

The City of Assumption Consumer Confidence Report will not be direct delivered to each customer.

Paper copies of this report will be available at City Hall Monday thru Friday, 8:30 am thru 4:30 pm or by calling 217-226-3742. City Hall is located at 229 N Chestnut, Assumption, IL 62510.

Please go to www.ilrwa.org/CCR/Assumption.pdf for a digital copy of the annual water quality report. This report contains information about the source and quality of your drinking water during 2021.

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ASSUMPTION

IL0210050

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 ASSUMPTION is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name

Jack Durcan

Phone

217-820-0914

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

Source of Drinking Water	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>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>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. 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	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 10 (52043)	GW	<u>A</u>	10MI NW OF WTP 2.5MI E OF SPRINGTN
WELL 11 (52044)	GW	<u>A</u>	IS 716' N 1257' E OF WELL#10
WELL 12 (01418)	GW	<u>A</u>	IS 750 FT WEST OF WELL 11

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 ~~617-780-0914~~ 617-780-0914. 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: ASSUMPTION To determine Assumption's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1995 by the Illinois EPA, and a Source Water Protection Management Plan were reviewed. Based on the information obtained in these documents, one potential source of contamination is present that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by the Assumption community water supply wells. The community's source water is not susceptible to VOC contamination, but is susceptible to SOC contamination, although detection of any quantifiable levels of SOC in the source water has not occurred. The SOC and VOC susceptibility determination is based on the location of land use within the recharge areas of the wells (see the Potential Sources of Contamination section). The degree of agricultural land use within the recharge area determines SOC susceptibility, but there is no land use within the recharge area that would indicate the source water is susceptible to VOC contamination. In addition, as a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land use activities, and source water protection initiatives by the city (refer to the following section of this report), the Assumption Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to SOC contamination. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Assumption's community water supply wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria used in the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Having stated this, the "[U.S.] EPA is proposing to require states to identify systems in karst, gravel, and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive and these systems must perform routine source water monitoring". Because the community's wells are open to an unconfined sand and gravel aquifer, the Illinois EPA evaluated the well hydraulics associated with Assumption's well field. Wells #10 and #11 have approximately 73 and 80 feet of overburden, respectively (the wells are approximately 90 and 105 feet deep, respectively, with the last 20 feet open to the aquifer) above the portion of the aquifer contributing a significant quantity of groundwater to the screened interval. This overburden should provide an adequate degree of filtration to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells.

2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:
 Avg: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
 Level 1 Assessment: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
 Level 2 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.
 Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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 Goal or MCLG: 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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 goal or MRDLG: 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.
 na: 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.
 mrem: not applicable.
 ppb: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
 ppm: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
 Treatment Technique or TT: 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.

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	1.1	1 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halocacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	12	1.91 - 8.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	42	9.79 - 60.1	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	2021	0.0075	0.0075 - 0.0075	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.53	0.53 - 0.53	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	11	4.19 - 11.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	2.2	2.2 - 2.2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2021	97	97 - 97			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/28/2020	1.97	1.97 - 1.97	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/28/2020	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.