

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

DIVERNON

IL1670450

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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 Divernon is Surface Water Purchased from Otter Lake Water Commission.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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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. In some cases, the water may dissolve radioactive material. Water can also 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 system, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 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).

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. 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).

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2016	1.1	0.5-4.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	30	11.1-29.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2016	56	25-63.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

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- INTERSECTION OF I-55 AND RT 104	Surface Water	Active	City Limits
CC 02- W. DIVERNON RD & AUBURN PARK RD	Surface Water	Active	City Limits

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 on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of every month at 6:00 pm at Divermon Village Hall. 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 Village Hall or call our water operator at 1-217-628-3416. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Waters, 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>.

Divermon purchases its water from the Otter Lake Water Commission. Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply 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.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2016 Otter Lake Water Commission - IL1175200

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. 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 Otter Lake Water Commission is Surface Water. For more information regarding this report contact:

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

Contact Name:	Robert Dill
Telephone Number:	(217) 965-1566
E-mail (if available)	otterlake@otterlakewater.net

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 on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 5:00 pm. These meetings are held at the Commission office at 6475 W Montgomery Road in Virden. This report is also available on our website at <http://ccrwater.net/otterlakewatercommission-24380>.

Sources 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 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.

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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 water 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 Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE (58059) OTTER LAKE OTTER LAKE INTAKE	SW	_____	About 1000 FT W OF WTP

Abbreviations:

- n/a: not applicable
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
- Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Note: Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Violations Table:

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/ Availability/ Content	07/01/2016	8/30/2016	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Source Water Assessments

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 the Otter Lake Water Commission office or call (217) 965-1566. 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>.

Otter Lake is utilized by the Otter Lake Water Commission (Facility # 1175200) to provide water to eight communities in Christian, Sangamon and Macoupin Counties and the surrounding rural areas. This facility draws water from Otter Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #58059). The water is obtained via two 700 and one 1,400 gallon per minute pumps located on an elevated fill roadway bisecting the lake. The supply provides approximately 1.5 million gallons per day to 467 service connections and an estimated population of 16,996. Nine facilities purchase water from the Commission, including Auburn (1670050), Divernon (1670450), Girard (1170450), Pawnee (1670850), Thayer (1671250), Virden (1171100), Nilwood (1170750), Tovey (0210650), and South Palmyra Water Commission (1170060).

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be 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.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms to know which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.
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.
Mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
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 (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	MCL Overall	Units	Violation	Potential Source of Contamination
Lead	2016	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.156	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Potential Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2016	1.6	0.9 - 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	07/17/2012	0.035	0 - 0.035	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	33	13.74 - 33.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	56	26.6 - 59.9	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	Potential Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	1	0.529 - 0.529	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.0408	0.0408 - 0.0408	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.9	0.91 - 0.91	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)	2016	4	0.31 - 3.51	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2016	11	11000 - 11000			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technology)	Level Detected	Violation	Potential Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.28 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100 %	N	Soil runoff.
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.				

Violations

The Outer Lake Water Commission had no violations in 2016.