Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ASHLAND

110170100

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 ASHLAND is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Phone 217-652-7697

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 notings:

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 matals, 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 vater runoff, and residential uses,

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are syrbhetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are 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 contendamants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contendants 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 undergoing compants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infactions. 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 Cryptosporidum and other microbial contamiants 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 is primarily from materials and components. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been atting 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 for in eather set water water water water motions. And steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Name Type of Water Report Status Location CC01 - NORTH MORGAN WATER COOP SM

Source Water Information

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 117-652-7697. 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: VIRGINIATO determine Virginia's susceptibility to contamination, a Well Site Survey, published by the Illinois EPA in 1992, was reviewed. Based upon this survey, there are no potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Virginia's wells. However, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites agource water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells water supply's the recharge area of the vells was analyzed as part of this susceptiblity determined. This land use includes solicultural properties. Source of Water: Jacksonvillellinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be ausceptible to optential pollution problems; hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, filtration, filtration, and disinfection. Truncer, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion. Figure 1 shows the watersheds for Lake Jacksonville and Marwaise Terme Lake and the potential associated with each well and the delineated 5-Year Recharge Area. In addition, the potential sources of contamination located near the wells are also displayed. Due to the presence of potential sources and the unconfined nature of the wells, Illinois EPA considers these wells to be susceptible to

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

goal or MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level

Treatment Technique or TT:

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. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. not applicable.

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

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

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

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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RUNICIPAL UTILITIES



City of Jacksonville

For more information IL1370200

regarding this report,

contact:

(217)479-4660 WWW.JACKSONVILLEIL.GOV

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Superintendent of

Operations

Ricky Hearin,

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water (for January 1 to December 31, 2022) and the efforts made by the City of Jacksonville water system to provide safe drinking water.

el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment Fact Sheet has been pre-pared by the liftings EPA in cooperation with the US Geo-logical Survey for the City of Jacksonville. The source of drinking water used by the City of Jacksonville is ground water under the citred influence of surface water.

Drinking water for the City of Jacksonville is supplied by the Jacksonville community water supply (CWS). Two lakes and three wells act as the source of this drinking

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies to be susceptible to potential politilion problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surfaces water supplies in illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coauses of pollution to the late include nutrients, situation, suspended solds, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoif, land disposed (septic systems), and shareline erosion.

Poleritial sources of contamination are also located near the well sites. Due to the presence of potential sources and the unconfined nature of the wolls, littlen these wells to be susceptible to contamination. The illinois EPA provides minimum protection zones of 400 feet for Jacksonville's wells. In 1931, the City of 400 feet for Jacksonville's wells. In 1931, the City of Jacksonville's enacted a Maximum Setback Zone Ordination. nance providing for additional protection out to a distance of 2,500 feet from the wellhead.

WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which link! the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limbs for contaminants in bossess with the provider which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and

Radioactive conteminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

dergoing observationarpy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIVALDS or other immune system disorders, some eldedly and hinaris can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA(CDC guidelines on appropriate means to teasen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidum and other infectional configurations. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer un-USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Holline (1-800-426-4791).

CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING WATER

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 preserve of arimats or from thuman addisty. Contaminants that may be present in source weigh include: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacte-fia, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wilditie:
- Inorganic conteminants, such as setts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from un-ban storm water runoff, hotsatial or domestic ban storm water runoff, hotsatial 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;

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North Morgan Water Coop

Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	1.1	1 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	8	3.37 - 6.04	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	19	12.53 - 25.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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.

The acceptables 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	07/08/2021	1.3	1.3	0.091	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/08/2021	0	15	0.6	0	ppp	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants	Cass	Rural	Water	District
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Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	1.5	1.3 - 1.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	08/03/2020	10.5	10.5 - 10.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	08/03/2020	23.7	23.7 - 23.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.