

# Water Quality Report 2023

## Village of Jerome

This Annual Water Quality Report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Jerome water system to provide you with safe drinking water. The data contained in this report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. Jerome Board of Trustee meetings are scheduled on the first and third Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. and are held at the Jerome Civic Center. These meetings are open to the public and issues regarding water quality may be addressed at that time.

The source of drinking water used by JEROME is Purchased Surface 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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and 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 can 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 fanning;
- \* *Pesticides/herbicides*, which can 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;
- \* *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) administers the drinking water program in Illinois under rules adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board. These rules are identical in substance to those of the USEPA. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

This Water Quality Report includes tables that will give you a better picture of the drinking water contaminants Jerome tested for and detected during 2023.

### Source Water Information

Source Water Name				Type of Water	Location
CC 01-Master Meter Iles	FF IL1671200	TP01	SW		Iles at Owens Lane
CC 02-Master Meter Alberta	FF IL1671200	TP01	SW		Alberta at Park
CC 03-Master Meter Chatham Rd	FF IL1671200	TP01	SW		Chatham Rd at Jerome Ave

### Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been compiled by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Village office or contact our water operator at 217-546-2203. 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: Springfield, 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. Causes of pollution to the lake include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion.

## Regulated Contaminants Detected

NONE

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

## Water Quality Test Results

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 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.

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.

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.

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

na: not applicable.

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

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed in the body)

## 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	2023	2.3	1.9-2.4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAAS	2023	22	14-22.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Disinfectant.
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2023	41	24.6-51.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Disinfectant.

## DATA TABLE FOOTNOTES

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. The Village of Jerome cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## VIOLATIONS TABLE

### **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.

Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major 04/01/2023 06/30/2023

Violation explanation: LAB ERROR While required samples were turned into State of Il. Laboratory in the required timeframe, the laboratory failed to provide the results to the Compliance Assurance section of the IL EPA within the required timeframe. **SEE ATTACHED PUBLIC NOTICE**

**If you have questions about this report or your water system,  
please contact the Water Dept. at (217) 546-2203  
E-Mail: [waterclerk@villageofjerome.com](mailto:waterclerk@villageofjerome.com)**

prepared by the  
VILLAGE OF JEROME  
*Water Department*

**SEE FOLLOWING PAGES FOR 2023 WATER QUALITY  
INFORMATION FOR THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD**

**If you have questions about this report or the City of Springfield water system,  
please contact Kim Lucas or Molly Canum at (217) 757-8630  
E-Mail: [kim.lucas@cwlp.com](mailto:kim.lucas@cwlp.com)**