Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CORINTH PWD

IL1995120

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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

CORINTH PWD is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Bryan Hill

Phone 618-922-1177

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.

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).

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
CC01 - CONNECTION NO 1 LINE 1	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	INTERSECT MONROE RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD, 62951
CC02 - CONNECTION NO 2 LINE 2	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	SW CORNER DUNCAN RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD, 62951
CC03 - CONNECTION NO 3 LINE 3	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	NE CORNER OLD FRANKFORT RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD., 62951
CC04 - CONNECTION NO 4 LINE 4	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	SE CORNER GERMAN CHURCH RD & OLD FRANKFORT RD., 62951
CC05 - CONNECTION NO 5 LINE 5	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	SW CORNER GERMAN CHURCH RD. & OLD BEN RD., 62951
CC06 - CONNECTION NO 6 LINE 6	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	SE CORNER POOR FARM RD & GERMAN CHURCH RD., 62951
CC07 - CONNECTION NO 7 LINE 7	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	NW CORNER DEAN RD & GARRETTE RD, 62951
CC08 - CONNECTION NO 8 LINE 8	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	SW CORNER DEAN RD & WILLIAMS PRAIRIE RD., 62951
CC09 - MASTER MTR NO 9 LINE 9	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	1,500 FT EAST DEAN RD & LIBERTY SCHOOL RD., 62951
CC10 - MASTER MTR NO 10 LINE 10	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	150 FEET SOUTH CORINTH RD & LIBERTY SCHOOL RD., 62951
CC11 - CONNECTION NO 11 LINE 11	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	NW CORNER DWINA RD & CORINTH RD., 62890
CC12 - MASTER MTR NO 12 LINE 12	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	SW CORNER OF DWINA RD & CORINTH RD, 62890
CC13 - MASTER MTR NO 13 LINE 13	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	APPROX 2,000 FT WEST CORINTH & OAK GROVE RD, 62974
CC14 - MASTER MTR NO 14 LINE 14	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	300 FT NORTH OF CORINTH RD ON THOMPSONVILLE RD, 62890
CC15 - CONNECTION NO 15 LINE 15	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	SW CORNER PAULTON RD & CORINTH RD, 62974
CC16 - MASTER MTR NO 16 LINE 16	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	15255 ALLEGHANY RD., 62890
CC17 - MASTER MTR NO 17 LINE 17	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	INTERSECT CORINTH AND MALONE RD'S WEST SIDE 62890
CC18 - MASTER MTR NO 18 LINE 18	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	400 FT SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION CORINTH & PRAIRIE CREEK RD., 62890
CC19 - MASTER MTR NO 19 LINE 19	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	150 FT SOUNTH INTERSCT CORINTH& DILLINGHAM RD, 62890
CC20 - MASTER MTR NO 20 LINE 20	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	150 FT SOUTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF CORINTH RD & SOMERS CHURCH RD, 62890
CC21- CONNECTION NO 21 LINE 21	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	NW CORNER CORINTH RD & NEW HOPE CHURCH RD, 62935
CC22 - MASTER MTR NO 22 LINE 22	FF IL1650150 CC01	SW	active	NW CORNER CORINTH RD & LIBERTY SCHOOL RD, 62951

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.
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.

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 618-922-1177. 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: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public 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.

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	2023	3	2.7 - 3.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	18	11 - 23.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	38	22 - 59.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2023	2023	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/01/2023	12/31/2023	We tested our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated as required but, Because the lab had a QC issue our re sample was collected outside of the period. we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Last year we failed to include the corrective actions for our violation on the CCR. This year we are making sure to include all the required elements.

See the attached Public Notification for the HAA5 monitoring violation

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 2023 UCMR5 sampling event:

Contaminant (ppt=parts per trillion)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected
Perfluorobutanoic acid	0.0050	0 - 0.0050

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Corinth

Our water system has sampled 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 this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Bryan Hill at 618-922-1177.

This notice is being sent to you by Corinth.

State Water System ID#: IL1995120.

Date distributed: with 2023 CCR.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Corinth PWD

Our water system violated one 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 October to December 2023, we collected for Haloacetic Acids as required, but due to a quality control issue at the laboratory a resample was required 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, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples were 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**
Haloacetic Acids	2 per Quarter	2	November, collected 11/15/2023	Resamples collected 12/18/2023

What happened? What is being done?

Samples were collected in November as required, but due to a quality control issue at the laboratory a resample was required and that collection was outside of the required monitoring period. Because of that, the IEPA issued a monitoring violation.

For more information, please contact Bryan Hill at 618-922-1177.

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 Corinth PWD Water System ID# IL1995120 Date distributed With CCR

Regulated Contaminants

REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2023	3	2.6 - 3.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2023	0.54	0.26 - 0.54	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	20	11 - 23.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	41	22.3 - 56.7	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	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2023	1	1.28 - 1.28	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.0126	0.0126 - 0.0126	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.7	0.69 - 0.69	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2023	21	20600 - 20600			ppb	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	01/22/2020	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/22/2020	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.39 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 violations section.