

Water Quality Report 2024

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, 2024. 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 2024.

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.

Lead and Copper

Copper range: 0 UG/L to 51.5 UG/L

Lead range: 0 UG/L to 0 UG/L

To obtain a copy of the systems lead tap sampling data:

https://iepasdwis.illinois.gov/dww/JSP/AnalyteList.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=717829&tinwsys_st_code=IL

Our community water supply has developed a service line inventory. To obtain a copy of the systems service line inventory: <https://villageofjerome.com/documents/2024-village-of-jerome-lead-service-line-inventory-and-replacement-plan/>

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-	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
------------------------------------	-----------------	------------------------	--------------------------	------	-----	-------	-----------	--------------------------------

Products								
Chloramines	2024	2.2	2-2.4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids HAAS	2024	21	13.7-29	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Disinfectant.
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2024	42	27.1-51.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Disinfectant.

DATA TABLE FOOTNOTES

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 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 the Village of Jerome at 217- 546-2203. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Chloramines

Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major 11/01/2024 11/30/2024

Violation explanation: We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR) 11/01/2024 11/30/2024

The Revised Total Coliform rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. Coli . E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human Pathogens in these wastes can cause short – term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and headaches.

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

prepared by the

VILLAGE OF JEROME

Water Department

Coliform Monitoring Violation Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for **IL1670600 Jerome**

Our water system violated two drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 November 2024 we did not complete all monitoring or testing' for total coliform and Chloramines and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for total coliform and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
[Contaminant name]	[Number of required samples]	[Number taken, if any]	[Compliance period]	[When samples were or will be taken]
Total Coliform	2 distribution	1	November 2024	December 2024
Chloramines	2 distribution	1	November 2024	December 2024

What happened? What is being done?

We have since taken the required samples as described in the last column of the table above. The results showed that we are meeting current standards

For more information, please contact **David Wilken** at 217-546-9647 or publicworks@villageofjerome.com.

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 sent to you by Jerome.

Water System ID#

1670600

Date distributed

May, 4 2025

SEE FOLLOWING PAGES FOR 2024 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

Is my water safe?

In 2024, as in years past, tap water produced by City Water, Light & Power met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of Illinois drinking water health standards. The purification process is monitored 24 hours each day, and CWLP is pleased to report the utility had no violations of a contaminant level in 2024. This report, which summarizes the quality of water CWLP provided last year, and other utility information are available on the CWLP website at www.cwlp.com.

Where does my water come from?

Lake Springfield is the surface water source of our drinking water. It contains over 17 billion gallons of water and covers about 3,965 acres. Its 265-square-mile watershed, including the Sugar and Lick Creek drainage areas, is composed primarily of agricultural land. During times of low precipitation, water is pumped from the South Fork of the Sangamon River at its confluence with Horse Creek.

Source water assessment and its availability

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies 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 lakes include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primary sources of pollution include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems), and shoreline erosion. If you would like a copy of the assessment, call the Water Purification Plant at (217) 757-8630.

Results of Cryptosporidium Monitoring

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the United States. Filtration removes Cryptosporidium, but the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium can cause cryptosporidiosis, the symptoms of which include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the infection within a few weeks, but people who are immuno-compromised have a greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. The disease may be spread through means other than drinking water, such as poor sanitation practices.

Past monitoring has indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in our source water, but these organisms have never been detected in the drinking water. Treatment processes have been optimized to ensure that if there are Cryptosporidium cysts in the source water, they will be removed during the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity, a result of efforts to remove particles from the water, the threat of Cryptosporidium organisms getting through the treatment process and into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

In 2023, CWLP's Public Water System (PWS) sampled 29 PFAS chemicals under the USEPA Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Andrew James at (217) 757-8630 Ext. 1702. For more information about PFAS health advisories visit,

<https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and CWLP met all TOC requirements								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.56	NA	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0192	NA	NA		No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.6	0.8		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.85	ND	0.85		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

State Regulated Contaminants								
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA	NA	12.7	NA	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, consult a physician about this level.								
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA		No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 0.33. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.57	ND	0.57		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.01	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

UCMR Stage 4

Name	Reported Level	Range		Sample Date
		Low	High	
HAA6Br (ug/L)	5.07	3.36	5.88	2020
HAA9 (ug/L)	31.69	16.43	36.69	2020
Manganese (ug/L)	2.9	ND	2.9	2020

UCMR Stage 5

Name	Reported Level	Range		Sample Date
		Low	High	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	0.006	ND	0.006	2023

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Unit Descriptions	
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. Turbidity is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
%≤0.3 NTU	Percent of samples less than 0.3 NTU

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
Highest Level Found	Highest level found of sample result data collected during the calendar year. It may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.
Range of Detections	Range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, collected during the calendar year.
Date of Sample	If a date is provided, the IEPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because concentrations change infrequently. If no date appears, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the calendar year of this report.