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Date: May 12, 2025

Subject: Cobden Municipal Waterworks
Consumer Confidence Report – January 1 – December 31, 2024

Enclosed is the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Cobden water system. As you read the Source Water Assessment Summary, please be aware that the survey that prompted this statement was conducted in 1990. We would like to point out improvements and precautions that have been implemented since then.

Many of the potential hazards no longer play a part in the overall picture, such as aboveground petroleum storage, basket factory, and a truck storage yard to name a few.

The Cobden water plant has undergone several updates over the past years to accommodate the requirements imposed by the EPA to ensure quality water for your use. Our water is chlorinated prior to distribution to ensure proper disinfection of the drinking water. We do all sampling required by the EPA.

If you have questions regarding the enclosed report, please contact me at (618) 893-2425 or cobdenvillage@gmail.com.

Sincerely,

William C. Eads
Superintendent

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

COBDEN

IL1810150

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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

COBDEN is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name William C. Eads

Phone 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 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).

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. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact William C. Eads at 618-893-2425. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 ST
WELL 2 (71361)	WELLHOUSE WELL BEHIND	GW	In service	Wellhouse adjacent to Village garage, south Jefferson Road, 1,360 feet southeast S. Jefferson and Chestnut
WELL 3 (01873)	PITLESS ADAPTER ADJACENT	GW	In service	Side of road to Village garage (south Jefferson Road), 445 feet south of S. Jefferson Rd. and Chestnut St.

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 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/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Source of Water: COBDEN To determine Cobden's susceptibility to contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 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 of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the well, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeologic 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 that 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.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.

Copper Range: 0.097 ppm to 0.8 ppm
Lead Range: 0 to 3.7 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact William E. Eads, 618-893-2425 cobdenvillage@gmail.com

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Contact William E. Eads, 618-893-2425 cobdenvillage@gmail.com

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/23/2022	1.3	1.3	0.39	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	07/23/2022	0	15	3	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.

Water Quality Test Results

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	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.7	1.17 - 1.95	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1	1.21 - 1.21	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	7	7.27 - 7.27	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
Barium	2024	0.037	0.037 - 0.037	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	1.29	1.29 - 1.29	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]	2024	1	0.82 - 0.82	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2024	19	19 - 19			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2024	0.0062	0.0062 - 0.0062	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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/20/2021	0.279	0.279 - 0.279	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.