0.069	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.451	0.451 - 0.451	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2024	0.039	0.039 - 0.039		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2024	6.5	6.5 - 6.5	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	1.1 - 1.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	220	220 - 220			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Trichloroethylene	2024	1	0 - 0.55	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2024	5	0 - 4.9	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2024	10	0 - 10	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

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trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2024	7	0 - 6.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
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