Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year *2014*

City of Neoga Water System

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 dri
This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calenda
Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

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

Before we begin listing our unique water quality characteristics, here are some important facts you should know to help have a basic understanding of drinking water

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travel ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from l

Neoga utilizes Lake Mattoon as its source water. This facility draws water through one surface water intake. The water is pumped from the intake pump station to th

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
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wa 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 produ 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.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants doe 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 s 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 u undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. Thes water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contam Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is be implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assi public drinking water supplies.

The Illinois EPA has completed the source water assessment for our supply. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by city hall or call our water op surface water from Lake Mattoon as its source water. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential p surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution; hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water suppli coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Causes of pollution to the lake include nutrients, siltation, suspended solids, and organic enrichment. Primar runoff, land disposal, and shoreline erosion.

***2014* Regulated Contaminants Detected**

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you un detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contam available treatment technology.
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 al
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRI
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* MCL	Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation
Coliform	0	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). > 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month).	*0*	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	*0*	*No*

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Con
Copper	*08/16/2012*	1.3	1.3	*0.12*	*0*	ppm	*No*	Corrosion of household deposits; leaching from
Lead	*NA*							Corrosion of household deposits.

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 m service lines and home plumbing. *The City of Neoga* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plu 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 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 ava Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Chloramines	*12/31/2014*	*3*	*2.5 - 3.5*	*MRDLG = 4*	*MRDL = 4*	*ppm*	*No*	*Water additiv*
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	*2014*	*8*	*0 -13.5*	*No Goal for total*	*60*	*Ppb*	*No*	*By-product of*
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compl								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	*2014*	*12*	*5.562 – 19.67*	*No goal for the total*	*80*	*ppb*	*No*	*By-product of*
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compl								
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Barium	*2014*	*.0044*	*0.0044 – 0.0044*	*2*	*2*	*ppm*	*No*	*Discharge of refineries; Er*
Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.								
Fluoride	*2014*	*0.9*	*0.879 – 0.879*	*4*	*4.0*	*ppm*	*No*	*Erosion of na promotes stro aluminum fac*
Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluori ore may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/o developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.								
Maganese	*2014*	*3*	*2.8 – 2.8*	*150*	*150*	*ppb*	*No*	*This contamin USEPA. How natural depos*
Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages, including coffee & t								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	*2014*	*0.41*	*0.41 – 0.41*	*10*	*10*	*ppm*	*No*	*Runoff from f sewage; Eros*
Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms inclua syndrome.								
Sodium	*2014*	*11*	*11 – 11*			*ppm*	*No*	*Erosion from softener regen*
Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a a physician.								
Zinc	*2014*	*NA*	*NA*	*5*	*5*	*ppm*	*N*	*This contamin USEPA. H occurring; dis*
Arsenic	*2014*	*1*	*1 – 1*	*0*	*10*	*ppb*	*No*	*Erosion of nat from glass and*
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source**
Combined Radium 226/228	*2014*	*0.1045*	*0.1045 -0.1045*	*0*	*5*	*pCi/L*	*No*	*Erosion of nat*
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	*2014*	*0.029*	*0.029- 0.029*	*0*	*15*	*pCi/L*	*No*	*Erosion of nat*
Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The one year old.								

Turbidity	
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 effect disinfectants.	

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	1 NTU	*0.266 NTU*	*No*	*Soil Runoff*
Highest Single Measurement	0.3 NTU	*100%*	*No*	*Soil Runoff*

Total Organic Carbon	
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC v	

Violation Summary Table

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were r

Monitoring (and reporting) violations require that an annual public notice be distributed to all customers. To help save on cost, we are allowed to issue this annual Quality Report. Therefore, the remaining information is to satisfy our public notice requirements for the past year. If you have any questions, please call or E-mail t