

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

JERSEY RWC

IL0835300

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

JERSEY RWC is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Greg Bates

Phone 618-498-9534

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:

- 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  
Greg Bates at ~~616-498-9534~~  
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
CC 03-MASTER METER 1	FF IL1195150 TP04	SW	active	E SIDE IL 67 1.5 MI N INT/IL67
CC 04-MASTER METER 2	FF IL1195150 TP04	SW	<u>active</u>	S SIDE IL 3

## 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 **618-498-9534**. 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: IL AMERICAN-ALTON 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-Alton 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-Alton 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-Alton 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. Additional information concerning spill response planning on the Mississippi River may be found at the U. S. EPA website [www.epa.gov/region5/oil](http://www.epa.gov/region5/oil), and data can also be downloaded at the U. S. Geological Survey's FTP site [ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis\\_data/oil\\_spill](ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis_data/oil_spill).

**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: 3.4 ug/l to 140 ug/l (ppb)

Lead Range: 1.0 ug/l to 2.5 ug/l (ppb)

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 618-498-9534

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has/has not developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: 618-498-9534

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/23/2023	1.3	1.3	0.094	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	08/23/2023	0	15	1.5	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.

## Water Quality Test Results

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	2.6	2 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	42	24.7 - 54.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	63	43.4 - 66.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

See the table below for sample results from the 2024 UCMR5 sampling event:

Jersey County Rural Water Company Inc Facility # IL0835300			
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS PFAS			
PARAMETER	DATE SAMPLED	AVERAGE AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE
PFBA	8/12/2024	0.019 UG/L (ppb)	ND TO 0.019 UG/L (ppb)
PFPeA	8/12/2024	0.0031 UG/L (ppb)	ND TO 0.0031 UG/L (ppb)

# Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	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.



Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Jersey County Rural Water Company Inc.

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 7/1 2024-9/30/2024 we did not test in the required date range due to laboratory problems for Trihalomethanes THHMs 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/these contaminants], 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
Tribalomethanes THHMS	4	4	August 7 2024	August 27 2024

**What happened? What is being done?**

Pace Lab had an equipment failure which caused Jersey County Rural Water Company Inc. to have to resample. The samples were collected on August 7<sup>th</sup> 2024 but due to equipment failure had to be recollected at a latter date than allowed. For more information, please contact Greg Bates at 618-498-9534 or 1009 State Hwy 16 Jerseyville Illinois 62052.

*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 Jersey County Rural Water Company. Water System ID# IL 0835300 Date distributed May 2025

**Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for [Jersey County Rural  
Water Company Inc.]**

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact [Greg Bates] at [618-498-9534] or [1009 State Hwy 16 Jerseyville Illinois 62052].

This notice is being sent to you by [Jersey County Rural Water Company]. State Water System ID#: IL 0835300\_\_\_\_\_.

Date distributed: \_May 2025\_\_\_\_\_.

# Illinois American Alton IL1195150

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MDL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	2.9	2 - 3.2	MDL = 4	MCL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	45	18.2 - 46.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (THM5)	2024	56	43.2 - 62.3	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	MDL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2024	0.7	0.66 - 0.66	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong tooth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	4	1.12 - 4.44	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer used; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	33	42.7 - 32.7			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MDL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2024	0.4	0 - 0.4	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

## Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.197 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly 3 meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

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.

## 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 violations section.

## Water Quality Test Results

### Level 2 Assessment:

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### Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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### Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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na:

not applicable.

meq:

milliequivalents 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.



# Illinois American Alton IL 1195150

## 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. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring. There were some unregulated contaminants that were not found in samples collected from this drinking water system. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you would like more information, please contact Rich Stonduffer, Water Quality Supervisor at 618-796-9639.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS				
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	14.0 ppt	8.0 to 17.6 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Pentafluorobenzoic acid (PFBA)	2024	2.4 ppt	ND to 6.2 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA)	2024	2.4 ppt	ND to 5.6 ppt	
Lithium	2024	2.4 ppb	ND to 9.6 ppb	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/efwa/and-polyfluorinated-substances-pfas>

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

## PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. Illinois American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/Pages/LatestHealthAdvisory.aspx>

The health-based guidance levels are intended to be protective of all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. It is important to understand that guidance levels are not regulatory limits for drinking water. Rather, the guidance levels are benchmarks against which sampling results are compared to determine if additional investigation or other response action is necessary.

UNREGULATED PFAS CHEMICALS				
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	1.1 ppt	ND to 2.4 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDA)	2024	11.7 ppt	8.6 to 13.9 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHx)	2024	1.5 ppt	ND to 3.5 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA)	2024	1.8 ppt	ND to 4.0 ppt	