

2021 Drinking Water Quality Report

Carlinville
(Public Water Supply ID#: IL1170150)

This Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Carlinville is Surface Water. If you would like more information regarding this report or have suggests on how to improve our water, please contact Mr. James Knight at (217) 556-6239.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o 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. Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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

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 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.

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)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.128	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	3	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 and E-coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2021	0.28	0.028 – 0.028	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride	2021	0.7	0.67 – 0.67	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2021	1.13	0 – 1.13		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2021	27	12 – 1870	150	150	ppb	Y	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	1	1.4 - .4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2021	9	8.8 – 8.8			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End Date	Violation Explanation
Manganese (Mn)	MCL	10/1/2021 – 12/31/2021	
(Health effects (if applicable))	Children and adults who drink water with high levels of manganese for a long time may have problems with memory, attention, and motor skills. Infants (babies under one year old) may develop learning and behavior problems if they drink water with Manganese in it.		
Action we took	As a result, we were required to monitor the Mn levels at the Water Plant on a weekly basis and monitor two sample sites in the System for a year. We flushed the entire Water System through the month of October. We also relocated the injection point for the Potassium Permanganate, the chemical used to remove Mn from the raw water.		

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2021	0.57	0 – 0.57	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide on row crops.
Simazine	2021	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	0.7 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	95%	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 they system set all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violation Table Summary

The following table(s) lists all violations that occurred during 2021. We included a brief summary of the actions we took following notification of the violation.

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

LAKE WILLIAMSON CHRISTIAN CENTER

IL1175100

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

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

LAKE WILLIAMSON CHRISTIAN CENTER is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Dusten Behme

Phone 217-854-4820

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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">- 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-MASTER METER	FF IL1170150 TP01 SW	_____	NEAR ET 3 MI S OF CARLINVILLE ON RT 4

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 217-854-4820 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: CARLINVILLE 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. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	2021	1.3	1.3	0.095	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	2.3	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
Chlorine	12/31/2021	0.1	0.01 - 0.14	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	21	15.1 - 27.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	30	13.8 - 61.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

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	08/01/2021	10/31/2021	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	08/01/2021	10/31/2021	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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

[System] Failed to Comply With a Testing Procedure

Our water system Lake Williamson Christian Center recently failed to comply with a required testing procedure. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the 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 October we did not complete all monitoring or testing for (TTHM) Total Trihalomethanes , (HAA5) Total Haloacetic Acids, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

Any sample we collect must be sent to and analyzed by a certified laboratory within a specified amount of time. We collected the sample on October 12, 2021 but did not get our sample to the laboratory within the allowed holding time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What is being done?

On January 24,2021 we will collect a new sample of our finished water in order to have it analyzed for TTHM, and HAA5. We will send the sample to the certified lab via courier to ensure that the sample [arrived/arrives] within the allowed holding time..

For more information, please contact Dusten Behme at (217) 854-4820 or 17280 Lakeside Drive Carlinville, IL 62626.

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 Lake Williamson. State Water System ID#: IL1175100.
Date distributed: 1/21/2022.