

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MCLEANSBORO

IL0650200

Annual Water Quality Report 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 MCLEANSBORO is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Justin Barrow_____

Phone 618-643-2723_____

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

Source of 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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs 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.	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.
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.	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 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. The drinking water supplier 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 Standard 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 _____ at _____.
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 .

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 - MCLEANSBORO MASTER METER FF IL0555100 TP02 - IN	SW	_____	_____

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 618-643-2723_____. 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: REND LAKE INTER-CITY 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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

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.

Copper Range: 0.0 _____ to 0.0935ppm _____

Lead Range: 0.0ppm _____ to 0.0ppm _____

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 6 1 8 - 6 4 3 - 2 7 2 3 _____

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has/has not developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: j u s t i n . b a r r o w @ m c l e a n s b o r o . u s ____

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/24/2024	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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.
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.
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	2025	2.3	1.6 - 2.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	30	24.3 - 32.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	59	33.9 - 45.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
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	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to develop an approvable initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024.
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/22/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

CCR Violation Corrections

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Correction Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	2025	CCR has now been issued to customers.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
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	Correction Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP)	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	Samples were retaken and were submitted. Samples were satisfactory.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Correction Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	Samples were retaken and were submitted. Samples were satisfactory
LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	10/17/2024	2025	Engineers have compiled and inventory and submitted.

NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	2025	A notification was sent to all customers and a conformation has been submitted to the EPA.
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Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Correction Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/22/2025	2025	Customers have now been notified.

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Correction Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	Samples were retaken and submitted. Samples were satisfactory.

Rend Lake Intercity Water System (IL0555100)

Source Water Information

Source Water Name: INTAKE (IN70290) REND LAKE SURFACE **Type of Water:** Surface Water **Location:** Franklin / Jefferson Counties

Source Water Assessment

Rend Lake is utilized by the Rend Lake Intercity Water System (Facility # IL0555100) to provide water to 67 communities in Franklin, Jefferson, Williamson, Perry, Hamilton, Saline, Jackson, Washington, White and Marion Counties. This facility draws water from Rend Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #IN70290). The supply provides approximately 15 million gallons per day to 39 direct satellite supplies with an estimated population of 175,000 people.

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be 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.

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. These meetings are on the 4th Monday of each month at our administration office located at 11231 Marcum Branch Rd., Benton, IL. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like 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>

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

N/A: Not applicable

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Turbidity 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.

Table of Regulated Contaminants

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source
<i>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</i>	<i>0.3 NTU</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>
<i>Highest single measurement</i>	<i>1 NTU</i>	<i>0.3 NTU</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>

<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Barium</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.0235</i>	<i>0.0235 – 0.0235</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2.19 – 2.19</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes</i>
<i>Fluoride</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7 – 0.7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer or Aluminum Factory discharge</i>
<i>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12 – 0.12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
<i>Sodium</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>18.6 – 18.6</i>			<i>ppm</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration</i>
<i>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Atrazine</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>0.16 – 0.16</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.</i>

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

<i>Radioactive Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Combined Radium 226/228</i>	<i>1/22/2020</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.86 - 0.86</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>
<i>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</i>	<i>1/22/2020</i>	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.12 – 0.12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>