

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MASCOUTAH

IL1630800

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of  
January 1 to December 31, 2018

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  
MASCOUTAH is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Larry Rasch

Phone (618) 779-5513

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.

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 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>.

**MASCOUTAH****Source Water Information****IL1630800**

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01-MASTER METER 1	FF IL1635090 TP01	SW	_____	SE CBR CHURCH AND RAILWAY STS (BS MM)
CC 02-MASTER METER 2	FF IL1635090 TP01	SW	_____	E OF MID AMERICA AIRPORT (ADJ TO 0.5 MG SLM BT)

**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 Larry Rasch at (618) 779-5513. 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: S L M WATER COMMISSION 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.

**MASCOUTAH****2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected****IL1630800****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.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	2018	1.3	1.3	0.383	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	2018	0	15	4.6	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.

## 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.

**MASCOUTAH****IL1630800****Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2018	2	1.4 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	42	31.7 - 54.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	56	38.3 - 65.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The City of Mascoutah purchases treated surface water from S L M Water Commission. Per the Environmental Protection Agency CCR rules, following is their result table.

## S L M WATER COMMISSION

IL1635090

### Source Water Information

Source Water Name - KASKASKIA RIVER	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE (60023) RIVER INTAKE	SW	_____	RIVER 1/2 MIE OF END OF SUMRFLD-HIBANKS
INTAKE (60024) SIDE CHANNEL RESERV	SW	_____	SIDE-CHANNEL RESE ADJACENT TO PLANT

### 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 Plant or call our water operator at (618) 566-7100. 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: S L M WATER COMMISSION 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.

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

S L M WATER COMMISSION

IL1635090

**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	08/21/2016	1.3	1.3	0.115	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing

**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.
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.

**S L M WATER COMMISSION**

**IL1635090**

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2018	2.8	2.1 - 3.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	35	22.3 - 48	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	47	31.2 - 71.1	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
Arsenic	2018	2	2.17 - 2.17	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2018	0.0377	0.0377 - 0.0377	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.8	0.832 - 0.832	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]	2018	1	0.61 - 0.61	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2018	11	11.4 - 11.4			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

S L M WATER COMMISSION

IL1635090

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	07/13/2015	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/13/2015	7.2	7.2 - 7.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.46	0 - 0.46	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2018	0.57	0 - 0.57	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.15 NTU	100%	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 the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.



Sampling Point: S.L.M. Raw/Reservoir

Microbiology						
Analyte	Method	MRL†	Result	Units	Analyzed Date	EEA ID #
Escherichia coli	Quanti-Tray/2000	1.0	2.0	MPN/100 ml	02/08/18 12:36	3866946
Cryptosporidium	1623	0.091	0.091	oocysts/L	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
Number of oocysts counted	1623	N/A	1	oocysts	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
Sample volume filtered	1623	N/A	11.00	L	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
% of filtered volume examined	1623	N/A	100	%	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
Number of filters used	1623	N/A	1	N/A	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
Packed pellet volume	1623	N/A	0.5	ml	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
Volume of resuspended concentrate	1623	N/A	5.3	ml	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
Volume of resuspension processed	1623	N/A	5.3	ml	02/09/18 08:14	3866945
Giardia	1623	0.091	< 0.091	cysts/L	02/09/18 08:14	3866945

For method 1623: The calculated MRL value is dependant on the volume filtered and the volume analyzed for each sample.

† EEA has demonstrated it can achieve these report limits in reagent water, but can not document them in all sample matrices.

[illegible]