



## **SOUTH SANGAMON WATER COMMISSION**

(Public Water Supply ID# IL1670080)

The South Sangamon Water Commission is committed to ensuring the quality of your water and want you to be informed about the water and services delivered to you in 2025. This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 South Sangamon Water Commission is Ground Water. For more information regarding this report, please contact Mr. Stephen Bivin, General Manager at (217) 685-6210.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### **What are the contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 the 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.

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.

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.

### **Additional Information regarding Lead**

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. South Sangamon Water Commission is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact South Sangamon Water Commission at 217-685-6210. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **South Sangamon Water Commission does not serve any lead service lines.**

Any and all sampling (including lead and copper results) are available for review on the ILEPA website at *DRINKING WATER WATCH*. *The lead results can be found here;*

[https://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/JSP/NonTcrSamples.jsp?tinwsys\\_is\\_number=718376&tinwsys\\_st\\_code=IL&tsaanlyt\\_is\\_number=25&tsaanlyt\\_st\\_code=HQ&history=1&counter=0](https://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/JSP/NonTcrSamples.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=718376&tinwsys_st_code=IL&tsaanlyt_is_number=25&tsaanlyt_st_code=HQ&history=1&counter=0)

For a list of lead service lines visit; <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/drinking-water/public-water-users/lead-service-line-information.html>

Or contact **Stephen Bivin** at [217-685-6210](tel:217-685-6210) or email [sbivin@sswc.us](mailto:sbivin@sswc.us) to obtain a copy of the complete service line inventory

### **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 on the third Monday of the month at the water plant. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please contact Mr. Stephen Bivin, General Manager at (217) 685-6210. 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: SOUTH SANGAMON WATER COMMISSION.** Based on the information located in the Wellhead Protection Planning Map no potential sources are located within the source water protection area of the wells. Information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Sit Remediation Program Sections of Illinois EPA did not indicate any additional sites with on-going remediation(s).

The Illinois EPA has determined that the SSWC's Community Water Supply's source water has a high susceptibility to IOC, SOC, and bacteriological contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: land use near the wells, location within a floodplain, well depth, and the available hydrogeological data. In accordance with the U.S. EPA's Groundwater Rule, SSWC has received two (2) Non-Compliance Advisory letters (NCA) in 2013 for bacteriological detections in wells #5 and #6. The facility addressed the NCA's in a variety of ways such as chlorinating the well, secured well fittings, a new sample tap(s), use of outside environmental consultants and reviewing the sampling protocol. While the NCA(s) have now been resolved, monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at SSWC. It should be noted, while the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity, the location of the wells is within a floodplain and well depth leaves the potential for bacteriological contamination. However, to date, all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected, monitoring data has not indicated a history of disease outbreak and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a bacteriological contamination threat within 1,000 ft of the source water.

## 2025 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. 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 follow.



**Copper Range: 25 – 1000 u/g**  
**Lead Range: 0 u/g**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	.91	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household pumping systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Level 1 Assessment:

A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why 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 Goal or MCLG

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level

The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of



goal or MRDLG health. MRDLGs do reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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.

pCi/L pCi/L; picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



### Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	2.9	2.2-3.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2025	N/A	N/A	< 4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)	5/3/2023	7.23	7.23 – 7.23	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	5/3/2023	16.08	16.08 -16.08	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

### Inorganic Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Selenium	2024	1.7	1.7 -1.7	<50	50	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2024	0.017	0.017 - .017	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion from natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.77	0.77 - 0.77	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2025	.N/A	.N/A	None	1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2025	17	2.1 - 8.8	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2025	.28	.28 -.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2025	140	140 - 140	None	None	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: used in water softening regeneration.



## Radioactive Contaminants

	Collection Date	Less Than Indicator	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium(-226 &-228)	8/17/2021	Y	0	0	5.0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium -226	8/17/2026	Y	0	0	<5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium -228	8/17/2026	Y	0	0	<5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	8/17/2026		5.99	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits



**Violation Table**

Iron – Excessive iron in the water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.

<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
None				

Manganese – Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages including coffee.

<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>
None				



None				
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**PUBLIC NOTICE- IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Monitoring Requirements Were Not Met for the South Sangamon Water Commission Public Water Supply**

**South Sangamon Water Commission is required to notify its customers of its failure to adequately sample its raw water supply. Although SSWC did sample for Chlordane, and none was detected, the results were not received by the Illinois EPA in a timely manner. This triggered a requirement to issue a public notification.**

Our water system did not receive any violations of the drinking water standards for the year 2025.

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 the monitoring period for January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 there were 1 monitoring violations

**WHAT SHOULD I DO?** There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below would list any contaminant we did not properly test for during the monitoring period if a violation had occurred.

**CONTAMINANTS: Chlordane**

**REQUIRED SAMPLING FREQUENCY: 3 years**                      **NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN: 1**

**WHEN SAMPLES WERE TAKEN: Monthly, June 29, 2023**

**WHEN SAMPLES WILL BE TAKEN:** The routine samples (for Chlorine and TCR compliance) are due monthly. All samples were collected during the 2025 monitoring period. All samples met compliance for CHLORINE (DBP) and the TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

**WHAT HAPPENED? WHAT IS BEING DONE?** The sample was taken. A new monitoring period is upon us. The sample will be taken and this will bring us into compliance.

For more information, please contact Stephen Bivin at 217-685-6210

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 provided to you by South Sangamon Water Commission public water supply. PWS ID#: IL1670080    DATE DISTRIBUTED: 4/10/2026