

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CORINTH PWD

IL1995120

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
CORINTH PWD is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 Crown Hill at 618 922-1177. 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
CC01	CONNECTION NO 1 LINE 1	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	INTERSECT MONROE RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD, 62951
CC02	CONNECTION NO 2 LINE 2	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	SW CORNER DUNCAN RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD, 62951
CC03	CONNECTION NO 3 LINE 3	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	NE CORNER OLD FRANKFORT RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD., 62951
CC04	CONNECTION NO 4 LINE 4	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	SE CORNER GERMAN CHURCH RD & OLD FRANKFORT RD., 62951
CC05	CONNECTION NO 5 LINE 5	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	SW CORNER GERMAN CHURCH RD. & OLD BEN RD., 62951
CC06	CONNECTION NO 6 LINE 6	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	SE CORNER POOR FARM RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD., 62951
CC07	CONNECTION NO 7 LINE 7	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	NW CORNER DEAN RD & GARRETTE RD, 62951
CC08	CONNECTION NO 8 LINE 8	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	SW CORNER DEAN RD & WILLIAMS PRAIRIE RD., 62951
CC09	MASTER MTR NO 9 LINE 9	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	1,500 FT EAST DEAN RD & LIBERTY SCHOOL RD., 62951
CC10	MASTER MTR NO 10 LINE 10	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	150 FEET SOUTH CORINTH RD & LIBERTY SCHOOL RD., 62951
CC11	CONNECTION NO 11 LINE 11	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	NW CORNER DWINA RD & CORINTH RD., 62890
CC12	MASTER MTR NO 12 LINE 12	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	SW CORNER OF DWINA RD & CORINTH RD, 62890
CC13	MASTER MTR NO 13 LINE 13	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	APPROX 2,000 FT WEST CORINTH & OAK GROVE RD, 62974
CC14	MASTER MTR NO 14 LINE 14	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	300 FT NORTH OF CORINTH RD ON THOMPSONVILLE RD, 62890
CC15	CONNECTION NO 15 LINE 15	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	SW CORNER PAULTON RD & CORINTH RD, 62974
CC16	MASTER MTR NO 16 LINE 16	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	15255 ALLEGHANY RD., 62890
CC17	MASTER MTR NO 17 LINE 17	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	INTERSECT CORINTH AND MALONE RD'S WEST SIDE 62890
CC18	MASTER MTR NO 18 LINE 18	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	400 FT SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION CORINTH & PRAIRIE CREEK RD., 62890
CC19	MASTER MTR NO 19 LINE 19	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	150 FT SOUNTH INTERSCT CORINTH& DILLINGHAM RD, 62890
CC20	MASTER MTR NO 20 LINE 20	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	150 FT SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF CORINTH RD & SOMERS CHURCH RD, 62890
CC21-	CONNECTION NO 21 LINE 21	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	NW CORNER CORINTH RD & NEW HOPE CHURCH RD, 62935
CC22 -	MASTER MTR NO 22 LINE 22	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	A	NW CORNER CORINTH RD & LIBERTY SCHOOL RD, 62951

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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 618 922 1177. 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: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public 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.

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.

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	2024	3	2.8 - 3.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	21	11.8 - 35.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	41	22 - 66	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2023	07/05/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Rend Lake Intercity Water System (IL0555100)

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
*Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	26	10 – 37	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
*TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2024	40	20.9 – 64	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite	2024	0.55	0.26 – 0.55	0.8	1	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines	2024	3.0	2.84 – 3.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0116	0.0116 – 0.0116	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	2024	2	1.93 – 1.93	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Fluoride	2024	0.7	0.66 – 0.66	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer or Aluminum Factory discharge
Sodium	2024	23	22.9 – 22.9			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration
The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.								
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	1/22/2020	0.86	0.86 – 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	1/22/2020	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: not applicable.

ND: Non-detect

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

Turbidity

Turbidity 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.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source
<i>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</i>	<i>0.3 NTU</i>	<i>99.5%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>
<i>Highest single measurement</i>	<i>1 NTU</i>	<i>0.44 NTU</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>

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 violation sections.

Violations

There were no violations for the community water system in 2024.