

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

JEROME

IL1670600

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 Rushville is Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Chris Bridges

Phone: 1-217-502-4439

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

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. In some cases, the water may dissolve radioactive material. Water can also 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 system, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which may 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 that 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.

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).

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. USEPA/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).

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 lines 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, or doing a load of laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce the lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested; contact Village Hall at 217-546-2203. 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
CC 01-Master Meter Isles	Ground Water	Active	Isles at Owens Ln
CC 02-Master Meter Alberta	Ground Water	Active	Alberta at Park
CC 03-Master Meter Chatham Rd	Ground Water	Active	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 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 Village Hall, or call our water operator at 217-502-4439. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Waters, 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>.

The Village of Jerome purchases water from the City of 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.

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. 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.

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 system's lead tap sampling data visit: <https://tinyurl.com/4e6vrtdh>

Our Community Water Supply **HAS** developed a service line material inventory; stop by Village Hall to obtain a copy of the inventory.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 (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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):	The highest level of a drinking water 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 (MRDGL):	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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A level 1 assessment is the 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.

Abbreviations:

avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
n/a:	not applicable
ppb:	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
ppm:	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
TT:	treatment technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Note: Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	2.3	2 – 2.5	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	23	14 – 29	n/a	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	42	27 – 55.7	n/a	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Violation

Chloramines			
Some people who use 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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	11/01/2025	11/30/2025	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

Corrective Action: In the future, the Village will ensure timely and sufficient sampling of contaminants as required by the Illinois EPA. A public notice detailing this violation and steps that the Village will take to avoid any further issues has been distributed as part of this Consumer Confidence Report.

Revised Total Coliform Rules (RTCL)			
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, headaches.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RCTR)	11/01/2025	11/30/2025	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.

Corrective Action: In the future, the Village will ensure timely and sufficient sampling of contaminants as required by the Illinois EPA. A public notice detailing this violation and steps that the Village will take to avoid any further issues has been distributed as part of this Consumer Confidence Report.

THE FOLLOWING WATER MONITORING DATA IS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS (CWLP), AS THE PARENT WATER SUPPLY FOR THE VILLAGE
OF JEROME.

2025 Detected Contaminants

CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement) Typical source of contaminant	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Highest Level Found</i> ¹	<i>Range of Detections</i> ¹	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
Microbial Contaminants						
TURBIDITY ² (NTU) (%≤0.3 NTU) soil runoff	n/a	TT	100.00	100-100		
TURBIDITY ² (NTU) soil runoff	n/a	1NTU _{max}	0.30	n/a		
Inorganic Contaminants						
BARIUM (ppm) discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.0144	n/a		
COPPER (ppm) corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0759	ND-0.254 0 exceeding AL		
FLUORIDE ³ (ppm) erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	4	4	0.8	0.7 – 0.8		
LEAD ⁴ (ppb) corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	0	AL=15	ND	ND-8.1 0 exceeding AL		
NITRATE ⁵ (as NITROGEN) (ppm) runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	10	10	0.38	ND – 0.38		
Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products						
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) (ppb) by-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	60	25.4	15.7 – 32.4		
CHLORAMINE (as Cl ₂) (mg/L) water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2	2 – 2		
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs) (ppb) by-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	80	44	30.0-53.8		
State Regulated Contaminants⁶						
SODIUM ⁷ (ppm) erosion of natural deposits; leaching	n/a	n/a	12.4	n/a		
Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
Atrazine (ppb) pesticides and herbicides	3	3	0.35	ND-0.35		
Unregulated Contaminants⁸						
PERFLUOROBUTANOIC ACID (PFBA) (ppb) breakdown product of PFAS	n/a	n/a	0.006	ND-0.006		2023
Total Organic Carbon⁹ See Data Table Footnote 9, p4						

The EPA and the State of Illinois require monitoring for some 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. To help you better understand some of the terms and abbreviations, see the definitions on page 4.

Common Quality Analyses of Springfield Drinking Water

<i>Values in ppm unless otherwise noted</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
pH ¹⁰ (units)	9.1	9.4	9.7
TOTAL ALKALINITY (as CaCO ₃) ¹¹	30	49	93
TOTAL HARDNESS (as CaCO ₃) ¹¹	80	99	142
CALCIUM HARDNESS (as CaCO ₃) ¹¹	40	59	100
MAGNESIUM HARDNESS (as CaCO ₃) ¹¹	14	40	66
RESIDUAL CHLORINE, TOTAL	1.4	2.3	2.8

Measurement Definitions

<i>n/a</i>	Not applicable.	<i>%≤0.3NTU</i>	Percent of samples less than 0.3 NTU.
<i>nd</i>	Not detected at testing limits.	<i>ppm (mg/L)</i>	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter.
<i>NTU</i>	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; measures cloudiness in drinking water.	<i>ppb (ug/L)</i>	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.
		<i>pCi/L</i>	Picocuries per liter; measures radioactivity.

Definition of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) 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 (MCL) Highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) Level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) Highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Highest Level Found Highest level found of sample result data collected during the calendar year. It may represent a single sam-

ple 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.

Action Level (AL) Concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Data Table Footnotes

¹**Informational Statement** The Range of Detections column includes data from all samples taken to satisfy various monitoring requirements. Values in the Highest Level Found column represent only data collected for the IEPA compliance monitoring program.

²**Turbidity** Measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. A good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

³**Fluoride** Added to the water supply to promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

⁴**Lead** See Page 2 description.

⁵**Nitrate** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

⁶**State Regulated Contaminants** In an effort to ensure the safest water possible, the Illinois EPA requires water suppliers to moni-

tor some contaminants not regulated by the USEPA.

⁷**Sodium** 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.

⁸**Unregulated Contaminants** 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.

⁹**Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and CWLP met all TOC removal requirements.

¹⁰**pH** Measure of hydrogen ion concentration expressed as acidity or alkalinity. The pH scale is in units of 0-14, where 7 is neutral, less than 7 is acidic, and greater than 7 is alkaline.

¹¹**CaCO₃** Calcium carbonate.



Coliform Monitoring Violation Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Jerome

Our water system violated several 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 11/01/2025 – 11/30/2026 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for total coliform 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
Total Coliform	2	1	11/01/2025 – 11/30/2025	12/01/2025 – 12/31/2025

What happened? What is being done?

In the future, the Village of Jerome will ensure timely and proper sampling and reporting of total coliform levels during future monitoring periods. The required samples were taken, as described in the last column of the table above.

For more information, please contact Chris Bridges at 217-5024439 or 2901 Leonard St., Jerome, Illinois 62704.

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#

IL1670600

Date distributed

06/02/2026

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

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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 these contaminants 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
Chloramines	2	1	11/01/2025 – 11/30/2025	12/01/2025 – 12/31/2025

What happened? What is being done?

In the future, the Village of Jerome will ensure timely and proper sampling and reporting of this contaminant's levels during future monitoring periods. The required samples were taken, as described in the last column of the table above.

For more information, please contact Chris Bridges at 217-245-4146 or 2901 Leonard St., Jerome, Illinois 62704

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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
Total Coliform	2	1	02/01/2026 – 02/28/2026	03/01/2026 – 03/31/2026

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Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Chloramines	2	1	02/01/2026 – 02/28/2026	03/01/2026 – 03/31/2026

What happened? What is being done?

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