

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

WAVERLY

IL1370450

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

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 WAVERLY is Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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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. In some cases, the water may dissolve radioactive material. Water can also 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 system, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which may 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, EPA 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Waverly Lake | Surface Water | Active | Morgan County 0.5 miles N WTP, 30' N Dam |

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 1-217-435-4111. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Waters, 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>.

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. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

2021 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 (AL):

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) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 8/21/2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.017 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of a drinking water 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 (MRDGL):

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 Byproducts | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Chloramines | 12/31/2021 | 2.8 | 1.4 - 3 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | 2021 | 29 | 9.73 – 26.7 | n/a | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ¹ | 2021 | 58 | 46.7 - 77 | n/a | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Arsenic | 2021 | 1 | 1.3 – 1.3 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2021 | 0.0098 | 0.0098 – 0.0098 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2021 | 0.7 | 0.704 – 0.704 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Manganese ² | 2021 | 3 | 2.9 – 2.9 | 150 | 150 | ppb | No | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. |
| Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) | 2021 | 3 | 2.9 – 2.9 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium ³ | 2021 | 6 | 5.9 – 5.9 | | | ppm | No | 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 | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Atrazine | 2021 | 1 | 0 – 2.5 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Simazine | 2021 | 0.6 | 0 – 0.6 | 4 | 4 | ppb | N | Herbicide runoff. |

Turbidity

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single Measurement | 1 NTU | 0.19 NTU | N | Soil Runoff. |
| Lowest Monthly % 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 Violation section.

¹ 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.

² This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

³ There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions.

Abbreviations:

n/a: not applicable

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Note: Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Note: This report includes raw, finished and distribution water sample results.

Violations Table

| Violation Type | Violation Begins | Violation Ends | Violation Explanation | Corrective Action Taken |
|--|------------------|----------------|---|---|
| Chloramines | | | | |
| Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia. | | | | |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 04/01/2021 | 06/30/2021 | 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. | We have collected the required samples described in this table and the results showed that we are meeting drinking water standards. |

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 | Corrective Action Taken |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) | 04/01/2021 | 04/30/2021 | 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. | We have collected the required samples described in this table and the results showed that we are meeting drinking water standards. |

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Waverly

Our water system violated 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 the situation.

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 4/1/2021 – 4/30/2021 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Chloramine and E. Coli 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. Subsequent water samples have been collected and the results show that we are meeting drinking water standards.

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 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 taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were taken |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Chloramine | 2 Monthly | 1 | 4/1/2021 – 4/30/2021 | 5/5/2021 |
| E. Coli | 2 Monthly | 1 | 4/1/2021 – 4/30/2021 | 5/5/2021 |

What happened? What is being done?

Samples are required to be collected and analyzed by a certified laboratory twice a month, but only one set of samples was analyzed for the monitoring period indicated above. We have since collected the required samples as described in the last column of the table above. The results showed that we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Andy Smith at 217-435-4111, or by mail at P.O. Box 174, Waverly, IL 62692.

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 Waverly.

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Date Distributed _____