Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MARSHALL IL0230100 Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the effects made by the City of Marshall water system to provide safe drinking water.
The source of drinking water used by the City of Marshall is Ground Water provided by 4 active wells.
For more information regarding this report contact: **City of Marshall Public Works Department, 201 S. Michigan Avenue, Marshall, IL. 62441, Phone No. 217-826-8087**
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

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).

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- 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, 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.

Source Water Information

Name		Type of Water	Location
WELL 2	(45154)	Groundwater	ALONG BIG CREEK, 1/2 MI E OF MARSHALL & N OR US 40
WELL 3	(45155)	Groundwater	ALONG BIG CREEK, 1/2 MI E OF MARSHALL & N OR US 40
WELL 5	(01745)	Groundwater	ALONG BIG CREEK, 1/2 MI E OF MARSHALL & N OR US 40
WELL 6	(01746)	Groundwater	ALONG BIG CREEK, 1/2 MI E OF MARSHALL & N OF US 40

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at City Hall. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination; 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 Marshall's susceptibility to contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document there is one potential source of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Marshall's community water supply wells. This potential source is an above ground fuel storage tank. The facility has indicated that the tank is empty and has no hoses or attachments in place. They are attempting to contact the owner to establish whether there will be future use of the tank. 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 Marshall Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes agricultural properties.

Violation Report Summary

A Violation Report Summary is included below for your convenience.
See Attached Public Notice

Vulnerability Waiver

Due to favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics, and inventory of potential sources of contamination, our water supply was issued a vulnerability waiver renewal. No monitoring for VOCs is required between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2016.

2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

---- 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.----

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.1222 ppm	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.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. 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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2013	0.6	0.46 - 0.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/30/2012	1.3	1.3 – 1.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	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								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7/30/2012	4.3	4.3 – 4.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/10/2012	0.045	0.045 - 0.045	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/10/2012	1.02	1.02 - 1.02	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	07/10/2012	0.174	0.174 – 0.174	1	10	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erozion of natural deposits.
Manganese	07/10/2012	16.6	16.6 – 16.6	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erozion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/10/2012	10.1	9 - 10			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	4/20/2010	1.21	1.21 - 1.21	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	4/20/2010	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table – See Attached Public Notice

Note: The state 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 may be more than one year old.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Marshall

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 June to September 2014 we did not complete all monitoring for 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 Lead & Copper 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
Lead & Copper	20 per year	19	June – Sept 2014	June - Sept 2015

What happened? What is being done?

There is now a more effective system to determine how many bottles have been returned

For more information, please contact Cory Sheehy at 217-826-8087 or PO Box 298, 201 S. Michigan Ave., Marshall, IL 62441

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 City of Marshall Water System ID# IL0230100 Date distributed _____

Violations Table

Lead & Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drining water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explination
Follow-Up or routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2014	2014	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.