Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

KINCAID

IL0210250

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 KINCAID is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Mith Lebshier
Phone 217-633-5543

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.

ontaminants that may be present in source water nolude:

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).

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

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CC 02-MASTER METER Source Water Name

FF IL0210600 TP02

Type of Water

S.₩

Report Status Location

AT BOOSTER PUMP STATION

06/24/2022 - IL0210250_2021_2022-06-24_10-07-20.PDF

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 1/1 to 335342. 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: TAYLORVILLEIllinois 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. Figure la shows the location of the Taylorville community water wells and the Minimum Setback Zones associated with each well and the delineated 5-Year Recharge Area. In addition, any potential sources of contamination located near the wells are also displayed. Due to the geologic sensitivity of the wells, monitoring results indicating elevated nitrates, and agricultural land use activities within the recharge area, Illinois EPA considers these wells to be susceptible to VOC, SOC and IOC contamination.

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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 Da	Date Sampled 2021	0 WCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile 0	# Sites Over AL	Units ppb	Violation N	n Likely Source of Contamination Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2021 0 15 0 1 ppb N				(AL)	Percentile	AL			
	Lead	2021	0	15	0		ddd	M	Corr

		(AL)	Percentile	AL			5
Lead 2021	0	15	0	J	ppb	×	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.
Water Quality Test Results							
Definitions:	The follow	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures,	cain scientífic	c terms and me	asures, some	of which may 1	of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual	ch some MCLs ar	re based on ru	ınning annual		ithly samples,
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 total coli	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to ident total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.	a study of the have been founc	water system	to identify system.	potential prob	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why otal coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 possible) : system on :	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water sy possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why system on multiple occasions.	a very detaile MCL violation ons.	ed study of th has occurred	e water syst and/or why to	em to identify otal coliform h	2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water n multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest using the l	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking using the best available treatment technology.	ntaminant that treatment tech	: is allowed i nology.		ater. MCLs are	water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:		The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there for a margin of safety.	t in drinking	water below w	hich there is	s no known or e	no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:		The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. T disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	sinfectant all	owed in drink	ing water. The ontaminants.	There is convinc	is convincing evidence that addition of a
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level or	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants	ater disinfect he use of disi	ant below whi	which there is a	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	ected risk to health. MRDIGs do not ints.
na:	not applicable	ble.					
mrem:	millirems p	per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	sure of radiat	ion absorbed	by the body)		
ppb:	micrograms	per liter or parts	arts per billíon	ł	or one ounce in 7,350	350,000 gallons of water.	f water.
: mqq	milligrams	per liter or p	parts per million	- or one	ounce in 7,350	in 7,350 gallons of wa	water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required	required process intended	ed to reduce the	he level of a	contaminant	in drinking water.	ter.

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Range of Levels Detected Detected	MCIG	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2021	1.3	0.9 - 1.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	10	7 - 9.8	No goal for the total	60	qdď	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	39	31.4 - 44	No goal for the total	80	ppb	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TAYLORVILLE

IL0210600

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 TAYLORVILLE is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Phone 217-623-5542

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

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WELL 13 (52088)	WELL 12 (52087)	WELL 11 (52086)	INTAKE (52089)	Source Water Name
1440 FT N 1040 FT E OF	1120 FT N WELL 11	0.5MI E 1MI N 0.5MI E OF	LAKE TAYLORVILLE INTAKE	
GW	СМ	GW	SW	Type of Water
	THE PLANT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	The second secon		Report Status
			1.64MI SSE WTP 60'S DM	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 2/252. 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.

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Coliform Bacteria

	C		5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	COA L	Contaminant Level
	1 positive monthly sample.	Level	Contaminant	Maximum	Total Coliform
	J 3			Positive	Highest No. of
, The state of the			Contaminant Level	Coli Maximum	Total Coliform Highest No. of Fecal Coliform or E. Total No. of
	0	Samples	Fecal Coliform	Positive E. Coli or	Total No. of
	N				Violation
	Maturally present in the environment.				Likely Source of Contamination

Tre	:mdd	ppb:	mrem:	na:	go	Ma.	is o	Ma	Ľe	Ľ	Avg:	De	Wa		G
Treatment Technique or TT:	n:	b:	em:	••	Maximum residual di goal or MRDLG:	Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	Level 2 Assessment:	Level 1 Assessment:	rg;	Definitions:	Water Quality T		mum nt Level
or TT;					disinfectant level	sinfectant level	: Level Goal or M	: Level or MCL:	··	••			Test Results	1 positive monthly sample.	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level Total Contaminant C
A required	milligrams	micrograms	millirems per year	not applicable	The level of a reflect the ben			The higher using the	A Level : possible) system on	A Level total col	Regulator	The follo			Highest No. of Positive
required process intended to	per liter or parts	per liter or parts	per year (a measure	able.	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants	st level of a disinfount is necessary for	The level of a contaminant in for a margin of safety.	The highest level of a contaminant that is all using the best available treatment technology.	A Level 2 assessment is a verpossible) why an E. coli MCL versystem on multiple occasions.	Level 1 assessment is a strail coliform bacteria have b	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs	wing tables contain :			Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level
to reduce the level of	per million - or one	per billion - or one	(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body		drinking water disinfectant below which there is nefits of the use of disinfectants to control mic	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. T	a contaminant in drinking water below which there of safety.	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking using the best available treatment technology.	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water syspossible) why an E. coli MCI violation has occurred and/or why system on multiple occasions.	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to iden total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.	are based	following tables contain scientific terms and measures,		0	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples
a contaminan	ounce in 7,3	ounce in 7,3	d by the body		hich there is o control mic	nking water. contaminants	which there	l in drinking	the water sy:	em to identify er system.	on running annual	measures, son		N	Violation
ant in drinking water.	.350 gallons of water.	ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.	<u>1</u> / ₂ / ₂		which there is no known or expected risk to health. \ensuremath{MRDLGs} do not to control microbial contaminants.	. There is convincing evidence that addition of a ts.	e is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow	g water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if ossible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water ystem on multiple occasions.	ify potential problems and determine (if possible) why	ual average of monthly samples.	some of which may require explanation.		Naturally present in the environment.	Likely Source of Contamination

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Collection Highest Level Range of Levels Disinfection By- Date Detected Detected Products	MCLG	MCT	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine 12/31/2021 1.9 1.7 - 2 MR	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	mdd	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids 2021 11 5.6 - 13.8 No (HAA5)	No goal for the total	60	qdd	Z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes 2021 56 33.1 - 65.6 No (TTHM)	No goal for the total	80	qdd	z	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Collection Highest Level Range of Levels Contaminants Date Detected Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic 2021 0.88 0 - 0.88	0	10	ववेंवे	z	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium 2021 0.0609 0.0123 - 0.0609	N	2	mqq	Z	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride 2021 0.5 0 - 0.49	4	4.0	udđ	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron 2021 2.6 0 - 2.6		1.0	udā	z	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese 2021 310 0 - 310	150	150	qdd	z	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as 2021 10 0 - 10.3 Nitrogen] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care	10	10	ррm	z	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

MITDOC	2021	28	27.5 - 40.3			wđđ	Z	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Range of Levels Detected Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	0.86	0.82 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding	2021	υ h						
radon and uranium	7007	4.0	0.21 - 3.6	0	15	pCi/L	Z	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Level Detected Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.085 NTO	N	Soil runoff.
T				
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.15 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.
1.00				
Information Statement: Turbidity of water quality and the effective	/ is a measurement of	the cloudiness	of the water of	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 such

water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants. it because it is a good indicator

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.