

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MURPHYSBORO

IL0770500

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

MURPHYSBORO is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Tim Lee Foreman
601-841-2961 ext 324

Name

Phone

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 EPA's 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 - MURPHYSBORO MASTER METER	FF IL0775100 TP02	SW <i>Current</i>	At 1.0 MG GRD STORAGE TANK, 0.1 miles north of the intersection of Illinois Ave. & Stave Mill Rd.
CC03 - MURPHYSBORO MASTER METER	FF IL0775100 TP02	SW <i>Current</i>	Northeast of the intersection of 16th Street and High School Street, at the High School
CC04 - MURPHYSBORO MASTER METER	FF IL0775100 TP02	SW <i>Current</i>	Southeast of the intersection of 7th Street and Suburban Drive
CC05 - MURPHYSBORO MASTER METER	FF IL0775100 TP02	SW <i>Current</i>	North of the intersection of Highway 13 and South Hospital Drive, at St. Joseph's Hospital
CC07 - MURPHYSBORO MASTER METER	FF IL0775100 TP02	SW <i>Current</i>	Located at the intersection of Savanna Drive and Cedar Drive

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 [618-444-3941](tel:618-444-3941). 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>.

Source of Water: KINNAID AREA 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.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.23	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	3.3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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 MRLD: 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.

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

mrrem:

ppb:

Water Quality Test Results

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	2023	3	2.6 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	29	10 - 33.4	No goal for the total	60	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	26	4.23 - 25.7	No goal for the total	80	PPB	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Annual Drinking Water Report

Kinkaid Area Water System

IL0775100

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2023 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 use by Kinkaid Area Water System is surface water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name J.T. Jenkins

Phone 618-687-2951

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Intake (70620) KINKAID LAKE	SW	<u>Current</u>	<u>Jackson County</u>

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 water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Kinkaid Water Plant or call our water operator at 618-687-2951. 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: KINKAID AREA 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 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	3.3	3 - 3.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2023	0.85	0.53 - 0.85	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	13	13 - 13	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	8	8.4 - 8.4	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
Fluoride	2023	0.9	0.86 - 0.86	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.29	0.29 - 0.29	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2023	12	12.4 - 12.4			ppm	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	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2023	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2023	0.1	0 - 0.1	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

MAXT

Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.18 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.