

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FAIRFIELD

IL1910100

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 FAIRFIELD is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone 618-516-3332

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o 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 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
INTAKE (02040) LITTLE WABASH RIVER	SW	<u>active</u>	_____
INTAKE (71501) SIDE CHANNEL	SW	<u>active</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 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 618-516-3332. 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: FAIRFIELD Illinois 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. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Lower Wabash River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the Fairfield Intakes.

2023 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: 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)	90th Percentile	# Sites Overall	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.154	0	ppm	N	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.

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.

mirem:  
 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

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and By-Products								
Chloramines	2023	2.6	2 - 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2023	31	26.1 - 34.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	55	38 - 58.5	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	0.88 - 0.88	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.0511	0.0511 - 0.0511	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.6	0.61 - 0.61	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	0.24	0.24 - 0.24	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2023	27	26900 - 26900			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring 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 01/27/2020 1.67 1.67 - 1.67 0 5 pci/L N Erosion of natural deposits,  
226/228

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium 01/27/2020 0.66 0.66 - 0.66 0 15 pci/L N Erosion of natural deposits.

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 1 0 - 1.9 3 3 ppb N Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Turbidity**

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

Highest single measurement 1 NTU 0.06 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.

Violations Table

Halacetic Acids (HAAS)

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      During 10/01/2023 - 12/31/2023 we did complete the required testing for DBP HAAS. The samples were collected late in the quarter which caused the results to not be completed in the required time period. Therefore, it is considered a monitoring violation.

Interim Enhanced SWTR

The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water,

Violation Type                      Violation Begin      Violation End      Violation Explanation

MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LM1), MINOR      09/01/2023      09/30/2023      We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Turbidity readings are to be taken every four hours. On 09/17/2023, five hours was allowed to pass before taking one reading. Therefore, it is considered a monitoring violation.

See attached public notifications.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met for City of Fairfield

Our water system violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this 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 December 2023, the results of the tests for our fourth quarter HAA5 reached Illinois EPA late.*

### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for HAA5, 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 or will be taken
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly	2	Oct-Dec 2023	Dec 28, 2023

### What happened? What is being done?

The samples were collected late in the quarter, and the results did not reach IEPA in time. In the future, the samples will be collected earlier in the quarter.

For more information, please contact Bill Young at 618-516-3332 or 1200 IL HWY 15, Fairfield, IL 62837

*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 Fairfield

Water System ID#

IL1910100

Date distributed \_\_\_\_\_

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## Fairfield Water Filtration Did Not Meet Monitoring Requirements

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness), caused by suspended particles. This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 9/1/2023 - 9/30/2023 we did not complete all monitoring for combined effluent turbidity.

### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.

### What does this mean?

*Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.*

### What happened? What is being done?

Turbidity readings are to be taken every four hours. On 9-17-2023, the operator allowed five hours to pass before taking one reading. All the following readings were taken on time which put the system back in compliance.

For more information, please contact Bill Young at 618-516-3332 or 109 N.E. 2<sup>nd</sup> St., Fairfield, IL 62837

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This notice is being sent to you by Fairfield  
Water Filtration Plant.

Water System ID#

1910100

Date distributed \_\_\_\_\_