

City of Clinton

City Hall

118 West Washington Street Clinton, Illinois 61727

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

OUR COMMITMENT TO CLINTON

The City of Clinton's Water Department is very pleased to provide you with this Annual Quality Water Report. Although the Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to provide an annual report, we want to take the opportunity to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year.

Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We currently have 3 operators on staff. These Operators are updating their training to keep abreast of all available products, information and regulations, to better protect our valuable water supply. We obtain our water from wells placed in the Mahomet Aquifer. Wells are located in the city limits of Clinton.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water quality, please contact the facility manager, Lloyd Francis, at the Water Plant office (217/935-3679). If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings. They are held on the first and third Monday of each month at City Hall, beginning at 7:00pm. 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.stat.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.



DRINKING WATER

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The source 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

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 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For Our Customers



CITY OF CLINTON WATER DEPARTMENT OFFICE HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY
8:00AM - 4:30PM
217/935-3432

CITY OF CLINTON WATER DEPARTMENT HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY
7:00AM - 4:00PM
217/935-3679 (Water Plant)
217/935-6511 (Maintenance)

We at the City of Clinton Water Department work around the clock to provide water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please call our office if you have questions.

CLINTON, ILLINOIS

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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AVAILABILITY

A Source Water Assessment summary is included for your convenience. The City of Clinton (Facility Number 0390050) obtains its water from three community water supply wells. Wells #9, #10, and #11 (Illinois EPA #47641, #00394, #00395, respectively) provide an average of 873,000 gallons per day to 3,200 services or a population of 7,800. To determine Clinton's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, and a potential source inventory conducted by the Illinois Rural Water Association, were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, forty-one potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Clinton community water supply wells. These include eleven below ground fuel storages, four auto repairs, three warehouses, a construction/demolition co., two manufacturing/processing of chemicals, two pesticide/fertilizer commercial applications or warehouses, a hardware store, tow machine shops/sheds, two stores/sales, a foundry/metal working, an equipment/vehicle washing, a fertilizer handling, two autobodies, an above/below ground fuel storage, two vehicle sales, a mortuary, a manufacturing process, a laundry, and two above ground fuel storages.

The Illinois EPA has determined that Clinton Wells #9, #10, and #11 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for the City of Clinton's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA.

To further minimize the risk to the city's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that four additional activities be assessed. First, the city should develop a source water protection program. An approved program may allow the city to receive a monitoring waiver that will reduce the frequency of VOC and/or SOC monitoring. The reduced monitoring frequency may save the city considerable analytical costs. Second, the city may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet, from their wells. Third, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water.

Finally, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all of the source water protection initiatives provided by the community and circumvent the natural Protection provided to the aquifer.

MONITORING

The City of Clinton Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1 - December 31, 2009. We have learned through our testing and monitoring that some constituents have been detected. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk, and the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents we have provided the following example. A person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the maximum MCL level for a life time to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

FOR YOUR HEALTH

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general Population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about the drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking and 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>.

WATER SAFETY

In order to insure that water is safe to drink, the Department of Environment Management and the EPA prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health.

IMPROVEMENT PLAN

We have been planning and preparing a Water Improvement project. New treatments are in place, with additions to control iron that causes most of our dirty water problems. New alarms and controls are added to give us the ability to monitor the system 24 hours a day. All of the cost of these improvements must be reflected in the rate structure.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coloriform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli or Fecal Coloform Samples	Total No. of Positive E. Colo or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 Positive Monthly sample.	2	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	2	Y	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/12/2008	1.3	1.3	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/12/2008	0	15	3.2	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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		2.1	2-2.0667	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*		2.6	2.6-2.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic- While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the effects of low levels of arsenic, which is moneral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and ciculatory problems.	06/03/2009	9.4	9.4-9.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	06/03/2009	0.029	0.029-0.029	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	06/03/2009	5	5-5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride	06/03/2009	0.85	0.85 - 0.85	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)		0.496	0.26- 0.496	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leavhing from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)		0.236	0.236 - 0.236	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	06/03/2009	2.1	2.1 - 2.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Sodium	06/03/2009	90	90 - 90			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration
Zinc	06/03/2009	0.0073	0.0073-0.0073	5	5	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories. from metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminations	
Combined Radium 226/228	01/14/2008	0.9	0.9 - 0.9	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits	

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT GOAL (MCL): the level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no know 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 technology.
LEVEL FOUND: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CR calendar year. In some cases it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.
RANGE OF DETECTIONS: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.
DATE OF SAMPLE: If a date appears in this column, the ILLINOIS EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per ear because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.
ACTION LEVEL (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ACTION LEVEL GOAL (ALG): The level of 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.
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 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 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 disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.
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 contaminant.
DEFINITIONS: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation
ppb: 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
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water