

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CASEY

IL0230050

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 CASEY is Purchased Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **Shelby Biggs**

Phone **217-932-4885**

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
<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"> <li>- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</li> </ul>

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.

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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 CONNECTION TO MARSHALL	GW		

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 217-932-4885. 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: MARSHALL to determine Marshall's susceptibility to contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document there is one potential source of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Marshall's community water supply wells. This potential source is an above ground fuel storage tank. The facility has indicated that the tank is empty and has no hoses or attachments in place. They are attempting to contact the owner to establish whether there will be future use of the tank. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with on-going remediation which may be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Marshall Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes agricultural properties.

**2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**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	2018	1.3	1.3	2.3	16	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	15	3.2	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. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average or monthly samples.

**AVG:**

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.

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Chlorine	Halooacetic Acids (HAAs)	Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	Inorganic Contaminants	Arsenic	Barium	Fluoride	Iron	Manganese	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	Sodium	Radioactive Contaminants	Combined Radium 226/228	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium
Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date	Collection Date
Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected
MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG	MCLG
MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL
Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units	Units
Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation	Violation
Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Likely Source of Contamination
	0.9	1.07	16.15		3.4	0.26	0.836	0.48	67	0.69	66		1.721	2.52
	0.4 - 0.7	1.07 - 1.07	16.15 - 16.15		3.4 - 3.4	0.26 - 0.26	0.836 - 0.836	0.035 - 0.48	3.7 - 67	0.69 - 0.69	66 - 66		1.721 - 1.721	2.52 - 2.52
	MRDLG = 4	No goal for the total	No goal for the total	MCLG	0	2	4	150	150	10			0	0
	MRDL = 4	60	80	MCL	10	2	4.0	1.0	150	10			5	15
	ppm	ppb	ppb	Units	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm		pct/L	pct/L
	N	N	N	Violation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N
	Water additive used to control microbes.	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Likely Source of Contamination	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.	Likely Source of Contamination	Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Violations Table**

**Halacetic Acids (HAA5)**

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	09/01/2017	08/31/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

**Lead and Copper Rule**

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
INITIAL/FOLLOW-UP/ROUTINE SOWT M/R (LCR)	07/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	07/01/2018	12/31/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	09/01/2017	08/31/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.



# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2018

## MARSHALL

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. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2018. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Joel Sims  
Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 217-826-8087  
E-mail (if available) \_\_\_\_\_ jims@marshall-il.com \_\_\_\_\_

### Sources 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our source of water comes from Ground Water.

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.

### Other Facts about 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.

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.

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### 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 City Hall or call our water operator at 217-826-8087. 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/wps/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

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**2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. (ONLY REQUIRED IF WATER IS PURCHASED: Since water is purchased from \_\_\_\_\_, results indicated with an asterisk (\*) were provided to us by them.

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

	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 total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system
ALG	Action Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
mrem	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		1.3	1.3	0.122	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead		0	15		0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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. CITY OF MARSHALL WATER DEPARTMENT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection Byproducts</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Chlorine	12/31/2018	0.9	0.5 - 1	MRDLG - 4	MRDL - 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloaetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	3	2.7 - 2.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	9	9.1 - 9.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Barium	2018	0.0487	0.487-0.487	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.63	0.63 - 0.63	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2018	0.284	0.284-0.284		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2018	25.5	25.5 - 25.5	150	150	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	1	0.834-2.27	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2018	11.2	11.2-11.2			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Combined Radium 226/228	06/07/2016	0.5	0.5-0.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 Summary Table**

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2018.