

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2020

COBDEN - IL1810150

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Cobden Municipal Water System to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by Cobden is ground water.

For more information regarding this report contact: William C. Eads, Superintendent (618-893-2425)

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 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 results 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 runoffs, 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 indicated 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 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 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
Well 1 (71360)	GW	In Service	in WTP, E Side of Jefferson Street
Well 2 (71361) WELLHOUSE WELL BEHIND	GW	In Service	Well house adjacent to Village garage, South Jefferson Street, 1,360 feet southeast South Jefferson and Chestnut
Well 3 (01873) PITLESS ADAPTER ADJACENT	GW	In Service	Side of road to Village garage (South Jefferson Street) 445 feet south of S. Jefferson St. and Chestnut Street

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 Village Hall or call our water operator at 618-893-2425. 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/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: To determine Cobden's susceptibility to contamination, a Well Site Survey, published by 1990 by the Illinois EPA, and the Source Water Protection Program completed by the facility, were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, seven potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Cobden Community water supply wells. These include an above ground petroleum storage, a warehouse, a manufacturing process, an auto repair, a vehicle parking, a domestic waste water treatment, and a machine shop/shed. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Cobden wells are susceptible to IOC, VOC or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number criteria including: monitoring conducted at the well, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydro geologic data for the well. A possible engineering defect exists at both wells. Because these wells do not have properly sized casing vents, the vacuum created when water is pumped could induce surficial waters to flow into the well if there is a breach in the casing. Another possible engineering defect exists at well #1. This is due to the fact the hose from the air release vent is arranged so that it could siphon the poor quality water of the drainage from the packing gland into the raw water of the well.

2020 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	08/20/2019	1.3	1.3	0.46	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/20/2019	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg: 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 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 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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2020	1.3	0.54 - 1.54	MRDLG = 4		MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	1	1.13 - 1.13	No goal for the total		60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2020	5	4.88 - 4.88	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 <td>Violation</td> <td>Likely Source of Contamination</td>	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/10/2018	0.038	0.038 - 0.038	2		2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/10/2018	0.937	0.937 - 0.937	4		4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	07/10/2018	1	1 - 1	150		150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	1	0.86 - 0.86	10		10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/10/2018	17	17 - 17				ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	07/10/2018	0.018	0.018 - 0.018	5		5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG		MCL	Units <td>Violation</td> <td>Likely Source of Contamination</td>	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	02/03/2015	1.45	1.45 - 1.45	0		5	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/03/2015	1.27	1.27 - 1.27	0		15	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.