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April 21, 2021

Dear Water Customer: **Report for 2020**

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires that all water customers must receive this report. This report is for informational purposes. It will convey information to you as a consumer. All data provided in this report is based on samples taken between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020 unless otherwise indicated.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meet all State and Federal requirements. In the previous year, we had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard. This report summarizes the quality of the water we provided last year. If you have any questions regarding water quality or concerns or want additional copies of this report, please contact John Mindrup at 618-488-3505. If you would like more information, you may attend our regularly scheduled board meeting the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Alhambra Village Hall, 602 W. Main Street in Alhambra.

During the report period, the Village of Alhambra utilized ground water from an unnamed aquifer as one of its raw water sources. This water is produced from two wells, all located in a small well field northwest of the Village of Alhambra. An aquifer is a water bearing geological formation. In addition, the Village purchased water from Bond Madison Water Company. The raw water source for the purchased water is the Mississippi River near Granite City, Illinois. The purchased water is treated by Illinois American Water Company at 2000 West 24th Street in Granite City, Illinois. The Illinois American Water Granite City water plant, has an interconnection with water produced at their East St. Louis plant; therefore customers may receive water from either source. Data is provided to indicate test results from both sources. Under the Bond Madison water report each facility has reported individually.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population: Immune 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ALHAMBRA

IL1190050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

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 ALHAMBRA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name John Mindrup

Phone 618-488-3505

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 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
CC 02-MSTR MTR FROM BOND	FF IL0050020 TP01	<u>Active</u>	MADISON WATER CO.
WELL 3 (60005)	370 FT SW OF PLANT	<u>Active</u>	_____
WELL 4 (00905)	50 FT E OF PLANT	<u>Active</u>	_____

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 618-488-3505. 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: ALHAMBRA To determine Alhambra's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. Based on the information contained in this document, no potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Alhambra community water supply wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that Alhambra Wells #1, #3, and #4 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 hydrogeologic data for the wells. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Alhambra's community water supply wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; there is a hydrogeologic barrier that restricts pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. However, having stated this, the U.S. EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aquifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. Source of Water: IL AMERICAN-GRANITE CITY Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Within the Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Watershed, which is illustrated in Figure 3, many commodities, including manufactured goods, petrochemicals, and pesticides are transported along the river system. The production, storage, and transportation of these commodities are a major concern, especially when occurring near surface water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the IAWC-Granite City intakes. With high flow rates and long distances of travel on the Mississippi River, critical areas can be extensive. The critical area for the IAWC-Granite City intake was determined using data from a joint U. S. Environmental Protection Agency/U. S. Geological Survey project. This project used a computer modeling program (SPARROW) to determine travel times on major rivers in the United States. Accidental spills of hazardous materials into navigable waterways are a major concern because of their frequency in the United States in recent years. Illinois has access to 1,116 miles of inland waterway that can handle commercial barge traffic. These include the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River Waterway, and the Ohio River. Along these waterways are numerous facilities that load and unload hazardous materials. Analysis of reported spills indicate that between 1974 and 1989, 794 accidental spills of hazardous materials occurred along Illinois waterways. Approximately 92% of these spills occurred along the Mississippi and/or the Illinois River. Figure 2 shows the critical area of concern (Zone 1) for the IAWC-Granite City surface water intake. Spills occurring in this critical area will travel to the intake in five hours or less, making contingency planning and spill reporting a major concern in this watershed. Information concerning spill response planning on the Mississippi River may be found at the U. S. EPA website www.epa.gov/region5/oil, and additional data can also be downloaded at the U. S. Geological Survey's PTP site ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis_data/oil_spill.

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	06/27/2019	1.3	1.3	0.76	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/27/2019	0	15	1.6	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.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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	12/31/2020	1.5	0.9 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	20	3.42 - 29.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	14	5.79 - 31	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
Arsenic	07/08/2018	3.7	3.7 - 3.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	07/08/2018	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/08/2018	0.801	0.801 - 0.801	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	07/08/2018	10	10 - 10	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/08/2018	40	40 - 40			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	07/08/2018	0.057	0.057 - 0.057	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	2020	0.921	0.921 - 0.921	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.



2020 Annual Water Quality Report

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water delivered to you over the past year. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our water supply operator, Marty Landmann at 618-669-2861 or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second Monday of each month at the Water Company office, 103 Park Street, Pocahontas.

Bond Madison Water Company purchases your water from Illinois American Water Company. This water is piped from the Granite City Water Treatment Plant which receives water from the Mississippi River. The Granite City distribution system also has an interconnection with the East St. Louis distribution system. Water is routinely supplied to the Granite City system through that connection. A source water assessment has been completed by the Illinois EPA and a copy is available upon request by contacting Sam Saucier, Illinois American’s Water Quality Supervisor, at 618-707-1913. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments you may access the IEPA website at <http://www.dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheets.aspx>.

IEPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

Bond Madison Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The first table in this report shows the results of Illinois American’s monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020 at their Granite City supply. Because customers may at times receive water from the East St. Louis supply, the second table contains the monitoring information from that distribution system. The third table includes the system monitoring data for Bond Madison Water Company for the same period.

Illinois American Water Company - Granite City

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA. TOC has no health effects but contributes to the formation of disinfection by-products. Reduction of TOC can help to minimize disinfection by-product formation.

TURBIDITY - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Requirement	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.17 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.
	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	Yes	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system, water quality, and disinfectants. The treatment technique requires that at least 95% of routine samples are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU, and no sample exceeds 1 NTU. We are reporting the percentage of all readings meeting the standard of 0.3 NTU, plus the single highest reading for the year.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	Yes	0	10	2	2.0 to 2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	Yes	4.0	4.0	0.7	0.68 to 0.68	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate, measured as nitrogen (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	4	3.77 to 3.77	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Limit	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Sodium (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	NA	25	25.2 to 25.2	Erosion of natural occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

- For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2019	24	16 to 35	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids – Br	ppb	2019	3.2	1.4 to 7.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	2019	27	18 to 42	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese*	ppb	2019	10	4.7 to 16	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

Illinois American Water Company - East St. Louis

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA. TOC has no health effects but contributes to the formation of disinfection by-products. Reduction of TOC can help to minimize disinfection by-product formation.

Substance (with units)	Requirement	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.19 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.
	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	Yes	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system, water quality, and disinfectants. The treatment technique requires that at least 95% of routine samples are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU, and no sample exceeds 1 NTU. We are reporting the percentage of all readings meeting the standard of 0.3 NTU, plus the single highest reading for the year.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	Yes	0	10	2	0 to 2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	Yes	4	4.0	0.7	0.67 to 0.67	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate measured as nitrogen (ppm)	2020	Yes	10	10	4	1.62 to 3.96	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2020	Yes	0	5	1.29	0.977 to 1.29	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	Yes	0	15	2.84	0.24 to 2.84	Erosion of natural deposits.
Atrazine (ppb)	2020	Yes	3	3	1.1	0 to 1.1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST – Collected at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Limit	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Sodium (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	NA	26	22.3 to 25.7	Erosion of natural occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

-For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST - Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)					
Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2019	18	9.4 to 38	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	2019	2.9	0.9 to 12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	2019	21	11 to 49	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese*	ppb	2019	7.3	2.5 to 17	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 50 ppb.

BOND MADISON WATER QUALITY REPORT — Regulated Substances Detected

Substance (units)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.587	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

Disinfection/Disinfectant By-Products

Substance (units)	Date Sampled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
HAAS-Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2020	N/A	60	26	14 – 41.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM-Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	2020	N/A	80	40	18 – 66.2	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines (ppm)*	2020	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.5	1.9 - 3.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes


* 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. Chloramines are a disinfectant made from combining chlorine and ammonia.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Compliance Achieved:** Indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the USEPA.
- **Highest Level Detected:** In most cases this column is the highest detected level unless compliance is calculated on a Running Annual Average or Locational Running Annual Average. If multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point with the highest value is reported.
- **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**
- **ND: Not detectable at testing limits**
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).
- **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.
- **Range Of Detections:** The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.
- **S: Single sample**

As you can see by the tables there were no violations. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. "All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by contaminants that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials." All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline

 Bond Madison Water Company is an equal opportunity provider and employer 