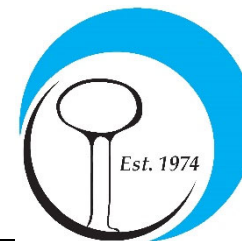


CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2022



CLEAR WATER SERVICE CORPORATION
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(217)258-6711 office@cwscil.com

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Chris Eaton, Water Treatment Plant Operator of Clear Water Service (CWSC), at the above address or phone number between the hours of 7:00 AM and 3:30 PM weekdays. Written comments and concerns may be addressed to the Board of Directors.

CWSC uses ground water provided by six wells drilled in Coles County, Illinois. We also purchase treated water from Illinois American Water for a portion of our distribution system. They also use ground water provided by wells in Champaign County, Illinois. All of these wells are drilled into shallow sand and gravel aquifer that was deposited by glacial drifts. Any consumer who lives on or east of the Lerna Road and north of the Coles-Cumberland County line, may have had their water supply coming from Illinois American Water after January 2004.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has completed a source water assessment for Clear Water Service Corporation and a copy is available upon request. 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 IEPA website at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

The possibility of contamination comes mainly from farming in the area. Herbicides, such as atrazine, are classified as synthetic organic chemicals, and are used by area farmers. Vulnerability also exists due to the nearby sand and gravel mining operation. The discharge of petroleum products would introduce volatile organic compounds into the aquifer.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, pond, 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 materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may 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 source such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and

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 (800-426-4791).

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.

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 EPA's 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 on their web site, <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2022 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 Source of Contamination
Copper	09/04/2020	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/04/2020	0	15	3.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: These terms may appear in the report:

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.

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 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 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant

Level goal or 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.

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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: not applicable.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2022	2.9	2 - 3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	32	2.81 - 31.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	74	3.6 - 74.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	02/03/2021	0.0016	0.0016 - 0.0016	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/03/2021	0.648	0.648 - 0.648	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]	2022	3	2.5 - 2.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	02/03/2021	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	02/03/2021	22	22 - 22			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	02/03/2021	0.014	0.014 - 0.014	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

ILLINOIS AMERICAN (CHAMPAIGN)

Illinois American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2022, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see previous page “Definition of Terms”.

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- Starting with **Substance (with units)**, read across.
- **Year Sampled** is usually in 2022, but maybe a prior year.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **MCLG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- **MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- **Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result** represents the measured amount detected.
- **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - Collected at customers' taps.							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2022	Yes	0	15	3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2022	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.458	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 120 samples collected each month in the distribution system						
Substance	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage of Positive Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2022	Yes	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	1.5%	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples.

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2022	Yes	NA	60	29	14.3 to 35.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2022	Yes	NA	80	69	18.4 to 83.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2.1	2 to 2.5	Water additive used to control microbes.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	Yes	0	10	1	0 to 1	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2021	Yes	4	4.0	0.6	0.57 to 0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2018	Yes	0	5	1.512	1.512 to 1.512	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2018	Yes	0	15	1.24	1.24 to 1.24	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 healthcare provider.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2021	Yes	NA	NA	45.1	40.1 to 45.1	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST

Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2019	24	17 to 30	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	2019	5.4	3.8 to 7.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	2019	28	21 to 37	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese*	ppb	2019	4	0 to 19	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.