**Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template**

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Carterville

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. During October 2022 we did not monitor for e. Coli and Chloramines 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 contaminant(s) 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 took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were or will be taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E Coli | Monthly – 7 samples | 3 samples | October 2022 | 10/18/2022 |
| Chloramines | Monthly – 7 samples | 3 samples | October 2022 | 10/18/2022 |
| | | | | |

**What happened? What is being done?**

Not enough samples were received. The required amount was completed and returned.

For more information, please contact Jerry Hampton at 618-985-2011 or 101 S Division Carterville, IL 62918.

*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 Carterville. Water System ID# IL1990150 Date distributed With CCR

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CARTERVILLE

IL1990150

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

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 CARTERVILLE is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jerry Hampton

Phone 618-985-2011

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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Carterville water and sewer board meets on the Thursday before the 2nd Tuesday of each month. The meeting begins at 6:00pm at the Carterville Water and Sewer department located at 101 S. Division Carterville, IL 62918 or by phone at 618-985-2011. You may also visit our website at www.visitcarterville.com to view the Water Quality Report.

### Source Water Information

| Source Water Name | | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CC02 - CARTERVILLE MASTER METER | FF IL0555100 TP02 | SW | | At Carterville Booster Pump Station, 0.46 miles north of the intersection of E. Grand Avenue and Hurricane Cemetery Road |

### 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 618-985-2011 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: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEMIllinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

### 2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

**Lead and Copper** **Date Sampled: 11/15/19**

Definitions: Action Level (AL): 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

| Lead MCLG | Lead Action Level (AL) | Lead 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Lead AL | Copper MCLG | Copper Action Level (AL) | Copper 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Copper AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 15 ppb | 0 ppb | 0 | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0 | 0 | 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. **Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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. **ppm**: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ppb**: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water**. N/A**: not applicable. **Avg.**: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples. **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 disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **pCi/L:** Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**Regulated Contaminants**

| *Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products* | *Collection Date* | *Highest Level Detected* | *Range of Levels Detected* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *Units* | *Violation* | *Likely Source Of Contaminant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **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.* | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | *2022* | *21* | *16.7 – 26.8* | *N/A* | *60* | *ppb* | *No* | *By-product of drinking water chlorination* |
| **TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]* | *2022* | *35* | *24.9 - 49.3* | *N/A* | *80* | *ppb* | *No* | *By-product of drinking water chlorination* |
| *Chlorite* | *2022* | *0.5* | *0.024 - 0.5* | *0.8* | *1* | *ppm* | *No* | *By-product of drinking water chlorination* |
| *Chloramines* | *12/31/22* | *3.1* | *2.82 - 3.13* | *MRDLG=4* | *MRDL=4* | *ppm* | *No* | *Water additive used to control microbes* |

| *Inorganic Contaminants* | *Collection Date* | *Highest Level Detected* | *Range of Levels Detected* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *Units* | *Violation* | *Likely Source Of Contaminant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Barium* | *2022* | *0.0129* | *0.129 – 0.129* | *2* | *2* | *ppm* | *No* | *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits* |
| *Arsenic* | *2022* | *1* | *0.98 – 0.98* | *0* | *10* | *ppb* | *No* | *Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes* |

| *Inorganic Contaminants (continued)* | *Collection Date* | *Highest Level Detected* | *Range of Levels Detected* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *Units* | *Violation* | *Likely Source Of Contaminant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Fluoride* | *2022* | *0.7* | *0.65 – 0.65* | *4* | *4* | *ppm* | *No* | *Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer or Aluminum Factory discharge* |
| *Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)* | *2022* | *0.17* | *0.17 – 0.17* | *10* | *10* | *ppm* | *No* | *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits* |
| *Sodium* | *2022* | *24* | *24 – 24* | | | *ppm* | *No* | *Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration* |

*The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.*

| *Radioactive Contaminants* | *Collection Date* | *Highest Level Detected* | *Range of Levels Detected* | *MCLG* | *MCL* | *Units* | *Violation* | *Likely Source Of Contaminant* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Combined Radium 226/228* | *1/22/2020* | *0.86* | *0.86 - 0.86* | *0* | *5* | *pCi/L* | *No* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits* |
| *Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium* | *1/22/2020* | *0.12* | *0.12 – 0.12* | *0* | *15* | *pCi/L* | *No* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits* |

Turbidity 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.

Definitions: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

| Lowest Monthly % meeting limit | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| *100%* | *0.3 NTU* | No | Soil Runoff |

| Highest Single Measurement | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Source |
|---|---|---|---|
| *0.3* | *1 NTU* | No | Soil Runoff |

**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 violation sections.

**VIOLATIONS:** There were no violations this reporting period.

**Lead and Copper**

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

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 09/21/2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.052 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 09/21/2020 | 0 | 15 | 1.1 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Water Quality Test Results**

| | |
|---|---|
| Definitions: | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Level 1 Assessment: | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment: | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| 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. |

**Water Quality Test Results**

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 | 12/31/2022 | 3.1 | 3 - 3.3 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022 | 23 | 14.5 - 27.6 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | 35 | 18 - 57 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

**Violations Table**

**Chloramines**

Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 10/01/2022 | 12/31/2022 | 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. |

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 03/01/2022 | 05/31/2022 | 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. |

**Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)**

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches,

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) | 10/01/2022 | 10/31/2022 | 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. |

**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 | 03/01/2022 | 05/31/2022 | 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. |