

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EJ WATER-MCWC

IL1350020

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by  
EJ WATER-MCWC is Purchased Surface 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</li><li>- 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.</li><li>- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</li></ul>

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 **Doug Baxter** 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
CC01 - MASTER METER FROM HILLSBORO FF IL1350300 TP01 WATER	SW	_____	_____
CC04 - MASTER METER FROM LITCHFIELDFF IL1350400 TP03	SW	_____	_____

## 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-MCWC Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply 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.

**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.	2		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: 3.6 ug/L to 360 ug/L  
 Lead Range: <1.0 ug/L to 1.3 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Doug Baxter 217-925-5566 dbaxter@ejcoop.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: Doug Baxter 217-925-5566 dbaxter@ejcoop.com

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/05/2024	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	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.

## Water Quality Test Results

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
Chloramines	2025	1.3	1.16 - 1.43	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	40	29.8 - 46.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	31	14.45 - 28.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

**Violations Table**

<b>Interim Enhanced SWTR</b>			
The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	10/01/2025	10/31/2025	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water. This violation was from the Litchfield Water Plant.
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	11/01/2025	11/30/2025	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water. This violation was from the Litchfield Water Plant.
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	12/01/2025	12/31/2025	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water. This violation was from the Litchfield Water Plant.

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
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).			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	12/26/2025	01/19/2026	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. In an attempt to clarify the reason for the requirements of this notice, the allowed time window lapsed. Notice was posted and compliance was achieved on 1/19/26.

# City of Litchfield, Illinois Water Quality Report

2025

## Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Intake (58034) Lake Lou Yeager towards east end of the dam.	Surface Water	Active	Towards east side of the dam

## 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 Mr. Dan Held at 217-324-2250. 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: LITCHFIELD Illinois 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.

## 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.

Lead Range: 0.00 to 247 ppb

Copper Range: 0.0026 to 1.58 ppm

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: contact Mr. Dan Held at 217-324-2250.

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Please contact Mr. Bill Grider at 217-324-5253.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.0566	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2025	0.0	15	4.2	4	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following contains 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 (MCL):	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):	The highest level of 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 (MRDLG):	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits or the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb:	parts per billion.

ppm: parts per million.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

**Regulated Contaminants Table**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chloramines	2025	2.5	1.2 – 3.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids	2025	175	13.51 - 175	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	141	30.6 - 141	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Note: Disinfection Byproduct levels were higher due to the failure of the disinfection piping and equipment and being on Free Chlorine for an extended length of time.

**Inorganic Contaminants Table**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	2025	1	1.1 - 1.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2025	0.038	.038 - .038	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.6	0.632 – 0.632	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

***Inorganic Contaminants Table continued***

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Iron	2025	0.046	0.046 - 0.046		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2025	29	29 – 29	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)	2025	2	1.6 – 1.6	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	19	19 - 19			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

***Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides Table***

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides Table	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Atrazine	2025	1.1	0 – 1.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

***Turbidity Table***

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.97 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	82 %	Y	Soil runoff

### ***Turbidity Table continued***

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 the water quality and effectiveness of our filtration system of 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.

### ***Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the City of Litchfield***

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Dan Held at (217) 324-22050. This notice is being sent to you by the City of Litchfield. State Water System ID#: IL1350400.

**Lead and Copper**

Definitions:  
 Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
 Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: 0 ppm to 134 ppm  
 Lead Range: 0 ppb to 4.5 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 217-532-5566

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: 217-532-5566

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.0434	0	ppm	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.

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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

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	2	1.3 - 2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	40	27.1 - 46.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	42	30.8 - 50.9	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	2025	0.055	0.055 - 0.055	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.5	0.47 - 0.47	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2025	14	13.7 - 13.7	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]	2025	2	2.37 - 2.37	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	21	21.3 - 21.3			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Thallium	2025	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2025	1	0 - 0.5	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Turbidity**

Hillsboro

## Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.813 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	97%	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.

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**Violations Table**

<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>			
Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

<b>Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]</b>			
Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.