Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SANGAMON VALLEY PWD

IL0195150

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the SANGAMON VALLEY PWD water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by SANGAMON VALLEY PWD is Ground Water.

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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 groundwater 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 pickup 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 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 EPA's 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. Immune-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).

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, no potential sources are located within the source water protection area of the PWD's Wells. Information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and the Site Remediation Program Sections of Illinois EPA indicated several sites in the vicinity with on-going remediations which may be of concern. However, these sites have not been field verified by the Groundwater Section staff and may or may not be located in close proximity to the PWD's source water protection area. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Sangamon Valley PWD's source water has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydro geologic data on the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for the Sangamon Valley PWD's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to the source water, the PWD has implemented a source water protection program which included the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the PWD considerable laboratory analysis costs. To further minimize the risk to the PWD's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the PWD may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance. These ordinances are authorized by the Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet, from their wells. Second, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Finally, the water supply staff is encouraged to periodically review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all of the source water protection initiatives provided by the community and circumvent the natural protection provided to the aquifer.

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2005

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.71 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. na: not applicable. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	6/21/2005	2	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Total Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)	6/21/2005	2.8	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Chlorine	12/31/2007	2.5000	1.4500 – 2.5250	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes	Edit

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	1/10/2006	290	Not Applicable	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	1/10/2006	150	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Barium	1/10/2006	0.018	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Fluoride	1/10/2007	1.23	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

Violation or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
COLIFORM, TOTAL (TCR) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	MCL (TCR), Monthly	7/1/2007 To 7/31/2007

SANGAMON VALLEY PWD has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

During our July 2007 monthly Total coliform sampling (2) of (11) samples indicated the presence Coliform bacteria. The standard is no more than one sample per month can contain this indicator. Coliform bacteria are generally not harmful themselves but are used as an indicator that other, harmful bacteria may be present. We do follow up testing to check for other bacteria of greater concern that may exist, such as E.Coli. We did not find any possible harmful bacteria in our follow up testing, and further testing shows this problem has been resolved.

What happened was a Sampling station was flooded during heavy rain storm. This caused a contamination issue of the sample site. Sangamon Valley PWD relocated the sampling station to an area not prone to flooding.