

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

REND LAKE INTERCITY WATER SYSTEM

IL0555100

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 REND LAKE INTERCITY WATER SYSTEM to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by REND LAKE INTERCITY WATER SYSTEM is Surface Water. For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Tony Furlow

Phone: 618-439-4394

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 groundwater 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 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 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 may 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. USEPA/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).

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source Water Assessment

Rend Lake Intercity Water System (Facility #IL0555100) provides water to communities in Franklin, Jefferson, Williamson, Perry, Hamilton, Saline, Jackson, Washington, White and Marion Counties. This facility draws water from Rend Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #IN70290). The supply provides approximately 15 million gallons per day to 67 satellite supplies with an estimated population of 175,000 people. 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. Our surface supply location is INTAKE (70290) REND LAKE SURFACE.

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. These meetings are on the 4th Monday of each month at our administration office located at 11231 Marcum Branch Rd., Benton, IL. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like 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>

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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. Rend Lake Intercity Water System 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Rend Lake Intercity Water System at 618-439-4394. 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>

Definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: Non-detect (ND) to 0.0584 ppm

Lead Range: All samples were Non-detect (ND)

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, please call Tony Furlow, Water / Sewer Manager, at 618-439-4394 ext. 222.

Our community water supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of our service line inventory, please visit:

<https://rendlake.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/RLCD-MATERIAL-INVENTORY-FINAL-2024.pdf>

Date Sampled: 8/15/23 (Triennial)

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.0524	0	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.

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: not applicable.

ND: Non-detect

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

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

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

<i>Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</i>	2025	32	17.6 – 42.6	N/A	60	ppb	No	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
<i>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</i>	2025	51	29 – 80.4	N/A	80	ppb	No	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
<i>Chlorite</i>	2025	0.44	0.12 – 0.44	0.8	1	ppm	No	<i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i>
<i>Chloramines</i>	2025	3.1	2.85 – 3.25	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	<i>Water additive used to control microbes</i>
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Barium</i>	2025	0.0235	0.0235 – 0.0235	2	2	ppm	No	<i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i>
<i>Arsenic</i>	2025	2.19	2.19 – 2.19	0	10	ppb	No	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes</i>
<i>Fluoride</i>	2025	0.7	0.7 – 0.7	4	4	ppm	No	<i>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer or Aluminum Factory discharge</i>
<i>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</i>	2025	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	10	10	ppm	No	<i>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
<i>Sodium</i>	2025	18.6	18.6 – 18.6			ppm	No	<i>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration</i>
<i>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Atrazine</i>	2025	0.16	0.16 – 0.16	3	3	ppb	No	<i>Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.</i>

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

<i>Radioactive Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Combined Radium 226/228</i>	1/22/2020	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	No	<i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>
<i>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</i>	1/22/2020	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	0	15	pCi/L	No	<i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i>

Turbidity

Turbidity 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.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source
<i>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</i>	<i>0.3 NTU</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>
<i>Highest single measurement</i>	<i>1 NTU</i>	<i>0.3 NTU</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Soil runoff</i>

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 sections.

Violations Table

Atrazine			
Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine Major	7/1/2025	9/30/2025	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 Taken	We collected the required sample during the compliance monitoring period as mandated; however, the sample result was not certified due to a laboratory error and replacement bottles were not sent to us in time to collect new samples prior to the end of the monitoring period. This error affected several water systems in addition to Rend Lake Intercity Water System. We collected samples for the following monitoring period as scheduled and all results were within EPA regulatory guidelines.		

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 fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DPB), Major	8/1/2025	8/31/2025	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 Taken	We collected the required samples during the compliance monitoring period as mandated; however, the samples were not analyzed by the lab and the replacement bottles were not sent to us in time to collect new samples prior to the end of the monitoring period. We collected the following month's samples less than a week after the end of this monitoring period and all results were within EPA regulatory guidelines.		

Monitoring Violation Annual Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Rend Lake Intercity Water System

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, 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 7/1/2025 – 9/30/2025, we did not monitor for Atrazine 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 we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Atrazine, 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 taken
Atrazine	Quarterly	0	7/1/2025 – 9/30/2025	12/18/25

What happened? What is being done?

Rend Lake Intercity Water collected the required sample during the compliance monitoring period as mandated; however, the sample result was not certified due to a laboratory error and replacement bottles were not sent to us in time to collect new samples prior to the end of the monitoring period. This error affected several water systems in addition to Rend Lake Intercity Water System. We collected samples for the following monitoring period as scheduled and all results were within EPA regulatory guidelines.

Rend Lake Intercity Water System has continued to meet all EPA regulatory requirements since this incident.

For more information, please contact Tony Furlow at: 618-439-4394 or tfurlow@rendlake.org. You can also reach by mailing: Rend Lake Intercity Water System, PO Box 907, Benton, IL 62812

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: Rend Lake Intercity Water System

Water System ID#

IL0555100

Date distributed

6/1/2026

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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 8/1/2025 – 8/31/2025, we did not monitor for Chlorite 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 we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Chlorite, 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 taken
Chlorite	Monthly	0	8/1/2025 – 8/31/2025	9/4/2025

What happened? What is being done?

Rend Lake Intercity Water collected the required samples during the compliance monitoring period as mandated; however, the samples were not analyzed by the lab and the replacement bottles were not sent to us in time to collect new samples prior to the end of the monitoring period. We collected the following month's samples less than a week after the end of this monitoring period and all results were within EPA regulatory guidelines.

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