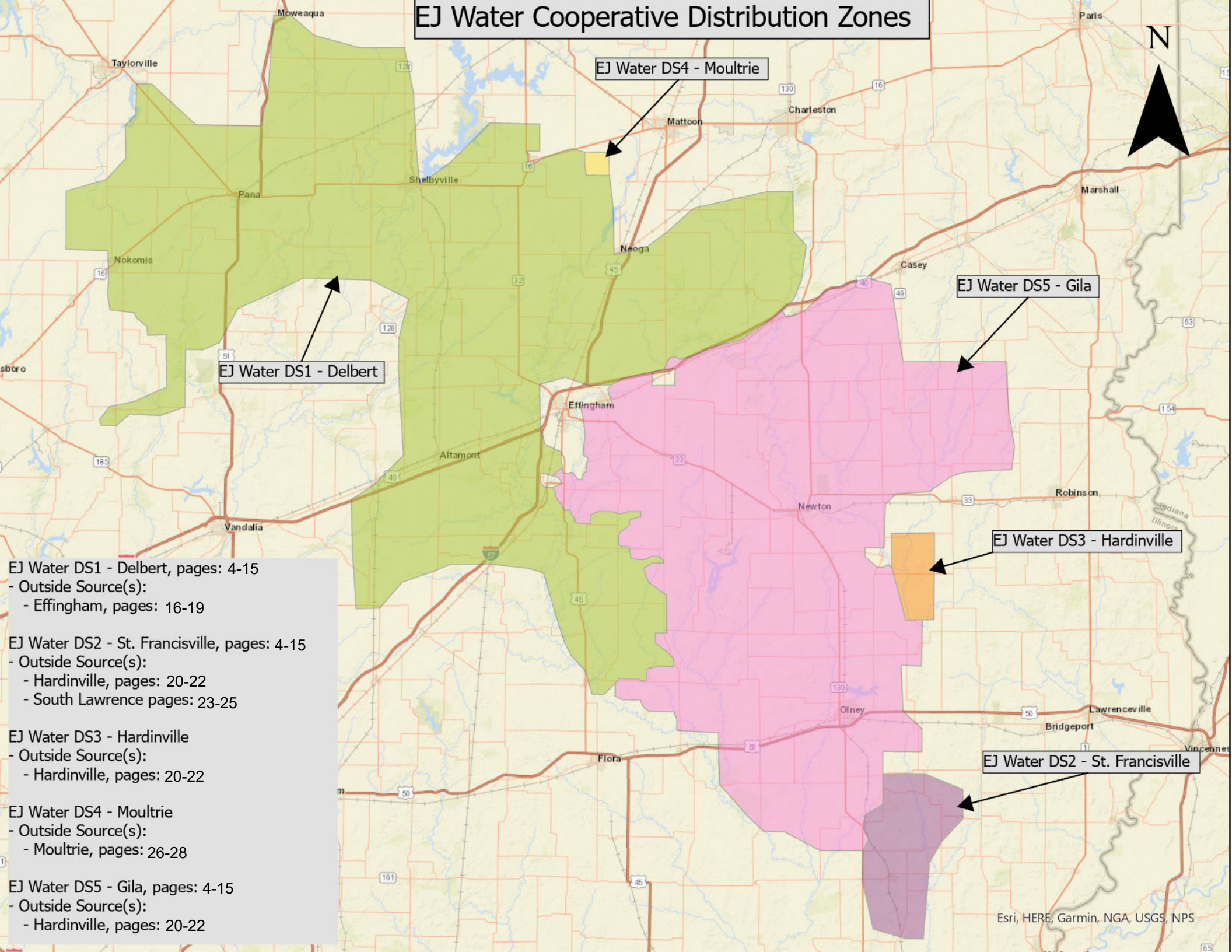


EJ Water DS1 - Delbert, pages: 4-15
- Outside Source(s):
  - Effingham, pages: 16-19

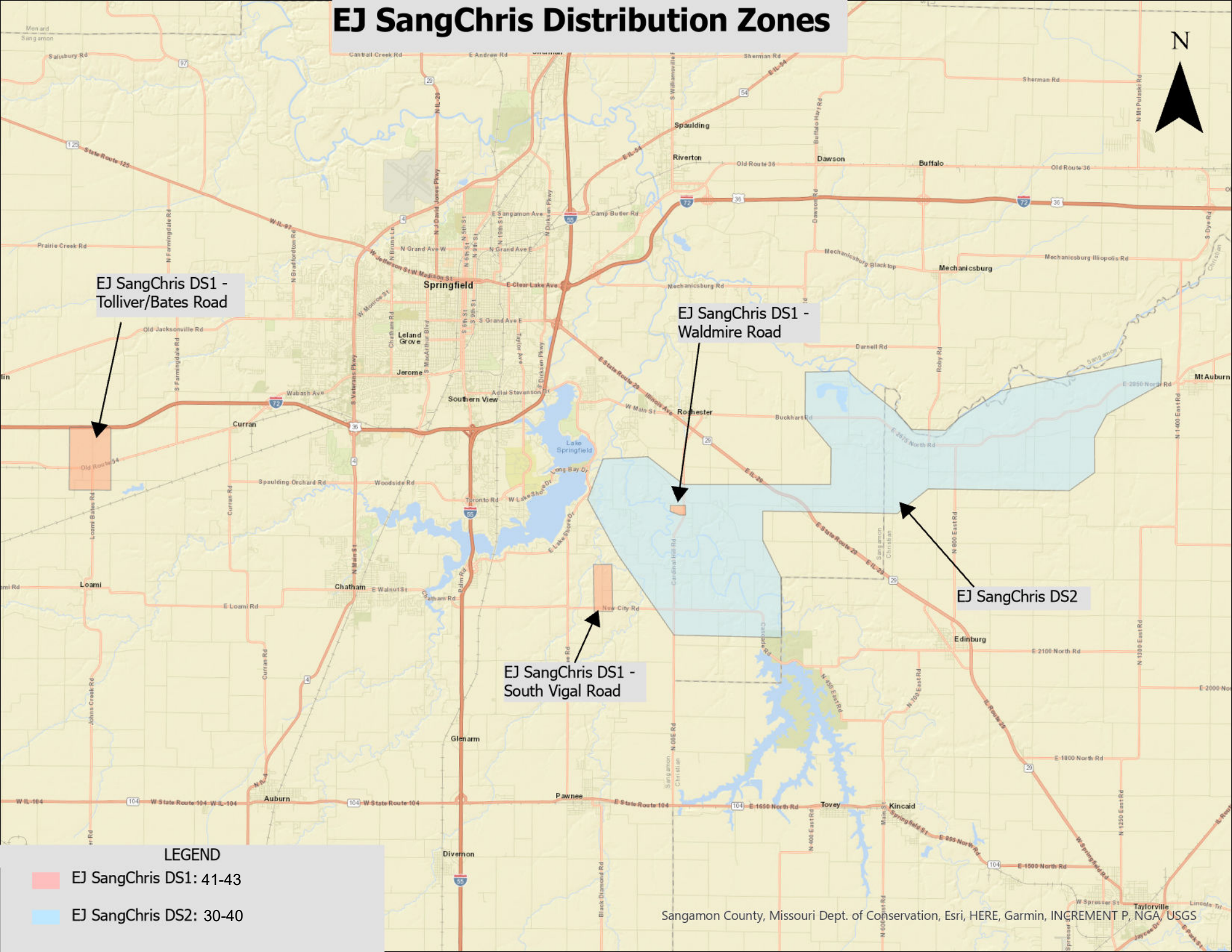
EJ Water DS2 - St. Francisville, pages: 4-15
- Outside Source(s):
  - Hardinville, pages: 20-22
  - South Lawrence pages: 23-25

EJ Water DS3 - Hardinville
- Outside Source(s):
  - Hardinville, pages: 20-22

EJ Water DS4 - Moultrie
- Outside Source(s):
  - Moultrie, pages: 26-28

EJ Water DS5 - Gila, pages: 4-15
- Outside Source(s):
  - Hardinville, pages: 20-22

EJ SangChris Distribution Zones



LEGEND

EJ SangChris DS1: 41-43

EJ SangChris DS2: 30-40

The following pages are the CCR for EJ Water Cooperative. Each EJ Water member should review pages 4-15. Refer to the map page to see which additional sources should be reviewed for each distribution zone.

Area	CCR Pages
EJ Water DS1- Delbert:	4-15
Effingham	16-19
EJ Water DS2- St. Francisville:	4-15
Hardinville	20-22
South Lawrence	23-25
EJ Water DS3- Hardinville:	4-15
Hardinville	20-22
EJ Water DS4- Moultrie:	4-15
Moultrie	26-28
EJ Water DS5- Gila:	4-15
Hardinville	20-22

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EJ WATER COOPERATIVE

IL0790010

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 COOPERATIVE is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Dean Swingler

Phone 217-925-5566

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.

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 Dean Swingler 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
CC03 - EJ SOUTH EFFINGHAM MASTER	FF IL0490250 TP01 TO DS5	SW	_____	_____
CC04 - EJ HARDINVILLE WC CONNECTION	FF IL0330020 TP02, FLOWS	GW	_____	_____
CC06 - EJ S. LAWRENCE WC MASTER		GW	_____	_____
CC08 - EJ NORTH EFFINGHAM MASTER	FF IL0490250 TP01 TO DS5	SW	_____	Approximately 773 feet west of the intersection of Interstate 57 and County Rd. 1600 E, Effingham
CC09 - EJ HARDINVILLE WC CONNECTION	FF IL0330020, TP02, FLOWS	GW	_____	Intersection of County Rd. 2300 E and 650 N, Oblong zip code, Jasper/Crawford County line.
CC10 - EJ MOULTRIE CO. RWD MASTER	FF1395150 CC04	SW	_____	Northeast corner of the intersection of County Rd. 1500 N and County Rd. 3405 E, Gays zip code, Shelby County.
IN01895 - HOLLAND ENERGY RESRVR		SW	_____	_____
IN01952 - KASKASKIA RIVER INTAKE	KASKASKIA RIVER	SW	_____	_____
IN02255 - SIDE CHANNEL RESERVOIR		SW	_____	_____
WELL 1 (WL00807)	NORTH WELLFIELD. DRILLED	GW	_____	Located approximately 1.23 miles northeast of the intersection of E. 1650th Ave. and N. 800th St., Newton zip code.
WELL 11 (WL01123)	DRILLED 9/30/1996.	GW	_____	Located approximately 2,200 feet west of the intersection of N. 925th St. and E. 1475th Ave., Newton zip code.
WELL 12 (WL01237)	DRILLED 7/28/1997, SOUTH	GW	_____	Located approximately 2,200 feet west of the intersection of N. 925th St. and E. 1475th Ave., Newton zip code.
WELL 13 (WL01353)	DRILLED JUNE 2000, SOUTH	GW	_____	Located approximately 2,200 feet west of the intersection of N. 925th St. and E. 1475th Ave., Newton zip code.
WELL 14 (WL01354)	DRILLED JUNE 2000, SOUTH	GW	_____	_____
WELL 2 (WL00808)	NORTH WELLFIELD. DRILLED	GW	_____	Located approximately 1.23 miles northeast of the intersection of E. 1650th Ave. and N. 800th St., Newton zip code.
WELL 20 (WL02005)	WELLFIELD JUST SOUTH OF	GW	_____	Approximately 1.35 miles east of the intersection of E. 180th Ave. and N. 800th St. Zip code is for Hidalgo, IL.
WELL 21 (WL02006)	WELLFIELD JUST SOUTH OF	GW	_____	Approximately 1.35 miles east of the intersection of E. 180th Ave. and N. 800th St. Zip code is for Hidalgo, IL.
WELL 22 (WL02007)	WELLFIELD JUST SOUTH OF	GW	_____	Approximately 1.35 miles east of the intersection of E. 180th Ave. and N. 800th St. Zip code is for Hidalgo, IL.
WELL 4 (WL01764)	NORTH WELLFIELD, DRILLED	GW	_____	Located approximately 1.23 miles northeast of the intersection of E. 1650th Ave. and N. 800th St., Newton zip code.

WELL 5 (WL01843)	NORTH WELLFIELD, DRILLED	GW	_____	Located approximately 1.23 miles northeast of the intersection of E. 1650th Ave. and N. 800th St., Newton zip code.

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: EJ WATER COOPERATIVETo determine E J Water Corporation's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the Illinois EPA reviewed a Well Site Survey, published in 1996 by the Illinois EPA, a Source Water Protection Management Plan, prepared by the facility's planning committee and published in 1997, and a survey of the south well field performed in 2005.Based on the above documents, the community water supply's source water is susceptible to IOC and SOC contamination from non-point sources related to agricultural land use, although no presence of any pesticides/herbicides were detected in any water samples thus far analyzed. As a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land use activities, and source water protection initiatives by the facility, the E J Water Corporation's groundwater source is not susceptible to VOC contamination. However, 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.Source of Water: HARDINVILLE WATER COMPANYTo determine Hardinville Water Company's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the 2007 survey was reviewed. No potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites exist within the 400 foot minimum setback zones, 1,000 foot maximum setback zone, or the 5-year recharge area. No sites are located within either setback zone or recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be susceptible to SOC 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, the available hydrogeologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells.Source of Water: EFFINGHAMIllinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be 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.Source of Water: ST. FRANCISVILLETo determine St. Francisville’s susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the source water protection areas were surveyed by the Illinois Rural Water Association in 2002. During this survey, no potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites were located within the 400 foot minimum setback zone of wells #6, #7 and #8. Additionally, no potential sources or problem sites were located within the potential 1,000 foot maximum setback zone of the wells. Furthermore, no potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites were encountered within St. Francisville’s recharge areas. The Illinois EPA has determined that St. Francisville’s wells #6, #7 and #8 are susceptible to SOC 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 the available hydrogeologic data on the wells.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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: < 3.0 ug/l to 530 ug/l
Lead Range: < 1.0 ug/l to 13 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Jared Runde (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: 217-925-5566

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.39	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2024	0	15	8	0	ppb	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.

Water Quality Test Results

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.
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	1.7	1 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2024	0.78	0.11 - 0.78	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	26	1.05 - 34.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	44	12.5 - 43.9	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	0.0017	0.0017 - 0.0017	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.5	0.499 - 0.499	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2024	0.5	0.52 - 0.52	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.23	0.08 - 0.23	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	15	15 - 15			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	07/07/2021	0.189	0.189 - 0.189	0	5	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	2024	0.71	0 - 0.71	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Simazine	2024	0.44	0 - 0.44	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.22 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.

Violations Table

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	11/01/2024	11/30/2024	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.

Cryptosporidium

Gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	08/01/2024	08/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	09/01/2024	09/30/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	10/01/2024	10/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	11/01/2024	11/30/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.

E. coli

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	08/01/2024	08/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	09/01/2024	09/30/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	10/01/2024	10/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	11/01/2024	11/30/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.

Violations Table

MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	12/01/2024	12/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	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.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	08/01/2024	08/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	09/01/2024	09/30/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	10/01/2024	10/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	11/01/2024	11/30/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.
MONITORING, SOURCE (LT2), MAJOR	12/01/2024	12/31/2024	The laboratory did not initially provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. 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 Coop

On 10/11/2024 we became aware that our system 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. During the quarter of 7/1 - 9/30/2024, we did not complete testing for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in a timely manner. A sample was taken during the scheduled period, but the sample was rejected by the laboratory due to exceeding the allowed hold time and we were not able to collect and send a repeat sample within the monitoring window. A sample was collected as quickly as possible, was analyzed, and had satisfactory results. While there is no indication of a threat to water quality, we were found to be in violation of the monitoring rules.

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?

We have continued to take samples, as required, and have had no issues with sample quality or timeliness since this incident. We have adjusted our sampling schedule to take the sample earlier in the monitoring window to hopefully avoid this incident in the future.

For more information, please contact EJ Water Coop at 217-925-5566.

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 Coop ID#0790010 Date Distributed: 05/09/2025

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for EJ Water

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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. From 08/01/2024 - 11/30/2024, we did not complete testing for Cryptosporidium, E.coli, and Turbidity and therefore 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. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we did take, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were, or will be, taken.

What is being done?

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Cryptosporidium	**1 sample Monthly**	**0**	**8/1-14, 9/1-14, 10/1-14, 11/1-14**	**1 sample Monthly**
E. coli	**1 sample Monthly**	**0**	**8/1-14, 9/1-14, 10/1-14, 11/1-14**	**1 sample Monthly**
Turbidity	**1 sample Monthly**	**0**	**8/1-14, 9/1-14, 10/1-14, 11/1-14**	**1 sample Monthly**

The laboratory we use for these tests did not provide a complete sample kit, which delayed testing. Once the complete kit was received, sampling was conducted and the results were satisfactory. We worked with our lab to begin providing the correct sampling kits and have had no issues since. There is no indication of a water quality issue during the period in question.

For more information, please contact EJ Water at 217-925-5566 or visit our website 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 Coop ID#0790010 Date Distributed: 05/09/2025

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for EJ Water Coop

On 12/11/2024 we became aware that our system 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. During the month of November 2024, we did not complete testing for Chlorite in a timely manner. A sample was taken during the scheduled period, but the sample was rejected by the laboratory due to exceeding the allowed hold time and we were not able to collect and send a repeat sample within the monitoring window. A sample was collected as quickly as possible, was analyzed, and had satisfactory results. While there is no indication of a threat to water quality, we were found to be in violation of the monitoring rules.

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?

We have continued to take monthly Chlorite samples, as required and have had no issues with sample quality or timeliness since this incident. We have adjusted our sampling schedule to take the sample earlier in the month to hopefully avoid this incident in the future.

For more information, please contact EJ Water Coop at 217-925-5566.

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 Coop ID#0790010 Date Distributed: 05/09/2025

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants For EJ Water Cooperative

Our water system has sampled a series of unregulated contaminants during 2024. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Doug Baxter at 217-925-5566.

This notice is being sent to you by the EJ Water Cooperative.

State Water System ID: IL0790010.

Date distributed: 4-10-25

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: 3.2 ug/l to 70 ug/l
Lead Range: <1.0 ug/l to 1.7 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact MIcheal Ziegler @ 217-347-5056

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: Contact MIcheal Ziegler @ 217-347-5056

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/20/2023	1.3	1.3	0.057	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	06/20/2023	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	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.

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
Chloramines	2024	2.1	2 - 2.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	29	14 - 37.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	41	17.8 - 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	0.012	0.012 - 0.012	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.625 - 0.625	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]	2024	0.39	0.39 - 0.39	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	26	26 - 26			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.14 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.

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants For City of Effingham
Our water system has sampled a series of unregulated contaminants during 2024. Unregulated contaminants are those that don’t yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Mike Ziegler at 217-347-5056.
This notice is being sent to you by the City of Effingham.
State Water System ID: IL0490250.
Bureau of Water ID # W0490250003
Date distributed: 4-1-25

Hardinville Water Company, IL0330020 Annual Drinking 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 HARDINVILLE WATER COMPANY is Ground Water. For more information regarding this Annual Consumer Confidence Report **(CCR)** contact: Ethan Mendenhall, 618-557-3556, email hardinvillewater@gmail.com ,also on the web at hardinvillewater.com. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. The Board of Directors meets at the office of the Hardinville Water Company on the second Monday of each month at 8:30 am. The office is located at 4440 N 575th Street, Robinson, Illinois. The public is invited to attend.

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 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 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 than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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.

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 the information, please stop by the Company Office at 4440 N 575th, Street, Robinson, IL or call our water operator at (618) 557-3556 and we will mail you one. To view the 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.

To determine Hardinville Water's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the 2007 survey was reviewed. No potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites exist within the 400 foot minimum setback zone, 1,000 foot maximum setback zone, or the 5-year recharge area. No sites were located within either setback zone or recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source of this water of this facility to be susceptible to SOC 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, the available hydro-geologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name: **WELL 1** (01566), Type of Water: **Ground Water**, Report Status: **Active**, Location: **NORTHERN WELL**

Source Water Name: **WELL 2** (01567), Type of Water: **Ground Water**, Report Status: **Active**, Location: **SOUTHERN WELL**

Source Water Name: **WELL 3** (01643), Type of Water: **Ground Water**, Report Status: **Active**, Location: **MIDDLE WELL**

Water Quality Test Results. The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some may require explanation.

Level 1 Assessment:	A level 1 assessment is a study of a 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 and determine (if possible) why an E. coli violation MCL has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

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

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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
na:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Action Level Goal: 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.

Lead and Copper

Copper Range: 0 ppm to 0.593 ppm
Lead Range: 0 ppb to 11.3 ppb
To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data call and request a copy at 618-557-3556.
Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory please contact 618-557-3556 to request a copy.

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. Hardinville Water Company 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 Standards 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 Hardinville Water company at 618-557-3556. 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/25/24	1.3	1.3	0.316	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	06/25/24	0	15	7.18	0	ppb	N	

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Rng of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	14	13.7-13.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2024	32	32 – 32	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Chlorine	2024	1.2	1.10-1.30	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	TT	MCLG	VALUE	DATE	VIOLATOIN	SOURCE
E. Coli	TT	N/A	Positive	4-15-24	No	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
E Coli	TT	N/A	Positive	4-16-24	No	

Hardinville Water Company detected E. coli in their source water sample; the sample was collected in response to a total coliform-positive routine sample collected on April 15th, 2024.

On April 16th, 2024, we were informed that our routine total coliform sample collected on Well 1 on April 15th, 2024, was total coliform and e-coli positive. As required, we resampled that source on April 16th, 2024, after being notified, and shut that source off. The April 16th, 2024, re-sample on Well 1 also tested positive for total coliforms and e-coli and we were notified on April 17th, 2024. Per IEPA policy a sample was taken from our other two sources Well 2 and Well 3 on April 17th, 2024, and analyzed for fecal contamination (E. Coli) both were negative for total coliform and e-coli. Well 1 was left off until 4-30-24, to allow river level to go down and to allow inspection of piping and well before shocking the well with chlorine and re-sampling. Well 1 was ran to waste after shocking it, and resampled on April 30th, 2024 and then shut it off. We were notified on May 1st, 2024 that the sample was Negative for Total Coliforms and E. coli. On May 1st, 2024, we sampled Well 1 again to satisfy the second sample 24 hours apart rule, and on May 2nd, 2024, we were notified that the sample was again Negative for total coliforms and E. coli. After this we were allowed to put Well 1 back online per IEPA. The IEPA also requested we take another sample on Well 1 one week later. Well 1 was sampled again on May 13th, 2024, and again tested negative for total coliforms and E. coli.

Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches. Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

In response, we turned Well 1 off as soon as we were informed of positive sample, inspected the Well 1 plumbing and components, shocked the well, and also took precautionary samples at all other source wells. We stayed in contact with the IEPA through the entire process and followed their orders, protocol, and guidance.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Rng of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	2024	0.0252	0.0252--0.0252	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.79	0.79 – 0.79	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)	2024	2.0	1.60-1.60	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2024	8900	8.90 – 8.90			ppm	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Arsenic	05/02 2018	0.552	0.552-0.552	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Runoff from orchards: Runoff from glass and electronics and production waste.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Rng of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Combined Radium 226/228	7-12-21	0.87	0.87 – 0.87	0	5	p/Ci /L	N	Erosion of natural occurring deposits
Gross Alpha excl Radon & Uranium	7-12-21	0.78	0.78 – 0.78	0	15	p/Ci /L	N	Erosion of natural occurring deposits

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: 54.4 ug/l to 492 ug/l
Lead Range: 0 to 0

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Call 618-707-1181 or slwc3669@hotmail.com

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: 618-707-1181 or slwc3669@hotmail.com

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.377	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.
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.

Water Quality Test Results

SLWC

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.

South Lawrence Water SLWC

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	1.5	0.9 - 1.78	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	3	2.5 - 2.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	16	16 - 16	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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: _____ 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	2024	1.3	1.3	0.229	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.
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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.

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	2.2	1.72 - 2.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	36	1.3 - 36.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	87	3 - 91.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The following pages are the CCR for EJ Water - SangChris. Each SangChris member should review pages 30-43. Refer to the map page to see which additional sources should be reviewed for each distribution zone.

Area	CCR Pages
EJ Water SangChris 1:	30-37
South Sangamon	41-43

EJ Water SangChris 2:	30-37
URWC	38-40

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EJ WATER-SANGCHRIS

IL1670230

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-SANGCHRIS 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 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.

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 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
CC04 - SANGCHRIS AREA (VIGAL RD)		GW		
CC05 - NEW BERLIN AREA (LOAMI RD)		GW		
CC06-NEW BERLIN AREA (TOLLIVER RD)		GW		
CC07 - MASTER METER URWC	FF 1670260	GW		

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: SOUTH SANGAMON WATER COMMISSIONBased on the information located in the Wellhead Protection Planning Map no potential sources are located within the source water protection area of the wells. Information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Site Remediation Program Sections of Illinois EPA did not indicate any additional sites with on-going remediation(s). The Illinois EPA has determined that the SSWC’s Community Water Supply's source water has a high susceptibility to IOC, SOC, and bacteriological contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: land use near the wells, location within a floodplain, well depth, and the available hydrogeologic data.In accordance with the U.S. EPA’s Groundwater Rule, SSWC has received two (2) Non-Compliance Advisory letters (NCA) in 2013 for bacteriological detections in wells #5 and #6. The facility addressed the NCA’s in a variety of ways such as chlorinating the well, secured well fittings, new sample tap(s), use of outside environmental consultants and reviewing the sampling protocol. While the NCA(s) have now been resolved, monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at SSWC. It should be noted, while the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity, the location of the wells is within a floodplain and well depth leaves the potential for bacteriological contamination. However, to date, all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected, monitoring data has not indicated a history of disease outbreak and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a bacteriological contamination threat within 1,000 ft of the source water.Source of Water: UNITED REGIONAL WATER COOPThe source water assessment for this system has not yet been completed by the Illinois EPA. EPA is required to complete source water assessments for all public water supplies, when this assessment becomes available we will summarize the results and incorporate the information into this report.

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: 4.6 ug/l to 250 ug/l
Lead Range: <1.0 ug/l to 4.6 ug/l

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.245	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2024	0	15	2.2	0	ppb	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.

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
Chloramines	2024	1.2	1 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	21	7.62 - 15.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	109	13.54 - 87	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/18/2024	12/20/2024	Due to staffing changes the public notice was delayed and not sent out within the appropriate time frame. The notice was sent out in December of 2024.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2024	03/31/2024	Adjusted treatment method(s) and increased flushing of lines throughout the system to combat the issue. The impact of these adjustments take time to reduce the level of trihalomethanes below the MCL.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Adjusted treatment method(s) and increased flushing of lines throughout the system to combat the issue. The impact of these adjustments take time to reduce the level of trihalomethanes below the MCL.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Adjusted treatment method(s) and increased flushing of lines throughout the system to combat the issue. The impact of these adjustments take time to reduce the level of trihalomethanes below the MCL.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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: 8.9 ug/l to 250 ug/l
Lead Range: <1.0 ug/l to 3.9 ug/l

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.21	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2024	0	15	2	0	ppb	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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Water Quality Test Results

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.
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	1.54 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	15	4.87 - 46.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	25	15.82 - 18.2	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
Fluoride	01/23/2023	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	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]	2024	0.13	0 - 0.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	01/23/2023	12400	12400 - 12400			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

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: 30 ug/l to 950 ug/l
Lead Range: <1 ug/l to 1.1 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 217-685-6210

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: 217-685-6210

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.67	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2024	0	15	0.6	0	ppb	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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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
Chloramines	2024	2.8	2 - 3.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	05/03/2023	7.23	7.23 - 7.23	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	05/03/2023	16.08	16.08 - 16.08	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	0.017	0.017 - 0.017	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.77	0.77 - 0.77	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2024	22	8.9 - 40	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	0.49	0.49 - 0.49	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2024	140	140 - 140			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
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/17/2021	5.99	5.99 - 5.99	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.