

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EMBARRAS AREA WATER DISTRICT

IL0290020

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 Embarras Area Water District water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Embarras Area Water District is purchased from the Illinois American Water Company.

For more information regarding this report, or you would like to have a copy mailed to you contact:
Bruce Lee, General Manager at 217/348-3344 or email at eaawdblee@consolidated.net

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

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 that are on the second Thursday of the month.

Source Water Information

The source of supply for Embarras Area Water District is Illinois American Water in the Champaign District groundwater. Currently 21 wells deliver water for treatment to two lime-softening plants: the Mattis Ave Plant, located in Champaign, and the Bradley Ave Plant, located West of Champaign. The wells are primarily located in the Mahomet Sands Aquifer and supplies both plants. The wells range from 208 to 366 feet in depth and are protected from surface contamination by geologic barriers in the aquifers. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has determined that Illinois American Water - Champaign wells are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC 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 hydrogeological data for the wells.

Source Water Assessment Information

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 part 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 office or call the operator at 217/276-9510.

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/wvp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

Substances Expected to be in 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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity

To ensure that tap water is of high quality, USEPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. FDA Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Illinois American Water's advanced water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It has been linked to lung cancer. It is found throughout the U.S. and can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in a foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes, and it can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in indoor air. Illinois American Water has monitored for radon for years. The Lincoln wells and finished water were sampled for radon in 2007. Finished water levels ranged from 140 – 194 pCi/L, with an average of 167 pCi/L. The USEPA is proposing limits on radon in drinking water depending on other steps that are used to reduce radon from other indoor sources. For information on radon in indoor air, call your local health department or the National Radon Hotline at 800-SOS-RADON.

LEAD

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**. Illinois American Water 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>.

Possible Contaminants present in drinking water:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

2018 Water Quality Information

For your information, we have compiled a table showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2018. Not all of the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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 routinely allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of 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 contamination.

na: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2018 (collected in 2018 unless noted)

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date Detected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Chlorine (ppm)(4)	12/31/2018	1.4	1 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (3)	2018	36	15.5-43	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (ppb)(3)	2018	75	40.3-81	No goal for the total	80	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

³Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, also known as Disinfection By-Products (DBPs), are formed by the reaction of the chlorine disinfectant with naturally occurring organics found in the source water. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

⁴Chlorine is a disinfecting agent added to control microbes that otherwise could cause waterborne diseases. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. Levels well in excess of the MCL could cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people.

2018 Water Quality Information – Illinois American Campaign

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a table showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2018. Although all of the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in your water.

2018 Regulated Substances Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply.

Coliform Bacteria	Date Sampled	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria ¹	2018	0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	0.8		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

¹ Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during the assessment. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, no corrective actions were required. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples in any month. For the entire year, 1% of all samples collected were positive for total coliform.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.204	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead ²	2018	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

² 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 are 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 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine ³	2018	2.2	2 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	28	16.9 - 33.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	68	42.9 - 99.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

³ Chlorine and chloramines are disinfecting agents added to control microbes that otherwise could cause waterborne diseases or other water quality concerns. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. Levels well in excess of the MRDL could cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people. The values reported reflect multiple locations in the service area.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2018	1	1 - 1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride ⁴	2018	0.71	0.6 - 0.71	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

4 Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends a fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2018	1.512	0 - 1.512	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Excluding radon and uranium	2018	1.24	0 - 1.24	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

State Regulated Contaminants	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium ⁵	2018	60	40.5 - 60			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

⁵ There is no 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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 ⁶	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Manganese	2018	19	0.46 - 19			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

⁶ Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.

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**.

How to Read This Table

Illinois American Water conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2018, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting these tables, see the "Table Definitions" section and footnotes.