

Oblong Public Water Supply

Facility # IL0330150

Annual Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

The USEPA has mandated that all suppliers of public water provide their customers with a Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) which shall include details about what your water contains, how it compares to regulatory standards and where it comes from. This report is intended to provide you with information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Oblong Public Water Supply to provide safe drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our operator:

Gary Lanter at 618-592-3122

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Copies of this report will NOT be mailed to each individual customer.

The Environmental Protection Agency has issued the Oblong Public Water Supply a waiver from direct-mail or hand-delivery requirements. Copies of this report are available upon request at the Oblong Public Works office located at 202 S. Range St. in Oblong, Illinois during regular office hours: 8:00AM to 4:00PM, Monday through Friday. 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 on the first Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM.

Source of Drinking Water:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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. The source of drinking water used by the Oblong Public Water Supply is Purchased Ground Water.

The Oblong Public Water Supply (OPWS) purchases treated water from the Robinson Palestine Water Commission (RPWC) facility # IL0335030, which pumps groundwater from a Commission owned well field with 5 active wells located Northwest of Palestine, IL. The OPWS also has an emergency connection to the Hardinville Water Company, however this connection was not active during 2018.

Source Water Assessment Summary

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 of our parent supply (Robinson-Palestine Water commission) at 108 E. Poplar St. in Robinson, IL or call 618-544-3188. 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>.

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

To determine Robinson-Palestine’s susceptibility to contamination, the web-based mapping tool identified above was used to evaluate potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Robinson Palestine’s wells. The facility has indicated that Emge Stockyard, D&M Equipment, Ellis Milling Co., Skelgas, and Sunoco 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. Moreover, the Cl/Br vs. Cl ratio indicates non-point source agriculture fertilizer, in this case, manure, as a possible source(s) of nitrate in the area of the wells. As noted in previous sections, the nitrate concentrations for well #11 ranged from 2.58 – 4.93 mg/L. The sample data is from samples collected bi-monthly starting in December 2014 through December 2016. Figure 4 shows the overall chloride and nitrate concentration during the sample period. As noted above, the regional and local land use is primarily heavy agriculture with a small urban area. The area round the wells is considered to have a “high to moderately high” potential for aquifer recharge. The wells are considered to be geologically sensitive and therefore susceptible to contamination based on the geology, potential for aquifer recharge and land use within the 5 year time capture zone referenced above.

Source Water Information:

Source Water Information (OPWS)

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 02-MASTER METER FF IL0335030 TP01	GW	ACTIVE	W EST SIDE OF ROBINSON NORTH OF RT. 33

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

Inorganic contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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).

Water Quality Test Results

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

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.

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

ALG (Action Level Goal): The level of contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity).

mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A level1 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.

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

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2003 (collected in 2003 unless noted)

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Samples Collected by Oblong Public Water Supply (OPWS) and Robinson-Palestine Water Commission (RPWC)

Note: The IEPA 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, though accurate, may be more than one year old. Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. The CCR regulations require that we include certain pertinent information provided to us by

our parent supplier Robinson-Palestine Water Commission (RPWC).

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of plumbing components. **When your water has been setting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking.** If you are concerned about the 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>

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/2018 (OPWS)	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/2018 (OPWS)	0	15	10	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018 (OPWS)	0.7	5.93 – 5.93	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018 (OPWS)	27	27.4 – 27.4	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Chlorine	12/31/18 (RPWC)	.09	0.8 -1.0	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	12/31/18 (OPWS)	.07	0.47 – 0.88	MRDLG=4	MRDLG=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 Contaminant
Barium	2018 (RPWC)	0.58	0.034 – 0.034	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from natural deposits
Fluoride	2018 (RPWC)	.52	0.52 – 0.52	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate-Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2018 (RPWC)	5	4.42 – 5.35	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic natural deposits
Selenium	2015 (RPWC)	2.32	2.32 – 2.32	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Discharge from mines.
Arsenic	2018 (RPWC)	.58	0584 – 0.58	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards electronics production wastes.
Manganese	2018 (RPWC)	22.9	22.9 – 22.9	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion from natural occurring deposits. This co regulated by USEPA .
Radioactive Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminate
Combined Radium 226/228	2015 (RPWC)	0.7	0.7 – 0.7	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	2018 (RPWC)	0.072	0.072 – 0.072	N/A	1.0	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits

Sodium	2018 (RPWC)	13.3	13.3 – 13.3	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	2015 (RPWC)	6.5	6.5 – 6.5	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bacteria Samples Collected Monthly	MCL Goal	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Coliform Bacteria (RPWC)	0	1 positive monthly sample	4		0		No	Naturally present in the environment
Coliform Bacteria (OPWS)	0	1 positive Monthly sample	0		0		No	Naturally present in the environment

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, you are reminded that you **CAN NOT** have a private well connected to your water system (Cross Connection). We will be doing random residential inspections to make sure our customers are safe from this potentially dangerous situation. You are allowed to have a water well system, but it **CAN NOT** be interconnected to your system, even with a shut-off valve. If an interconnection (Cross Connection) is found during an inspection, your water service will be shut off and disconnected (at the owners expense) until the situation is corrected.

Employees of the Oblong Public Water Supply and the Robinson-Palestine Water Commission work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources.

Please share this information with others at your location by posting this notice in a public place or a common area. This Consumer Confidence Report is available at the following website: www.ilrwa.org/CCR/Oblong.pdf. If you would like a paper copy of this report, please call our office at 618-592-3122 and we will be glad to send you a copy.