

The City of Benton Water Department is publishing the annual Consumer Confidence Report for calendar year 2016. The report indicates The Benton Water department had no violations, and met all EPA requirements during 2016.

The CCR will not be mailed to customers. However, copies will be available to anyone wishing to obtain one. The CCR may be picked up at the water department office in City Hall, located at 1403 S MAIN Street, Benton, IL.

Benton's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BENTON

IL0550050

**Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.**

**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
BENTON is Purchased Surface Water**

For more information regarding this report contact:

**Water Superintendent Craig Miles at phone
number 618-439-6131.**

**Este informe contiene informacio'n muy importante sobre
elagua que usted bebe. Tradu'zcalo o' 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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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).

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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name: CC02 - Benton Master Meter FF IL0555100 TP02

Type of Water: SW

Report Status

Location: NE CORNER GRAND & COPPLE ST

Source Water Assessment

Source of water;Rend Lake Inter-City Water System

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 on the second and fourth Monday's of the month. 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 superintendent at 618-439-6131. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Concentration 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>.

2016 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: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Lead	7/24/2014	0	15	0	1	ppb	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.

Level 1 assesment; A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible)why total coliforms bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 assessment; a level 2 is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occured and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occations.

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 benefit 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.

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

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

na: not applicable.

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 our 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
Chloamines	12/31/2016	3	2.9-3	MRDLG-4	MRDL-4	N		Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	22	15.9-31.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	41	28.9-59.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Rend Lake Intercity Water

Regulated Contaminants

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Lead	2016	0	15	9.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2016	3.5	10-3	MRDLG-4	MRDL-4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite	2016	0.42	0.18-0.42	0.8	1	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	2016	23	16.8-28.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	45	3.1-47.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	n	By-product drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	1	0.959-0.959	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from

								orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.0209	0.0209-0.0209	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.6	0.572-0.572	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.113	0.113-0.113	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium from	2016	18	19000-19000			ppm	N	Erosion naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Combined Radium 226/228	1/16/ 2014	0.26	0.26-0.26	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.

including
pesticides and
herbicides

Atrazine	2016	0.53	0-0.53	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
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Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.31 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

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.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

Violations Table

Chlorite

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetusus of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation begin	Violation end
Monitoring,Routine (DBP) , Major	07/01/2016	07/31/2016

Violation Explanation

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.