



ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Washington IL-1790750-For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the WASHINGTON water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by WASHINGTON is Groundwater (Sankoty Aquifer).

For more information regarding this report, contact the City of Washington Water Department at 309-444-8292.

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.

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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. 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 Assessment Summary

The City of Washington (Facility Number 1790750) obtains its water from five community water supply wells. Well #6, Well #7, Well #8, Well #11, and Well #12 (Illinois EPA #55018, #55019, #55020, #01447, and #01522, respectively). If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend our regularly scheduled meetings on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the meeting room at Washington District Library. 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 309-444-8292. 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>.

To determine Washington's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, ten potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Washington community water supply wells. These include a construction/demolition co., a grain elevator, an electrical generator/substation, a machine shop/shed, two below ground fuel storages, two vehicle sales, and two stores/sales.

Based on information obtained from Washington water supply officials, the following facilities, also indicated as potential sources in the site data table, are either located further than 1,000 feet from the wells or do not exist: Remote Services, D&J Signs, City of Washington, Dick Gaunt Trucking Excavating, Northern Tazewell Fire Protection District, J&G Real Estate Investments, Inc., Clark Oil & Refining, Marathon Oil Co., American Allied Railway Equipment, Westside Amoco, Caterpillar Inc., Illico Independent Oil Co., Genuine Parts Co., Todds Service Center, and Illinois Department of Transportation. Also, City Hall machine shop/shed should be a public works garage.

Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Washington Wells #6, #7, #8, #11, and #12 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.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2015

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	1.2	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	1.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs 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.

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

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

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

na: not applicable.

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

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products – Collection Date for Chlorine is 12/31/2015 and 2015 for Haloacetic Acids and Trihalomethanes							
CHLORINE	1	1-1	ppm	mrdlg=4	mrdl=4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	21	17.6-21	ppb	no goal	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TRIHALOMETHANES (TThm)*	26	23.8-26.3	ppb	no goal	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*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.							
Inorganic Contaminants – Collection Date for arsenic, barium, fluoride, iron, manganese, nitrate, sodium, & zinc is 2015							
ARSENIC	2	1.8-2	ppb	0	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes
BARIUM	0.36	0.31-0.36	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLOURIDE	0.422	0.377-0.422	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
IRON	3.2	3-3.2	ppm	na	1	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
MANGANESE	75	70-75	ppb	150	150	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.11	0-0.11	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM	82	75-82	ppm	na	na	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
ZINC	0.0066	0-0.0066	ppm	5	5	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants – Collection Date 11/17/2014							
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	1.597	0.939-1.575	pCi/L	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	1.02	0.474-1.02	pCi/L	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits