

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ASHLAND

IL0170100

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:

Name Kenneth McCarnt

Phone 217-652-7697

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tráduzca lo que le habla con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
<p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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.

<p>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.</p>
<p>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. EPA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.</p> <p>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</p> <p>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).</p>
<p>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.</p>

Source Water Information

Source Water Name

CC01 - NORTH MORGAN WATER COOP

CC02 - CASS RURAL WATER DISTRICT

Type of Water

SW

GW

Report Status

Location

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 **217-652-7697**. 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: VIRGINIA To 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 with on-going remediation which may be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Virginia community water supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells. The land use within the recharge area of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes agricultural properties. Source of Water: JACKSONVILLE Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems; hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Causes of pollution to the lake include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion. Figure 1 shows the watersheds for Lake Jacksonville and Mauvaise Terre Lake and the potential contamination sources located within them. Figure 2 shows the location of the Jacksonville community water wells, the Minimum and Maximum Setback Zones 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 contamination.

2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.

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.

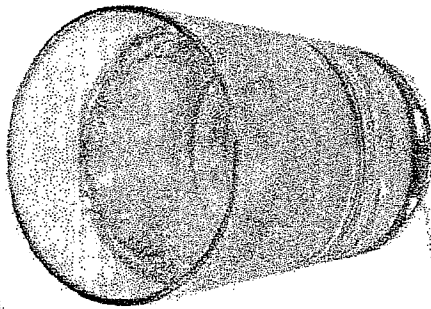
Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	0.9	0.4 - 1.15	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	4	4.4 - 4.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	32	32 - 32	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE

MUNICIPAL UTILITIES



2022 Water Quality Report

City of Jacksonville
IL1370200

For more information regarding this report, contact:
Ricky Hearin,
Superintendent of Operations

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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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CHARACTERISTICS 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 may 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; and
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment Fact Sheet has been prepared by the Illinois EPA in cooperation with the US Geological Survey for the City of Jacksonville. The source of drinking water used by the City of Jacksonville is ground water under the direct 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 water.

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies to be susceptible to potential pollution problems; hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Causes of pollution to the lake include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion.

Potential sources of contamination are also located near the well sites. Due to the presence of potential sources and the unconfined nature of the wells, Illinois EPA considers these wells to be susceptible to contamination. The Illinois EPA provides minimum protection zones of 400 feet for Jacksonville's wells. In 1991, the City of Jacksonville enacted a Maximum Setback Zone Ordinance 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 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.

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

City of Jacksonville (IL1370200) Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2022 (collected in 2022 unless noted)

Contaminant	MCLG	Total Coliform Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level	# Sites Over 90th Percentile	MCLG	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	0						No	Naturally present in the environment
MCL - Coliform	0						No	Naturally present in the environment
Monthly Samples	0						No	Naturally present in the environment
Lead & Copper (Collection Date 8/4/2023)								
Lead**	1.5	0.0048	0	0	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper**	1.3	0	0	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of hot water pipes
<p>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. The City of Jacksonville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.</p>								
Regulated Contaminants								
Some contaminants may include raw water data from emergency backup wells.								
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Free Chlorine	1.2	1-2	ppm		MRDLG = 4		No	Water additives used to control microbes
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)	13	8.05 - 14.92	ppb		No goal for total		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	49	23.14 - 56.9	ppb		No goal for total		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Compounds (Sodium is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.)	5.8	0 - 6.8	ppb		10		No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electrical materials
Arsenic							No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
While our drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is the most known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.								
Barium	0.12	0.076 - 0.12	ppm		2		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.5	0 - 0.582	ppm		4		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Diverse aluminum facilities
Iron	5.4	0 - 5.4	ppm		1		No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates iron
Manganese	460	0 - 460	ppb		150		No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates manganese
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1.8	0.05 - 1.3	ppm		10		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; seepage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	24	21 - 24	ppm		5		No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Zinc	0.0091	0 - 0.0091	ppm		5		No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates zinc
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								
In 2021, our Public Water Supply was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Eighteen PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS advisories visit http://www2.illinois.gov/environments/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx								
Turbidity								
Limit (Treatment Technique)	1 NTU							
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%							
Highest single measurement	0.08 NTU							
Radioactive Contaminants - UNTREATED SOURCE WATER								
Combined Radium 226/228 (Sample date 08/09/17)	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	ppCi/L		5		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (Excluding Radium 226/228)	0.25	0.25 - 0.25	ppCi/L		15		No	Erosion of natural deposits
<p>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 call Ricky Heann, Superintendent of Operations, at (217) 779-4660. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, 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/wa/swap-fact-sheets.pl.</p> <p>Source Water Information - Make (52123) Lake Maukawaters Inlake, Water Type SW, Report Status good, 600 FT SE WTP, Well (52120) Local #1,2,3 Rainey Collector Well, IL River, Water type GU, Report Status good, Naples IL.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Definitions: This following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.</p> <p>AVE: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.</p> <p>MCL: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p>MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG). The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This level is set to protect against disinfection by-products (DBPs) which are known to be carcinogenic or to cause taste and odor problems.</p> <p>MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are based on health risk and are set at a level that is as close to zero as feasible. MCLGs do not take into account the cost of removing a contaminant from water.</p> <p>ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - of one ounce is 7,560,000 gallons of water.</p> <p>ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - of one ounce is 7,560 gallons of water.</p> <p>ppCi/L: Picocuries per liter or parts per billion - of one ounce is 7,560,000 gallons of water.</p> <p>ug/L: Parts per billion.</p> <p>Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it can interfere with disinfection and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.</p> <p>Water Quality and Effectiveness of our Filtration System and Disinfectants.</p>								