Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dawson
IL1670400

Annual Water Quality Report
For the period January 1 to December 31, 2015

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by **Dawson Water System** to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by **Dawson** is ground water from the Sangamon River Aquifer.

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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 pickup 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).**

LEAD AND COPPER

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 material 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

Name	Type of water	Status	Location
Well 3 (50380)	GW	S	600 FT NW of WTP
Well 4 (01228)	GW	S	400 FT E of WTP
Well 5 (01455)	GW	S	700 FT NNW of Well 3

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. Held at the Dawson Village Hall at 7:00 PM on the first Monday of the month. 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 (217) 306-7074. 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.

To determine Dawson's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. During the survey of Dawson's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded no potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the adopted maximum setback zones of wells #3,#4 and #5. Based upon the above document, the Illinois EPA has determined that this community water supply's source water is susceptible to IOC and SOC contamination. This determination is made in part due to non-point sources related to agricultural land use within the recharge area of the wells. Also, as a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land-use activities, and source water protection initiatives by the village, Dawson's source water is not considered susceptible to VOC contamination

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Definitions:
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.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must fellow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/25/2013	1.3	1.3	.0.138	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood Preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system.

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 contaminant level allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The highest contaminant level at which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allows for a margin of safety.
ppm or Mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per litre – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb or Ug/l: parts per billion or micrograms per litre or – 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 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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	10/03/2014	2	1.8 – 2.8	ppb	No goal for The total	60	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2015	5	5.2 – 5.2	ppb	No goal for The total	80	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	12/31/2015	0.8	0.4 - 1	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	04/28/2014	0.0156	0.0156 - 0.0156	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	04/28/2014	1.04	1.04 – 1.04	ppm	4.0	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2015	0.104	0.104 – 0.104	Ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;Erosion of natural deposits.
State Regulated Contaminants								
Sodium	04/28/2014	98.1	98.1 – 98.1	ppm			No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Radioactive Contaminants								Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	0.47	0.47 – 0.47	0	5	pci/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2015	3.7	3.7 – 3.7	0	15	pci/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

.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.
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 and SOCs is required between January 1, 20114 and December 31, 2016.