

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Momence

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April 2020 we [did not complete all monitoring or testing] for Coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Chlorine	3 per month	3 per month	April 2020	
Coliform	6 per month	6 per month	April 2020	

What happened? What is being done?

We had one sample that came back as invalid. The sample was not actually ran at the lab. The lab did not notify us in time to resample due to covid. We are now confirming our results earlier in the month to allow more time to resample if necessary.

For more information, please contact: Mark Nelson at 815 472-2430

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Momence.	Water System ID# IL0910650		Date distributed May 2021		
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Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MOMENCE

IL0910650

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 MOMENCE is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Mark Nelson
Phone 815 472 2430

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcala a habla con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Please Be Advised The City Of Momence Dose Have Lead Service Lines, Brass Water Meters, And lead Joints In Use. Cops Available At City Hall Or On Line At cityofmomence.com.

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>.

WELL 4 (22090)	NORTH WELL 4	GM	<u>Active</u>	BY ELEV TK ON NORTH ST
WELL 5 (00115)		GM	<u>Active</u>	RIVER ST WELL WEST OF STP
WELL 6 (00211)		GM	<u>Active</u>	5 STOCKS W OF WELL 5

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 815.472.2430. 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/wq/swaq-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: KORMANCO, determine Komanco's susceptibility to contamination, a Well Site Survey, published by the Illinois EPA in 1989, was reviewed. Based upon this survey, there are 29 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Komanco's wells. These include 2 food processing facilities, 1 above and/or below ground fuel storage tank, 2 below ground fuel storage tanks, 1 manufacturer, 8 warehouses, 2 slaughtering facilities, 5 schools, 1 de-icing agent storage, 1 domestic waste water treatment facility, 2 lumber yards, 1 office, 1 auto body, 1 above ground fuel storage tank, and 1 nursery. The facility has indicated that Gilbert Plastic Inc., Carter-Wallace Inc., and Komanco Florist are no longer in existence. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with on-going remediation which may be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Komanco community water supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells. The land use within the recharge area of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural properties.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper The City Of Moccasin Has Lead Service Lines

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.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/24/2018	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/24/2018	0	15	1.8	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.

AWG: 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 MCLs 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	Chlorine	Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Chlorine	Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	Inorganic Contaminants	Arsenic	Barium	Fluoride	Iron	Manganese	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - Nitrate
Collection Date	12/31/2020	2020	Collection Date	12/31/2020	2020	Collection Date	04/03/2018	04/03/2018	04/03/2018	04/03/2018	04/03/2018	2020
Highest Level Detected	1	8	Highest Level Detected	1	8	Highest Level Detected	1	0.03	0.561	0.037	4.3	7
Range of Levels Detected	0.8 - 1	8.17 - 8.17	Range of Levels Detected	0.8 - 1	8.17 - 8.17	Range of Levels Detected	1	0.03	0.561	0.037	4.3	7
MCLG	MRDLG = 4	No goal for the total	MCLG	MRDLG = 4	No goal for the total	MCLG	0	2	4	1.0	150	10
MCL	MRDL = 4	80	MCL	MRDL = 4	80	MCL	10	2	4.0	1.0	150	10
Units	ppm	ppb	Units	ppm	ppb	Units	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm
Violation	N	N	Violation	N	N	Violation	N	N	N	N	N	N
Likely Source of Contamination	Water additive used to control microbes.	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Likely Source of Contamination	Water additive used to control microbes.	By-product of drinking water disinfection, likely source of contamination	Likely Source of Contamination	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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.								
Sodium	04/03/2018	26	12 - 26				Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.	
Zinc	04/03/2018	0.0061	0 - 0.0061	3	5		This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal	
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	04/03/2018	1	0 - 1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	04/03/2018	0.03	0.015 - 0.03	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/03/2018	0.561	0.438 - 0.561	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	04/03/2018	0.037	0 - 0.037		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	04/03/2018	4.3	3.4 - 4.3	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) - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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.	2020	7	1.1 - 7	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Sodium	04/03/2018	26	26																Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	04/03/2018	0.0061	0.0061																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	0.538	0 - 0.538	0	5	pci/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.											
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	4.37	3.69 - 4.37	0	15	pci/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.											
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination											
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2020	0.58	0 - 0.58	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.											
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination											
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	0.538	0.538	0	5	pci/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.											
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	4.37	4.37	0	15	pci/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.											

Violations Table

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MBDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MBDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	04/01/2020	06/30/2020	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	04/01/2020	04/30/2020	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.