IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

CITY OF GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS, et al. individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
v.	)	Case No. 3:10-cv-188-JPG
SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, INC., and SYNGENTA AG,	)	ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED
Defendants.	)	

DEFENDANT SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC'S MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON THE CLAIMS OF PLAINTIFF CITY OF GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

This Court should enter summary judgment in favor of Defendant Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC ("Syngenta") on all of the claims of Plaintiff City of Greenville, Illinois ("Greenville") because as a matter of law Greenville lacks standing to assert those claims. Greenville lacks standing because the undisputed facts show that there is no specific, imminent threat of atrazine in its raw or finished water supply in excess of the maximum contaminant level ("MCL") of 3 parts per billion ("ppb"), which was established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") in 1992, after extensive scientific review, and adopted by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("IEPA").

Not surprisingly, the IEPA has approved a significant reduction in the monitoring Greenville has to do for atrazine; namely, from once every quarter to once a year.[1] This is a direct result of the consistently low to nonexistent levels of atrazine in Greenville's water supply. Because Greenville's average raw water readings for atrazine fall considerably below the

[1] See Exhibit 5 (Exhibit 42 to the deposition of Mr. David Willey).

atrazine MCL, there is no risk of imminent injury to Greenville. As a result, Greenville has not suffered an injury as a matter of law, and Defendant is entitled to summary judgment.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Atrazine is a synthetic organic compound ("SOC") and has been a very valuable herbicide for growers of corn, sorghum and sugar cane since it was first registered in the United States in 1958. Atrazine is advantageous to farmers because it does not readily bind to soil and has limited solubility in water.[2] In 2006, the U.S. EPA re-registered atrazine after a twelve-year, thorough scientific review from the standpoint of both environmental risk and human safety. In re-registering atrazine, the EPA concluded that atrazine posed "no harm that would result to the general U.S. population, infants, children or other . . . consumers."

The EPA regulates atrazine, and a community water supplier ("CWS") is required under the Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") to test its finished drinking water for atrazine and many other substances at points where the water enters the distribution system. 40 C.F.R. 141.24(h)(2). Since 1991, the EPA has set the MCL for atrazine at 3 ppb, computed on a four quarter finished water running average. 56 Fed. Reg. 3526-01 (Jan. 30, 1991); § 40 C.F.R. 141.50(b).[3] MCLs are deemed "safe levels that are protective of public health." 52 Fed. Reg. 25690, 25693-94 (July 8, 1987). MCLs are based on "the best available, peer-reviewed science and supporting studies," as well as "data collected by accepted methods or best available methods." 42 U.S.C. 300g-

[2] First Amended Complaint, Dkt. 8, at ¶ 30.

[3] The SDWA only regulates finished water, not raw water. 40 C.F.R. §141.24 (h)(2). The regulatory bodies in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Ohio similarly use 3 ppb as their MCL, even though each could have chosen an MCL lower than 3 ppb, if desired. This human health based MCL of 3 ppb carries with it a 1000 fold safety factor over the lowest level showing no adverse effects in laboratory animals. "Drinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little or no potential health risk." *See Iberville Parish Waterworks No. 3 v. Novartis Crop Protection, Inc.*, 45 F. Supp.2d 934, 938 (S.D. Al. 1999).

1(b)(3)(A)(i)-(ii). Illinois and the other five states involved in this litigation have adopted the USEPA 3 ppb MCL standard for atrazine in drinking water.[4]

David Willey is the Manager of Greenville and was one of the representatives for Greenville at its Rule 30(b)(6) deposition on July 7 and 8, 2011. (See attached Exhibit 2, copy of the July 7, 2011 deposition of David Willey, at p. 17, ll. 1 – 5; p. 10, ll. 1 – 7.) Jeff Leidner is the water superintendent for Greenville, holding that position for over 22 years. Mr. Leidner also worked five years as operator and five years as chief operator at the Greenville Water Treatment Plant ("WTP"). (Exhibit 1, at p. 9, ll. 8 – 25.) Mr. Leidner was the other Rule 30(b)(6) representative for Greenville. (Exhibit 1, at p. 10, ll. 1 – 8.) Together, Mr. Willey and Mr. Leidner provided the following testimony on behalf of Greenville.

Greenville obtains its raw water from Governor Bond Lake. (Exhibit 1, at p. 113, ll. 22 – 25.) Greenville's original WTP went on line in April 1970. (Exhibit 1, at p. 123, ll. 22 – 25.) The WTP underwent a large upgrade in the late 1980s or early 1990s. (Exhibit 2, at p. 43, l. 23 – p. 44, l. 8.) The Greenville WTP operates in the same manner today as it did before Greenville filed this lawsuit. (Exhibit 1, at p. 63, ll. 6 – 9.)

Since 1992, Greenville's raw and finished water has never exceeded 3 ppb on a four quarter running annual average. (See attached Exhibit 1, copy of the July 8, 2011 deposition of Jeff Leidner, at p. 41, ll. 5 – 13; p. 46, ll. 1 – 9; p. 47, ll. 9-18.) Greenville's sample results for atrazine are provided in the table below, which is submitted as a Federal Rule of Evidence Rule 1006 summary of sample results produced by Greenville. The abbreviation, "ND," stands for "non-detect."

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[4] *See* 35 Ill. Admin. Code §§ 611.100, 611.311; Mo. Code Regs. Ann. Tit. 10, § 60-4.040 (2003); Kan. Stat. Ann. § 65-1,176 (West 1997); 327 Ind. Admin. Code 8-2-5, § 5.(a) (1987); Ohio Admin. Code 3745-81-12(2010); Iowa Admin. Code r. 567-61.3(3), Table 1 Criteria for Chemical Constituents**.** A copy of these regulations is attached as Exhibit 4 for ease of reference.

Name	Year	Sample Date	Type	Atrazine Concentration (ppb)	Detection Limit	4 Qtr. Running Avg. Finished Water	Bates No.
Greenville	1992	9/3/1992	Finished	2.20		————	GREEN027848
Greenville	1992	11/9/1992	Finished	2.40		————	GREEN027857
Greenville	1993	2/3/1993	Finished	0.63		————	GREEN027891
Greenville	1993	5/4/1993	Finished	0.48		1.43	GREEN028393
Greenville	1993	8/19/1993	Finished	2.5 average		1.5	GREEN028479; GREEN028483
Greenville	1993	12/9/1993	Finished	0.23		0.96	GREEN028538
Greenville	1994	2/14/1994	Finished	0.29		0.88	GREEN029469
Greenville	1994	5/5/1994	Finished	2.40		1.36	GREEN051403
Greenville	1994	8/25/1994	Finished	1.40		1.08	GREEN029467
Greenville	1994	11/28/1994	Finished	0.61		1.18	GREEN051404
Greenville	1995	2/22/1995	Finished	1.00		1.35	GREEN029636
Greenville	1995	7/24/1995	Finished	0.42		0.86	GREEN030208
Greenville	1995	8/7/1995 & 8/23/1995	Finished	0.78 average		0.7	GREEN030214; GREEN030219
Greenville	1995	11/13/1995	Finished	2.50		1.18	GREEN030360
Greenville	1996	2/20/1996	Finished	0.45		1.04	GREEN030501
Greenville	1996	5/23/1996	Finished	ND	0.30	0.93	GREEN031197
Greenville	1996	8/20/1996	Finished	ND	0.30	0.74	GREEN031221
Greenville	1996	11/18/1996	Finished	ND	0.30	0.11	GREEN031352
Greenville	1997	2/28/1997	Finished	0.76		0.19	GREEN031432
Greenville	1997	5/6/1997	Finished	ND	0.30	0.19	GREEN032107
Greenville	1997	9/29/1997	Finished	ND	0.30	0.19	GREEN031917
Greenville	1997	11/17/1997	Finished	0.32		0.27	GREEN032099
Greenville	1998	2/26/1998	Finished	ND	0.30	0.08	GREEN033922
Greenville	1998	5/14/1998	Finished	ND	0.30	0.08	GREEN013407
Greenville	1998	8/27/1998	Finished	0.37		0.17	GREEN051406
Greenville	1998	11/30/1998	Finished	ND	0.30	0.09	GREEN033916
Greenville	1999	2/23/1999	Finished	ND	0.30	0.09	GREEN034845
Greenville	1999	3/24/1999	Raw	1.40		————	GREEN034816
Greenville	1999	7/6/1999	Raw	1.60		————	GREEN034833
Greenville	1999	7/15/1999	Finished	ND	0.30	0.09	GREEN034844
Greenville	1999	8/24/1999	Raw	1.40		————	GREEN034836
Greenville	1999	8/30/1999	Finished	0.41		0.1	GREEN034840
Greenville	1999	10/21/1999	Raw	0.86		————	GREEN034828
Greenville	1999	11/15/1999	Finished	ND	0.30	0.1	GREEN034830
Greenville	2000	2/28/2000	Finished	ND	0.30	0.1	GREEN036571
Greenville	2000	7/27/2000	Finished	ND	0.30	0.1	GREEN036568
Greenville	2000	8/22/2000	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN036566
Greenville	2000	11/29/2000	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN036558
Greenville	2001	2/26/2001	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN014332
Greenville	2001	5/30/2001	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN037770
Greenville	2001	8/29/2001	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN037768
Greenville	2001	11/29/2001	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN038100
Greenville	2002	1/29/2002	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN038298
Greenville	2002	4/29/2002	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN038815
Greenville	2002	7/31/2002	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN011808
Greenville	2002	10/17/2002	Raw	1.50		————	GREEN040049
Greenville	2002	10/28/2002	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN000072

Name	Year	Sample Date	Type	Atrazine Concentration (ppb)	Detection Limit	4 Qtr. Running Avg. Finished Water	Bates No.
Greenville	2003	1/7/2003	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN040649
Greenville	2003	4/14/2003	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN000010
Greenville	2003	7/29/2003	Finished	0.31		0.08	GREEN040051
Greenville	2003	12/8/2003	Finished	ND	0.30	0.08	GREEN042140
Greenville	2004	2/2/2004	Finished	ND	0.30	0.08	GREEN042539
Greenville	2004	4/12/2004	Finished	ND	0.30	0.08	GREEN042705
Greenville	2004	8/30/2004	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051407
Greenville	2004	10/12/2004	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN015408
Greenville	2004	10/18/2004	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051409
Greenville	2005	5/31/2005	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051410
Greenville	2005	9/28/2005	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051411
Greenville	2006	5/15/2006	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051415
Greenville	2006	8/29/2006	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN045622
Greenville	2007	6/26/2007	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051417
Greenville	2007	9/30/2007	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051430
Greenville	2007	12/26/2007	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051431
Greenville	2008	2/7/2008	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051432
Greenville	2008	4/30/2008	Raw	ND	0.10	———	GREEN047652
Greenville	2008	6/12/2008	Raw	3.10	0.10	———	GREEN047941
Greenville	2008	6/12/2008	Finished	0.65	0.00	0.16	GREEN051433
Greenville	2008	7/10/2008	Raw	0.39	0.10	———	GREEN048032
Greenville	2008	7/22/2008	Finished	ND	0.30	0.16	GREEN051434
Greenville	2008	8/13/2008	Raw	0.74	0.10	———	GREEN048220
Greenville	2008	10/8/2008	Raw	0.50	0.10	———	GREEN048387
Greenville	2008	11/18/2008	Finished	0.32	0.00	0.24	GREEN051435
Greenville	2009	3/25/2009	Finished	ND	0.30	0.24	GREEN048539
Greenville	2009	4/16/2009	Finished	ND	0.30	0.08	GREEN048542
Greenville	2009	5/5/2009	Finished	ND	0.30	0.08	GREEN051438
Greenville	2009	8/26/2009	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN049447
Greenville	2009	12/21/2009	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN048536
Greenville	2010	1/27/2010	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN050462
Greenville	2010	6/21/2010	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN050454
Greenville	2010	9/21/2010	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051161
Greenville	2010	12/8/2010	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN050459
Greenville	2011	1/20/2011	Finished	ND	0.30	0	GREEN051449

For the purpose of determining whether an atrazine MCL violation occurs, the applicable state agency with jurisdiction over the matter averages the atrazine finished water detect level over a four quarter running period. If the average concentration of atrazine in those samples

exceeds 3 ppb, then there is a violation. One sample exceeding 3 ppb does not constitute an MCL violation unless it is the only sample taken during those four quarters.

Significantly, the uncontested facts show that the levels of atrazine in Greenville's raw and finished water do not credibly threaten Greenville with a MCL violation. On a four quarter running average, the four quarter results for finished water range from only 0 to 1.43 since 1992 and only 0 to 0.24 since 1998. Further, no single finished water sample exceeded 2.5 since 1992 or even 0.65 since 1998. Only one record of a raw water test for Greenville showed an atrazine concentration in excess of 3.0 ppb – a reading of 3.1 ppb on June 12, 2008.[5] Greenville's other raw water readings for atrazine in 2008 were non-detect on April 3, 0.39 on July 10, 0.74 on August 13, and 0.50 on October 8. Even excluding the non-detect in April, the average for *raw* water was 1.18, far below the MCL, which applies to finished water.[6]

In addition to atrazine testing performed by the IEPA, Greenville uses Consumer Confidence Reports ("CCRs") to communicate about water quality to its customers. (Exhibit 2, at p. 85, l. 21 – p. 86, l. 4.) Greenville delivers sample results to the IEPA, which prepares the CCR that is verified by Mr. Leidner for Greenville around April of each year. (Exhibit 1, at p. 14, l. 2 – p. 17, l. 15; copies of the CCRs for 1999 through 2010 are attached as Exhibit 3, in globo.)[7] The MCL set for atrazine, 3 ppb, is the same as its maximum contaminant limit goal ("MCLG"). (Exhibit 1, at p. 34, l. 16 – p. 35, l. 23.) Any water quality violations have to be

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[5] See Exhibit 6 (IEPA Laboratory Results, June 12, 2008 sample).

[6] See Exhibit 7 (IEPA Laboratory Results, April 3, 2008 sample); Exhibit 8 (IEPA Laboratory Results, July 10, 2008 sample); Exhibit 9 (IEPA Laboratory Results, August 13, 2008 sample); Exhibit 10 (IEPA Laboratory Results, October 8, 2008 sample). These IEPA sample results were part of Greenville's business records produced in response to Defendant's request for production of documents. Greenville has not produced four quarters of raw water readings for 2008; therefore, a running annual average cannot be computed.

[7] The CCRs at bates GREEN034181 – 86, GREEN035054 – 59, and GREEN036657 – 61 were stipulated to as authentic and as business records. See Exhibit 1, at p. 14, ll. 2 – 17. The CCRs at bates GREEN051920 – 63 are business records that were produced by Greenville on July 14, after the Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Greenville.

reported in the CCR. (Exhibit 1, at p. 28, ll. 8 – 23.) "No violation" means Greenville's water is below the MCLs set by the IEPA. (Id.) Greenville's goal is to provide to its customers an accurate description of its water quality. (Exhibit 1, at p. 21, ll. 6 – 15.)

The CCRs that Greenville provided to the IEPA and its customers from 1999 through 2010 show that Greenville has not exceeded the MCL for atrazine. (Exhibit 3.) In those same CCRs, Greenville has represented to the IEPA and its customers that it is taking efforts "to provide safe drinking water." Additionally, in 2005 and 2010, the IEPA allowed Greenville to reduce its finished water sampling for SOCs from quarterly to annually because Greenville was "meeting the regs (sic) for detectable limits." (Exhibit 1, at p. 72, l. 17 – p. 73, l. 7; see also Exhibit 42 to the deposition of Mr. Willey, attached here as Exhibit 5; Exhibit 11 (2005 IEPA Special Exception Permit.))

Mr. Leidner did not conduct any research into atrazine until after this lawsuit was filed. (Exhibit 1, at p. 92, ll. 2 – 25.) And Mr. Willey does not know of any research that Greenville conducted related to atrazine or its potential health effects. (Exhibit 2, at p. 39, ll. 1 – 7.) Greenville's WTP never has made any changes specifically to deal with atrazine. (Exhibit 1, at p. 99, ll. 9 – 12.) Greenville never warned its customers that its water was unsafe nor did it order them to stop drinking the water because of the presence of atrazine in the water. (Exhibit 1, at p. 48, ll. 2 – 11.) Greenville also never warned its customers that the atrazine in Greenville's water posed a health risk. (Exhibit 1, at p. 101, l. 23 – p. 102, l. 7.) Other than its attorneys, no one has told Greenville that atrazine concentrations of less than 3 ppb in its water pose a health risk. (Exhibit 1, at p. 103, ll. 4 – 11.) In contrast, Greenville tells its customers that its water is "meeting the [regulations] for the state of Illinois." (Exhibit 1, at p. 25, ll. 16 – 23; p. 31, l. 19 – p. 32, l. 10.)

Although Greenville engaged several consulting engineers, including HMG Engineers, H2O'C, Hoerner and Shifrin, and Kennedy & Jenks, to address taste and odor issues, none of these experts were consulted about atrazine. (Exhibit 1, at p. 80, l. 16 – p. 81, l. 23.) Additionally, no consultant ever has advised Greenville that atrazine must be removed from its water. (Exhibit 2, at p. 156, ll. 11 – 15.) Thus, the undisputed facts demonstrate that there is no specific, imminent threat of atrazine in Greenville's raw or finished water supply.

ARGUMENT

This Court should enter summary judgment in favor of Defendant on all of Greenville's claims because there is no specific, imminent threat of atrazine in its water supply that threatens the MCL or exceeds the MCL.

I. Legal Framework for Summary Judgment in This Case.

A. Summary Judgment Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate when the moving papers show there is no genuine issue of material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c); *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986); *Maclin v. SBC Ameritech*, 520 F.3d 781, 785 (7th Cir. 2008). Once a moving party has met its burden, the non-moving party must go beyond the pleadings and set forth specific facts showing there is a genuine issue for trial. FED. R. CIV. P. 56(e); *Ptasznik v. St. Joseph Hosp.*, 464 F.3d 691, 694 (7th Cir. 2006). A mere scintilla of evidence in support of the non-movant's position is insufficient. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 252 (1986). A party will not be successful in opposing summary judgment unless it presents "definite, competent evidence to rebut the motion." *EEOC v. Roebuck & Co.*, 233 F.3d 432, 437 (7th Cir. 2000). Rule 56(c) mandates the entry of summary judgment against a party "who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to

that party's case, and in which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial." *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322.

B. Choice of Law

Plaintiffs claim to be citizens of six different states, each of which has its own laws governing tort actions. A federal court sitting in diversity applies the choice of law rules of the forum. *Chang v. Baxter Healthcare Corp.*, No. 09-2280, 2010 U.S. App. LEXIS 6257, at *6 (7th Cir. Mar. 26, 2010). *See also* Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws, §5, Comments *a, b,* at 9 (1971) ("Subject to constitutional limitations, the forum court applies the choice-of-law rules of its own state."); accord *Wells v. Simonds Abrasive Co.*, 345 U.S. 514, 516 (1953).

Illinois applies the "most significant relationship" test to determine which state's substantive law applies. *In re Trans Union Corp. Privacy Litig.*, 211 F.R.D. 328, 343 (N.D. Ill. 2002). Under this test, the law of the place of the alleged injury presumptively applies. *Fredrick v. Simmons Airlines*, 144 F.3d 500, 504 (7th Cir. 1998); *Abad v. Bayer Corp.*, 563 F.3d 663, 669 (7th Cir. 2009) (same); *Carris v. Marriott Int'l Inc.*, 466 F.3d 558, 560 (7th Cir. 2006) (same); *see also* Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws, § 147, Comment e ("The local law of the state where the injury occurred is most likely to be applied when the injury is done to land or to a chattel that has a settled connection with the state, which means that it is located in the state for other than a temporary purpose"). Thus, the laws, excluding conflicts provisions, of each of the six separate states apply to each of the causes of action raised by the Plaintiffs residing in each state. *See generally, Barbara's Sales, Inc. v. Intel Corp.*, 227 Ill.2d 45, 879 N.E.2d 910, 925 (2007). Here, Illinois substantive law applies to each of Greenville's claims because Greenville's alleged injuries were sustained in Illinois.

II. Greenville Has Not Suffered Any Injury in Fact.

The doctrine of standing is part of the U.S. Constitution's restriction of federal courts' jurisdiction to actual cases or controversies. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992); *see* U.S. Const. art. III, § 2. There are three elements of standing:

> First, the plaintiff must have suffered an injury in fact – an invasion of a legally protected interest which is (a) concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical…. Second, there must be a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of – the injury has to be fairly … trace[able] to the challenged action of the defendant, and not … the result [of] the independent action of some third party not before the court…. Third, it must be likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.

Lujan, 504 U.S. at 560-61 (internal citations, quotations and footnotes omitted); *accord Sierra Club v. Franklin County Power of Ill., LLC*, 546 F.3d 918, 925 (7th Cir. 2008). Greenville lacks standing because it has not suffered an alleged injury in fact that is actual or imminent.

A. Greenville Lacks Standing to Assert its Trespass, Nuisance, Strict Liability and Negligence Claims

A federal court considering the atrazine MCL in a similar putative class action already has determined that under the federal regulations "[d]rinking water that meets the EPA standard is associated with little or no potential health risk presented by Atrazine contamination." In *Iberville Parish Waterworks Dist. No. 3 v. Novartis Crop Protection, Inc.*, 45 F. Supp. 2d 934, 938 (S.D. Al. 1999), *affirmed without opinion*, 204 F.3d 1122 (11th Cir. 1999), a plaintiff water district from Louisiana and one from Ohio filed a putative class action against Syngenta's predecessor to recover past and future costs of removing atrazine from their drinking water. As in this case, the plaintiffs sought relief under theories of trespass, nuisance, negligence, and strict products liability. 45 F. Supp. 2d at 936-37. Because the *Iberville Parish* plaintiffs could not demonstrate that their respective water sources contained atrazine at levels that either exceeded the MCL or were in imminent danger of exceeding the MCL, the court concluded that they could

not establish a redressable injury-in-fact and, therefore, lacked standing to sue. Specifically, because the plaintiffs were actually in compliance with drinking water standards, the court determined "it cannot be said that either has suffered any actual invasion of a legally protected interest. Both water systems seek recompense for an injury that has not, and may never, occur." *Id.* at 942. Because neither water district established standing to assert claims for costs incurred in removing atrazine from the drinking water in compliance with the MCL, the plaintiffs were not entitled to any relief. *Id.* at 943.

Nevertheless, in *Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether ("MTBE") Products Liability Litigation*, 458 F. Supp. 2d 149, 157-58 (S.D.N.Y. 2006), the court ruled that a public water supplier may sustain an injury even when the raw water quality does not exceed the MCL if the level of contamination in the raw water supply makes injury likely to occur and causes the public water supplier to incur necessary expenses to remediate the contamination. In *MTBE*, the plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had contaminated their public water supply with gasoline additives, which negatively affected the taste and odor of the water. *Id.* at 151. Although a vast majority of the defendants' wells did not exceed the MCL, the court found that the plaintiffs had standing because they had alleged sufficient facts to show that the defendants' contamination affected the taste and odor of their water, which had caused the plaintiffs to incur necessary water treatment expenses. *See id.* at 158-59. Moreover, the court suggested that injury likely had occurred given that the plaintiffs had been required to shut down wells due to contamination. *See id.* at 159.

Unlike the *Iberville Parish* case, the *MTBE* case is a minority opinion which actually distinguished its own facts from the *Iberville Parish* atrazine case. Contrary to *Iberville Parish*, the *MTBE* court found that there were sufficient facts to demonstrate a causal relationship between the plaintiffs' remediation expenses and the defendants' contamination of the water. *See id.* at 158-59. In addition, *MTBE* involved issues of offensive water taste and odor, with

separate lower level MCLs, that neither the *Iberville Parish* atrazine case nor this atrazine case involve. *Id.* at 154-56 & n.42. The *MTBE* plaintiffs claimed injury from low level contamination that affected water quality because of offensive taste and odor, separate and apart from threats to health or the environment. *Id.* at 159-160. In fact, the *MTBE* court specifically noted that the MCL inquiry is actually well suited to cases involving contamination posing a threat to health or the environment, *Id*. at 158, n.47, which are the allegations that Greenville asserts in this case as the reason it must incur additional costs of doing business.

Notwithstanding the court's opinion in *MTBE*, courts increasingly are using regulatory standards to define common law duties in toxic tort cases as was done in *Iberville Parish*. Indeed, numerous courts have incorporated the MCL into their analysis of whether there is a threat of injury to support a claim, or a duty owed, and found no injury when chemical levels do not exceed the MCLs. These opinions recognize that the legislative branch sets chemical level standards based on current scientific and health information, which offer objective, bright line tests for courts to follow.[8]

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[8] *See also*, *Rockwell v. Wilhite*, 143 S.W.3d 604, 618 n.71, 625 & 627 (Ky. Ct. App. 2004) (finding that the plaintiffs did not establish injury on their trespass and nuisance claims where the PCBs on the plaintiffs' land were below the federal standard); *Rose v. Union Oil Company of California*, No. C97-3808, 1999 WL 51819, *9 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (granting summary judgment where the plaintiffs could not establish injury for RCRA negligence and nuisance claims because the alleged chemical levels were below the MCL); *Brooks v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 944 F. Supp. 448, 449 (D.N.C. 1996) (granting summary judgment where chemical levels on the plaintiffs' properties did not exceed state groundwater standards); *Hartwell Corp. v. Superior Court of Ventura Co*., 27 Cal. 4th 256, 276 (finding that the plaintiff had no claim against the water authorities when the drinking water met state water quality benchmarks); *City of Moses Lake v. U.S.*, 430 F.Supp.2d 1164, 1184-85 (E.D. Wa. 2006) (determining that there is an absence of injury under nuisance, trespass or negligence when the wells do not exceed MCL concentrations); *Adams v. A.J. Ballard, Jr. Tire & Oil Co.*, 2006 WL 1875965, *31-32 (N.C. Super. June 30, 2006) (allowing only the plaintiffs with private water wells contaminated above the MCL levels to pursue claims for negligent contamination); *Gleason v. Town of Bolton*, 14 Mass L. Rep. 678, 2002 WL 1555320 (Mass. Super. 2002) (ruling that the plaintiff suffered no compensable injury and that his claims for negligence, trespass, nuisance and strict liability failed where the MTBE levels in the water supply never exceeded the MCL); *In re: Wildewood*,

A series of federal appellate decisions over the last eighteen months consistently has rejected common law claims of trespass or nuisance where there was no violation of the federal standard. In *Rhodes v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Co*., No. 10-1166, 2011 U.S. App. LEXIS 7199 (4th Cir. Apr. 8, 2011), the Fourth Circuit affirmed the entry of summary judgment in favor of the defendant on all of the plaintiff's claims (including trespass and nuisance) except for the claim for medical monitoring. The plaintiffs, residential water consumers, alleged that a DuPont plant discharged perfluorooctanoic acid ("PFOA") into the environment, which polluted their municipal drinking water and could be detected in their blood. The court held that the mere presence of PFOA in the public water supply or in the plaintiffs' blood was not enough, standing alone, to establish a harm or injury for negligence or trespass claims. *Id*. at *10. The court further held that the plaintiffs could not state claims for public or private nuisance.[9]

In *State of North Carolina v. TVA*, 615 F.3d 291 (4th Cir. 2010), the Fourth Circuit reversed an injunction requiring the defendant to install emissions controls at electricity generating plants, which purportedly caused a public nuisance in North Carolina. The court held that the defendant could not be liable under state nuisance law where it was in compliance with

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52 F.3d 499, 501 (4th Cir. 1995) (finding that the TCE contamination levels of the lake were near or above federal and state drinking water MCLs but still did not rise to the level of concern to interfere with the use and enjoyment of the property).

[9] Similarly, in *Emerald Coast Utilities Auth. v. 3M Company*, 746 F. Supp. 2d 1216 (N.D. Fla. 2010), the plaintiff asserted various state law tort claims, including public and private nuisance and trespass, alleging that toxic chemical byproducts of the defendants' industrial operations, perflurooctanoic acid ("PFOA") and perfluorooctane sulfonate ("PFOS"), contaminated its wells. *Id.* at 1218. The defendants moved for summary judgment, arguing that Emerald Coast had failed to present any evidence that it was in danger of an MCL violation concerning PFOA or PFOS. *Id.* at 1225-26. Citing the *Iberville Parish* decision, the court granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment, holding "not only did the contamination levels not exceed the MCL, but additional undisputed facts show that [Emerald Coast] has not suffered any injury as a result of the presence of [PFOA and PFOS] in its water supply." *Id.* at 1228. These "additional undisputed facts" included, *inter alia*: (1) "Emerald Coast's water supply has never been contaminated above any EPA advisory level"; (2) there was no evidence of monitoring or testing costs; and (3) there was no evidence of the frequency with which Emerald Coast changed its filter to deal with its alleged PFOA and PFOS contamination problem. *Id.* at 1228-31.

EPA requirements. The court stated, "[i]t ill behooves the judiciary to set aside a congressionally sanctioned scheme of many years' duration – a scheme, moreover, that reflects extensive application of scientific expertise and that has set in motion reliance interest and expectations on the part of those states and enterprises that have complied with its requirements." *Id.* at 301.

In *Cook v. Rockwell International*, __ F.3d __ (10th Cir. Sept. 3, 2010), the Tenth Circuit rejected the plaintiffs' trespass and nuisance claims arising from the defendants' release of plutonium particles onto the plaintiffs' properties. The court specifically found that expert testimony that "*any* exposure to plutonium whatsoever increases the risk of health problems to some degree" was not enough. *Id*. at 23. The Court concluded that plaintiffs must show either actual physical damage to the property or loss of use of the property.

In *Koronthaly v. L'Oreal USA, Inc.*, No. 08-4625, 2010 WL 1169958 (3d Cir. March 26, 2010), the Third Circuit affirmed dismissal of a class action complaint for lack of standing where lead in lipstick was below the FDA threshold for safety and concluded that the plaintiff had asserted "only a subjective allegation that the trace amounts of lead in the lipsticks are unacceptable to her, not an injury-in-fact sufficient to confer Article III standing."

In *Farina v. Nokia, Inc.*, 625 F.3d 97 (3d Cir. 2010), the Third Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal of a putative class action asserting claims under Pennsylvania common law that cell phone manufacturers made false statements concerning the safety of cell phones. *Id.* at 104-05. The district court dismissed the plaintiffs' claims because the defendants' representations regarding safety were consistent with regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") stating that the cell phones at issue were safe. *Id.* at 121-23. The Third Circuit affirmed the district court's holding that the plaintiffs' claims were preempted because, in order to prevail on their claims, the plaintiffs would need to challenge the FCC's regulations stating that cell phones were safe. The Court explained:

> A jury determination that cell phones in compliance with FCC's…guidelines were still unreasonably dangerous would, in essence, permit a jury to second guess the FCC's conclusion on how to balance its objectives. Were the FCC's standards to constitute only a regulatory floor upon which state law can build, juries could re-balance the FCC's statutory objectives and inhibit the provision of quality nationwide service.

Id. at 125.

In this Court's November 18, 2010 Memorandum and Order (Dkt. 106), this Court wrote that "in order to establish standing at the summary judgment stage and at trial, the plaintiffs will be required to show that any costs they seek to recover, past or future, must have been or will be necessary in order to satisfy their statutory obligation to provide potable water, not simply to serve a lesser, though laudable goal." Specifically, the plaintiffs must show **"**levels of atrazine in their raw water sources so exceed the MCL**"** or **"**the atrazine in the plaintiffs' raw water sources is at a level that credibly threatens to push the atrazine level in the plaintiffs' finished water above the MCL**."** (Dkt. 106, p. 8.) Consistent with the recent decisions of the appellate courts, this Court added that, in the absence of "a specific, imminent threat of atrazine in excess of the MCL, establishing standing will be difficult, if not impossible." (*Id.*)

In the present case, Defendant is entitled to summary judgment because the undisputed facts demonstrate that Greenville has suffered no injury as a matter of law resulting from Defendant's conduct. Clearly, the atrazine levels in Greenville's raw and finished water do not present an imminent threat of a MCL violation. Contrary to *MTBE*, the levels of atrazine in Greenville's water supply do not credibly threaten the MCL nor do they make injury likely to occur. Rather, both the IEPA testing results and the CCRs reveal that the four quarter running average for the level of atrazine in Greenville's finished water is far below the atrazine MCL. Additionally, unlike in *MTBE*, Greenville never has been forced to shut down operations due to the level of atrazine present in its raw or finished water. In fact, in January 2010, before

Greenville even filed this lawsuit, the IEPA, "after reviewing historical data for Greenville," allowed Greenville to reduce its monitoring for SOCs, of which atrazine is one, from quarterly to annually.[10], The IEPA would not have taken such action if there were an imminent threat of atrazine in excess of the MCL in Greenville's water supply. Furthermore, Greenville never has advised the IEPA or its customers, to whom it owes a duty to provide safe drinking water, that there is an imminent risk of Greenville violating the atrazine MCL. (Exhibit 1, at p. 48, ll. 2 – 11, p. 101, l. 23 – p. 102, l. 7.) Also, Greenville never has communicated with the IEPA or the EPA about the need to reduce atrazine levels. (Exhibit 1, at p. 40, ll. 19-22.) Accordingly, there is no evidence that the level of atrazine present in Greenville's water affects the quality of Greenville's water supply or that the level of atrazine below the MCL presents a risk of injury. Because the undisputed facts show that Greenville's raw and finished water samples consistently have fallen below the atrazine MCL and that the atrazine levels do not pose an imminent threat, Greenville has suffered no injury as a matter of law. Therefore, Defendant is entitled to summary judgment.

Injury is an "indispensable part" of Greenville's claim, and Greenville has failed to support its claimed injuries "with the manner and degree of evidence required" at the summary judgment stage. *See Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561. The undisputed facts demonstrate that Greenville has suffered no injury as a matter of law because it has not incurred any necessary costs in monitoring and removing atrazine from its water given that the atrazine levels in its water supply do not credibly threaten Greenville with an atrazine MCL violation. Because Greenville has not sustained any injury, Defendant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

B. Greenville Lacks Standing to Assert its Declaratory Judgment Claim

In addition, Defendant is entitled to summary judgment on Greenville's declaratory judgment action (Count V) because Greenville lacks standing to assert this claim. Primarily,

[10] See Exhibit 5.

Count V does not present an "actual controversy" because it improperly attempts to declare the rights of future potential litigants and is duplicative of Greenville's trespass and nuisance claims. Greenville does not have an atrazine issue, and whether Greenville will have an atrazine issue in the future is both unlikely and speculative. Accordingly, Defendant hereby incorporates by reference the arguments raised in its pending motion to dismiss the declaratory claims in support of its motion for summary judgment on Greenville's declaratory claim. *See Benjamin v. Ill. Dep't of Fin. & Prof'l Regulation*, No. 09-5019, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 87269, at *24 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 8, 2011) (permitting the defendants to incorporate by reference a prior argument raised); *EBI Holdings, Inc. v. Butler*, No. 07-3259, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11535, at *19-20 (C.D. Ill. Feb. 17, 2009) (allowing the defendant to incorporate by reference the arguments raised in the co-defendant's motion to dismiss). Clearly, Greenville's declaratory judgment action raises no "actual controversy" as a matter of law. Therefore, the Court should grant Defendant's motion for summary judgment on Greenville's declaratory claim.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing reasons and authorities, Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANT
SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been filed electronically with the Clerk of the Court to be served by operation of the Court's electronic filing system to all counsel of record, this 30th day of November, 2011.

/s/ Kurtis B. Reeg

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
3
4 CITY OF GREENVILLE,)
ILLINOIS, ET AL.,)
5)
Plaintiffs,)
6) Civil No.
vs.)
7) 10-188-JPG
SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION,)
8 LLC, and SYNGENTA AG,)
)
9 Defendants.)
10
11
12
13
14 VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF JEFF LEIDNER
15 TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS
16 JULY 8, 2011
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25 Job No. CS341543

EXHIBIT
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1

1 I N D E X
2 WITNESSES

(Exhibits attached.)

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
3
4 CITY OF GREENVILLE,)
ILLINOIS, ET AL.,)
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Plaintiffs,)
6) Civil No.
vs.)
7) 10-188-JPG
SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION,)
8 LLC, and SYNGENTA AG,)
)
9 Defendants.)
10
11
12 VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF WITNESS,
13 JEFF LEIDNER, produced, sworn and examined on the
14 8th day of July, 2011, between the hours of eight
15 o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the
16 afternoon of that day, at the offices of Reeg
17 Lawyers, LLC, 1 North Brentwood, Suite 950, St.
18 Louis, Missouri, before Tara Schwake, a Certified
19 Realtime Reporter and Notary Public within and
20 for the State of Illinois, in a certain cause now
21 pending in the United States District Court,
22 Southern District of Illinois, wherein City of
23 Greenville, Illinois, et al., are Plaintiffs and
24 Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., are
25 Defendants.

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ALSO PRESENT:

Ms. Tara Schwake, CRR, RPR
Ms. Kimberlee Lauer, CLVS

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Counsel for the Defendants that this deposition may be taken by Tara Schwake, Notary Public and Certified Realtime Reporter, thereafter transcribed into typewriting, with the signature of the witness being expressly reserved.

* * * * *

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: My name's Kimberlee Lauer and I'm representing Veritext. The date today is July 8th, 2011, and it's approximately 9:03 a.m. This deposition is being held at One Brentwood Boulevard in St. Louis, Missouri.

The caption of this case is the City of Greenville, Illinois, et al. versus Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The name of our witness is Jeff Leidner.

At this time if the attorneys present would please identify themselves and the parties they represent?

MR. McDOUGAL: Cary McDougal for the plaintiffs.

MR. ZIGLER: Aaron Zigler for the plaintiffs.

MR. JOHNSTON: Stephen Johnston for the plaintiffs.

MR. McCREA: Mitchell McCrea for the plaintiffs.

MR. CERISE: Charlie Cerise for Syngenta Crop Protection.

MR. SCHUTZEL: Peter Schutzel for Syngenta Crop Protection.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you. And if Tara Schwake, our court reporter, will please swear in the witness?

* * * * *

JEFF LEIDNER,

Of lawful age, having been produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the Defendants, testified as follows:

MR. CERISE: And before we get started, Cary, we are reserving objections except as to the form and responsiveness?

MR. McDOUGAL: That's correct.

EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY MR. CERISE:

Q Good morning, Mr. Leidner.

A Good morning.
Q Would you state your name for the record, please?
A Jeff David Leidner.
Q What is your address?
A 537 West Spring, Greenville, Illinois.
Q And by whom are you employed?
A City of Greenville.
Q What is your position with the City of Greenville?
A I am the water superintendent.
Q How long have you been water superintendent?
A A little over 22 years now.
Q And before you were the water superintendent, did you work for the City of Greenville?
A Yes.
Q In what capacity?
A Five years as operator and five years as chief operator.
Q You were chief operator immediately before you were superintendent?
A Right.

Q All right. Do you understand, Mr. Leidner, that you're here today as a representative of the City of Greenville for the purposes of this deposition?

A Yes.

Q And do you understand that today you are speaking on behalf of Greenville?

A Yes.

Q I may say Greenville instead of the City of Greenville, you'll understand that I'm talking about the City of Greenville?

A Yes.

Q If I don't make myself clear at any point, please tell me I'm not doing a good job of it and I'll try and do a better job.

A Okay.

Q And if you need a break at any point, let me know that you need a break, please.

A Thank you.

Q I'm going to show you what has been previously marked as Exhibit 22. And that is a notice of the deposition. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q I understand that you have been designated to testify as to topics 1 through 6

A No.
Q Mr. Leidner, I'm going to show you what I'm going to mark in globo as Exhibit 43.
(Exhibit 43 marked for identification by the court reporter.)
THE WITNESS: Thank you.
MR. CERISE: These are -- would appear to be drinking water quality reports for 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, and 2010. And counsel, can -- can we stipulate authenticity of these?
MR. McDOUGAL: Each of these are marked collectively as Exhibit 43?
MR. CERISE: Yes.
MR. McDOUGAL: Yes, we can. No comment on admissibility, we're just -- no need to prove them up as business records.
Q (BY MR. CERISE) Mr. Leidner, I'd like you to look at the 1999 annual drinking water quality report.
A Mm-hmm.
Q Is that something that you would have prepared?
A What happens is we -- we take the samples, we deliver the samples to IEPA lab.

They actually have this prepared for us, but we have to verify.

Q Okay. And when you say, "we deliver the samples to the IEPA lab," how do you do that physically?

A By mail.

Q And then the IEPA prepares the document?

A Correct.

Q About what time of the year is this prepared?

A It's usually around April.

Q And is it delivered back to Greenville in an electronic format? Or paper format?

A We have to go on their website, which is Water Watch now. It used to be Consumer Confidence Report. And that -- and then we have to put in our facility number. Then we can download the information from there.

Q Do you have to input any other information that is pertinent to the City of Greenville besides your facility number?

A Sometimes if we have a -- if you have a violation, we have to double check that to

make sure that it's correct.

Q All right. And then is there something where you approve the form?

A Yes.

Q And are you the person for Greenville that approves the form?

A Yes.

Q How do you approve the form?

A I review it.

Q And then do you either sign it or send an electronic note? What physically do you have to do to approve it?

A Well, I just have to look it over, and then we send it to IEPA after we have delivered it to our consumers.

Q How do you deliver it to your consumers?

A Sometimes -- they tell us if it's -- we have to do it by mail, or if we have to do it by -- in the newspaper. But we have the option to deliver by mail if we so choose.

Q And if you deliver by mail, one goes to each customer?

A Each customer, yes. Even our satellites.

Q Do you know how it is determined whether it will be delivered by mail or in the newspaper?

A We prefer to deliver it by mail.

Q Why is that?

A Because it's cheaper.

Q Now, is it correct that when you approve this form that the IEPA provides to you, that you as a superintendent for Greenville are certifying that the information in it is correct?

A Yes.

Q And when you approve the form, you as a superintendent of Greenville are agreeing with the content of the form; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Is this the only notice that Greenville's consumers get about the quality of the water they're being provided?

A If there is a violation, we are required to give a public notification either by mail or newspaper.

Q But if there is no violation, this would be the only notice the consumer would get?

A Right. That's correct.

Q Okay. Now, I did not see in the

1 documents, and maybe I just missed them, the
2 reports for 2003, 2006, and 2007. Do you know if
3 they exist?
4 MR. McDOUGAL: Let me interject, if
5 you don't mind. I was just told that we have
6 just received those -- those years that you just
7 mentioned and they've been forwarded to Pete.
8 MR. SCHUTZEL: Yeah, I just got
9 them.
10 MR. CERISE: Oh, good.
11 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Mr. Leidner, if
12 you'll look at the first paragraph of this 1999
13 annual drinking water quality report, and first
14 of all, this is what people might refer to as a
15 consumer confidence report?
16 A That's correct.
17 Q And the 1999 annual report would
18 actually have the data and the information
19 related to the calendar year 1998?
20 A I believe so, yes, because it will
21 say that on the next page.
22 Q So it comes out in April, and it
23 may be dated April 1999, but it concerns --
24 A The previous year.
25 Q -- January 1 to December 31, 1998?

A Yes. The previous year.
Q I'm interested in the -- the second -- third, I'm sorry, sentence of the first paragraph where it says, "Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water." Do you see that?
A In the first paragraph?
Q Yes, sir. On the second line.
A Oh, okay. Yes, I see that.
Q All right. Is that the goal of Greenville?
MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, vague, overbroad. Go ahead, you can answer.
A Okay. What we desire to do is to provide a water that's free of any contaminants. And cleanest water that we possibly can. As I said, this was basically prepared by IEPA, this page here.
Q (BY MR. CERISE) All right. And this is something that you signed off on. Correct?
A Correct.
Q And you agreed with the content of it. Correct?
MR. McDOUGAL: Objection to the

what they had, and the language in this document is what they required for us to put in here.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) And then you distribute that to your customers. Right?

A Right. Correct.

Q Well, and your goal is to distribute to your customers accurate description of the water quality. Right?

A Yes. It was in this information that we have here. They determine what type of language we are to put in there.

Q Do you ever change the language that's put in there?

A No. We can add to it if we so desire.

Q All right. And did you add to anything in the 1999 form?

A What we have to do is put the information in City Hall where they can get the information, and everything else is provided for us. Telephone numbers and such, who to contact, that is the only thing that we do.

Q So in 1999, was it a goal of Greenville to provide customers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water?

A Again, I state that what we endeavor to do is we don't want any contaminants in our water. We want to provide the most clean possible water as we can.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) Well, did Greenville stop providing water from the Greenville water treatment plant after 1999 because the water contained some constituents in it?

A Which constituents are you talking about?

Q Any of the constituents listed on the page behind this one we're talking about.

A Could you rephrase that question for me again, please?

Q Did Greenville stop providing water to its customers after 1999 because the water had constituents as listed on Green 34182?

A Of course not. No.

Q Why do you say, "of course not"?

A There was no reason for us to stop providing water because we were meeting the regs for the State of Illinois.

Q Now, that paragraph goes on to state, "It's important to remember that the

A I am agreeing to this -- that these parameters are correct.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) I'll ask you that given the parameters for these constituents, did you then notify customers that they should find another source for drinking water?

A No.

Q All right. The next paragraph indicates that the system had no violations; is that correct?

MR. McDOUGAL: We're back on the first page, right?

MR. CERISE: Yes, I'm sorry.

A If there was a violation, it would have to be recorded in the "Violation" section.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) And is there a violation recorded?

A No violations.

Q What does it mean that there are no violations?

A What that means is we have -- we're below the limits on MCLs, maximum contaminant levels.

Q What is an MCLG?

A That's a goal. Maximum contaminant

Q (BY MR. CERISE) So do you agree or disagree with the statement, or have no opinion?

MR. McDOUGAL: Same objection.

A I am agreeing to the fact that we -- we met the regs so stated, and we're just using their language that they provided us. IEPA provided us.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) At any time between 1999 and the present, has Greenville maintained a separate constituent or contaminant limit for its water that is lower than that set by the IEPA?

A For what constituent?

Q For any.

A Everything that we have would be provided to the state through our testing. So no. We wouldn't.

Q All right. And going back to that first page again, same paragraph we have been talking about, it says, "We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected."

A Correct.

Q "The EPA has determined that your water is" -- yeah, "The EPA has determined that

your water is safe at these levels." Does Greenville agree or disagree with that statement?

MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, expert opinion, vague, ambiguous.

A My under -- my opinion on this is we have always endeavored to strive to have a clean as possible water. And that was their statement. And our goal has been to provide our customers with as little constituents as possible.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) And so when Greenville has been striving to provide as clean water as possible to its customers, it has measured its ability to do that by the parameters set out by the IEPA?

MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, form.

A Well, we have to follow what they set for us, yes.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) And Greenville has followed what the IEPA has set for Greenville. Correct?

A Yes.

Q And those standards are set for more than just Greenville, it is set for other water treatment plants, too, right?

A In the State of Illinois, yes.
Q And you've already told me Greenville did not have a separate set of standards that it adhered to. Correct?
A Correct.
Q So when Greenville was supplying as clean water as possible to its customers, it was doing that based on the IEPA standards. Is that right?
A Correct.
Q All right. Going to the next paragraph on that first page, on the second line, midway on the second line it says, "All 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 the water poses a health risk."
Does Greenville agree or disagree with that?
MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, vague, expert opinion.
A Again, I state this is the language that they provided us that they required to put in this document.

1 purposes, and we are required to put this
2 information in there.
3 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville
4 asked you or any outside consultants to conduct
5 any study to determine whether the MCLs for any
6 of the constituents in Greenville's water pose a
7 health risk to people who consume the water?
8 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection to the
9 extent it calls for any information that lawyers
10 have said to you. Don't answer that, that's
11 privileged information. If you have it from any
12 other source, go ahead and answer it.
13 A No.
14 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Sorry?
15 A No.
16 Q All right. Looking at the table on
17 the next page, and looking for synthetic organic
18 contaminants, do you see that?
19 A Yes, I do.
20 Q Atrazine is listed under that; is
21 that correct?
22 A Yes.
23 Q All right. And the units for
24 atrazine are ppb's. What are ppb's?
25 A Parts per billion.

Q And the maximum contaminant limit goal is what?

A Three.

Q Three parts per billion?

A Yes. It will say the unit in the first column.

Q All right. And the maximum contaminant limit is what?

A It would be three.

Q So the MCL is the same as the MCLG for atrazine; is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q Now, was there a violation that year for atrazine?

A Not that I'm aware of.

Q And in fact, the table says there were none; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Now, what does it mean to have the maximum contaminant limit goal to Greenville?

A That is what the IEPA has set, inferring that looking down the road, that's what they set.

Q And does that mean to Greenville that the goal for Greenville is to get atrazine

Q Let's go to the second page, and there's a table similar to the one we saw on the 1999 report. Correct?

A Yes.

Q And there is a reading for atrazine on this chart; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q And what does it show for the MCLG for atrazine for this year?

A Three.

Q And what does it show for the MCL?

A Three.

Q And is the MCLG for atrazine still three to this date?

A Yes.

Q And is the MCL for atrazine still three parts per billion to this date?

A Yes.

Q Has Greenville communicated with the IEPA or the EPA to suggest that the MCL for atrazine needs to be reduced?

A No.

Q Has Greenville ever asked the IEPA or the EPA to reduce the MCL for any constituent?

A No.

Q Has Greenville ever communicated with the IEPA or EPA to ask that the MCL for any constituent be increased?

A No.

Q All right. There was not a violation for atrazine in the 2000 report; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q And to your knowledge, based on the 32 years you've been at Greenville, has there ever been an MCL violation for Greenville's water for atrazine above three parts per billion?

A Finished water, no.

Q Well, have you ever tested the raw water?

A At one time the EPA did, but they cut that out.

Q When did the EPA test the raw water?

A I believe that it was in the '90s. Like '98.

Q And what was the EPA testing raw water for at that time?

A Constituents.

Q Were there any constituents in

Q (BY MR. CERISE) So when I asked you earlier about whether there had been an MCL violation for atrazine, you told me for finished water, no. Correct?

A Correct.

Q And that is for the entire history that you have been at the Greenville water treatment plant; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q And through your research into the records and in preparation for testifying on behalf of Greenville today, did you also find out that the same statement is true for the period of time before you arrived at the Greenville water treatment plant?

A I have never seen any information in regards to that. Any records.

Q You have never seen any information that in the history of Greenville water treatment plant that the MCL for atrazine in finished water has been exceeded; is that correct?

A Correct. In the '80s, they did not do that.

Q But was my statement correct?

A What was your statement again,

please?

MR. CERISE: Could you read that back, please?

THE REPORTER: "You have never seen any information that in the history of Greenville water treatment plant that the MCL for atrazine in finished water has been exceeded. Correct?"

A Correct.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) Now, you qualified it with finished water. Is there some knowledge that you may have that the MCL for atrazine was exceeded in a raw water sample?

A Not to my knowledge. We've got close to the MCL.

Q But in your review in preparation for this deposition, do you know of any raw water sample where the MCL for atrazine was exceeded?

A No.

Q Has Greenville ever performed any kind of sampling to determine how much, if any, atrazine is being removed from its water?

MR. McDOUGAL: Objection to the extent it calls for attorney work product. Same objections as I previously lodged. You can answer, though.

A No.
Q (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville ever warned its customers that there was a level of atrazine in its water that was unsafe for Greenville's customers?
A Not to my knowledge.
Q Has Greenville ever instructed or advised its customers to stop drinking the water Greenville is supplying because of the presence of atrazine in the water?
A No.
Q Is your home within the boundaries of places provided with water from the water treatment plant?
A I live in the City of Greenville.
Q How long have you lived in the City of Greenville?
A Since '98.
Q And do you drink the water provided by the Greenville water treatment plant?
A Yes, I do.
Q Do you filter it before you drink it?
A No, I don't.
Q Do you drink the water from the

plant operates today?
A Correct.
Q Is that how the plant operated in 2009?
A Yes.
Q All right. So the plant is operating today the same way it operated before the lawsuit was filed; is that right?
A Yes.
Q So GAC assists in controlling the disinfection by-products. Correct?
A Yes, it does.
Q All right. Does GAC assist with controlling chlorite?
A No. The chlorite would be spent before it got there.
Q Does GAC assist with controlling total organic carbons?
A I'm sure it does, yes.
Q Does GAC assist with controlling coliform?
A No. That would be a -- we'd need a disinfectant for that.
Q Does GAC assist in controlling taste and odor?

ice.

Q And do you know what lab examines the sample?

A IEPA.

Q IEPA. And is that --

A In Springfield.

Q Is that correct for all of the samples you take, the IEPA lab?

A Except the bac-t.

Q Which lab looks at the bac-t?

A Teklab.

Q Sorry?

A Teklab. T-e-k lab.

Q Where is that located?

A Collinsville. It's approved by the state.

Q Is it correct that in 2005, Greenville was notified by the IEPA that it could reduce its sampling of SOCs to annual sampling?

A Yes.

Q Why was that?

A Because they were -- we were meeting the regs for detectable limits.

Q Is atrazine part of the SOCs?

A Yes.

Q And is it true that in 2010, the IEPA allowed Greenville to sample for SOCs annually?

A Right.

Q And is that what Greenville did, or did Greenville continue to sample quarterly?

A We did exactly what they said.

Q And when Greenville was sampling quarterly for SOCs, was there a particular time schedule you were on?

A Meaning?

Q A particular day of a particular month of the year?

A No.

Q So how would you determine when you would take the quarterly sample?

A They would inform us. They would send -- they always sent us the bottles for that, and then they would tell us when to sample. They give you a three month period to sample that.

Q So you don't -- "you," meaning Greenville, do not choose the date for the sampling?

A We can choose within that three month period.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) Well, does the material talk about atrazine in connection with putting in GAC?
A No.
Q No?
A As far as I know.
Q It does not?
A Rephrase that again.
Q Does the material talk about atrazine with respect to putting in the GAC?
MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, vague.
A We were interested in cleaning our water and having the best possible clean water. There's no -- as far as I know, it didn't mention that specifically.
Q (BY MR. CERISE) Well, Greenville hired outside consultants to assist it in trying to resolve the taste and odor problem. Correct?
A Correct.
Q One of those consultants was H2O'C?
A Yes. Dr. O'Connor.
Q Was there any other consultant that Greenville used?
A HMG, Horner & Shifrin.
Q They were used for taste and odor,

too?
A Yes.
Q And has taste and odor been an issue at the Greenville water treatment plant over the years that you've been there?
A Yes.
Q And so Greenville has engaged HMG, H and -- H&S, and H2O'C during the course of time you have been at the Greenville water treatment plant to address the taste and odor issue?
A Correct.
Q Greenville has never engaged HMG, H&S, or H2O'C to address an atrazine issue, has it?
A We are looking at providing the -- the best possible clear water that we can, we have stated that, with as little contaminants as possible in the water.
Q Did Greenville ever engage any of those three consulting engineering firms to specifically address an atrazine issue in Greenville's water?
A No.
Q Are there any other consultants that Greenville has engaged over the course of

A Yes.
Q And you have not done any -- any independent research on atrazine; is that correct?
A Looked it up in a book.
Q And what book did you look it up in?
A AWWA.
Q And when did you look it up?
A I'd be speculating on that. I would say two years ago.
Q Before or after the decision to file a lawsuit?
A After.
Q And what do you recall you learned by looking up atrazine in AWWA publication?
A Basically it's an SOC additive on crops is basically what I remember.
Q And is that all that you have done insofar as investigating atrazine?
A Yes.
Q You didn't do anything to investigate atrazine between 1992 and the time the decision was made to file a lawsuit, did you?
A No.

Q Has Green -- sorry, we better change the tape.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: It's 11:06 and we're off the record at the end of tape 2.

(Off the record.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: It's 11:17 and we're back on the record at the beginning of tape No. 3.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) Mr. Leidner, has Greenville water treatment plant ever made any changes specifically to deal with atrazine?

A No.

Q And before two years ago when Mr. Willey told you that the goal of the water treatment plant was to remove all substances in the water to non-detect, was that ever the goal of the Greenville water treatment plant?

MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, mischaracterized his prior testimony.

A We've always endeavored to provide a water that is clean as possible. And as few as contaminants as possible.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) But before you had that conversation with Mr. Willey, and you recall the conversation I'm talking about?

to monitor for that.

Q I guess what I'm asking is that the GAC would not be a superior process for removing all contaminants, correct?

MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, expert opinion.

A I don't know that.

Q (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville ever given a warning to its customers not to drink its water?

A Not to my knowledge, but only boil its water if we had a boil order.

Q What would cause a boil order?

A If we would drop below 30 p.s.i., a water main break.

Q And has Greenville ever given a warning or advice to its customers to use filters on the water that Greenville provides?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Has Greenville ever given a warning to its customers or advice to switch to bottled water?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q And Greenville has never given a warning to its customers about atrazine in the

water, has it?

A Only providing the information on a consumer confidence report.

Q Greenville has never warned its customers that atrazine in the water posed a health risk to the customers, has it?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Has Greenville ever gotten a certificate of commendation or any kind of commendation for the quality of its water?

A The only thing that they would do would be to reduce our monitoring.

Q As was done for SOCs in 2005 and 2010?

A Yes.

Q Has Greenville ever received a complaint from anyone about atrazine in the water?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Is it Greenville's position that atrazine poses a health threat to the people who consume the water at levels below three parts per billion?

MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, speculation, gets into expert opinions.

1 A That, I don't know.
2 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Have you ever told
3 anybody that Greenville's water -- strike that.
4 Have you ever told anybody that
5 water with atrazine at a level less than three
6 parts per billion poses a health risk?
7 A Not to my knowledge.
8 Q Has anyone ever told you that?
9 MR. McDOUGAL: Other than your
10 lawyers.
11 A No.
12 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville had
13 any discussions with any other community water
14 supply groups about atrazine in drinking water?
15 A No.
16 Q Are there meetings that you attend
17 for water treatment plant operators or community
18 water systems?
19 A Yes.
20 Q And in any of those meetings has
21 there ever been a discussion about atrazine in
22 drinking water?
23 A I can't recollect if there was.
24 Q Do you know when Greenville first
25 learned that there was atrazine in its drinking

A Yes.
Q Do you or anyone at the Greenville water treatment plant keep up with the EPA decisions regarding contaminants in water?
MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, vague.
A You'd have to be a little more specific on that.
Q (BY MR. CERISE) Well, do you make inquiries as to what the EPA is doing about contaminants in water?
MR. McDOUGAL: Same objection.
A We go to meetings and they'll inform us of what's coming down the pike.
Q (BY MR. CERISE) What meetings do you go to?
A AWWA, Southwest Central Water Supply Operators meetings, Rural Water Supply.
Q So is that how you keep up with the changes the EPA is making?
A Correct. EPA will be there as well. IEPA.
Q The raw water for the water treatment plant comes from Governor Bond Lake; is that correct?
A Correct.

Q How often do you have a staff meeting?
A Every month.
Q Where is that conducted?
A In Dave Willey's office.
Q And are there notes taken of the staff meeting?
A No.
Q Do you personally take notes of the staff meeting?
A No.
Q Do you keep a notebook or some kind of log to keep track of what you do on a daily basis?
A No, just the state report.
Q What's the length of time it takes on average for a drop of water to go from the intake to the output?
A It takes five days for it to go to the far end of the system, is what we estimate it. Meaning the distribution system.
Q Now, this water treatment plant for Greenville, that was first constructed when?
A The original plant was constructed in '69. And then went online in April of 1970.

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
3
4 CITY OF GREENVILLE,)
ILLINOIS, ET AL.,)
5)
Plaintiffs,)
6) Civil No.
vs.)
7) 10-188-JPG
SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION,)
8 LLC, and SYNGENTA AG,)
)
9 Defendants.)
10
11
12
13
14
15 VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF DAVID WILLEY
16 TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS
17 JULY 7, 2011
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25 Job No. CS341542

EXHIBIT
2

I N D E X

WITNESSES

EXHIBITS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

CITY OF GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC, and SYNGENTA AG,

Defendants.

Civil No. 10-188-JPG

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF WITNESS, DAVID WILLEY, produced, sworn and examined on the 7th day of July, 2011, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the offices of Reeg Lawyers, LLC, 1 North Brentwood, Suite 950, St. Louis, Missouri, before Tara Schwake, a Certified Realtime Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Illinois, in a certain cause now pending in the United States District Court, Southern District of Illinois, wherein City of Greenville, Illinois, et al., are Plaintiffs and Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., are Defendants.

APPEARANCES

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ALSO PRESENT:

Ms. Tara Schwake, CRR, RPR
Ms. Kimberlee Lauer, CLVS

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between Counsel for the Plaintiffs and Counsel for the Defendants that this deposition may be taken by Tara Schwake, Notary Public and Certified Realtime Reporter, thereafter transcribed into typewriting, with the signature of the witness being expressly reserved.

* * * * *

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: My name's Kimberlee Lauer, I'm representing Veritext. The date today is July 7th, 2011, and it's approximately 9:22 a.m. This deposition is being held at One Brentwood Boulevard in St. Louis, Missouri.

The caption of this case is the City of Greenville, Illinois, et al. versus Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois. The name of our witness is David Willey.

At this time if the attorneys present would please identify themselves and the parties they represent?

MR. McDOUGAL: Cary McDougal, City of Greenville.

MR. ZIGLER: Aaron Zigler for the plaintiffs.

MR. JOHNSTON: Stephen Johnston, City of Greenville.

MR. McCREA: Mitchell McCrea, City of Greenville.

MR. CERISE: Charlie Cerise, Syngenta Crop Protection.

MR. SCHUTZEL: Peter Schutzel, Syngenta Crop Protection.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you. And if Tara Schwake, our court reporter, could please swear in the witness?

* * * * *

DAVID WILLEY,

Of lawful age, having been produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the Defendants, testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

QUESTIONS BY MR. CERISE:

Q Good morning, Mr. Willey.

A Good morning.

Q I'm going to ask you some questions today, and if I'm not clear at any point, just tell me I'm not being clear and I'll try to do a

Q Now, you're here today as a representative of the City of Greenville for the purposes of this deposition; is that correct?

A That's right.

Q And do you understand that you'll be speaking for the City of Greenville?

A I do.

Q All right. I may say Greenville at certain points in the deposition, you'll know I mean the City of Greenville?

A That's right.

Q Let me show you what is going to be marked and introduced as Exhibit 22.

(Exhibit 22 marked for identification by the court reporter.)

Q (BY MR. CERISE) It's an Amended Notice of Deposition. Have you seen that before?

A Oh, I've seen several notices. I'm not sure if this particular one is what I've seen, but...

Yes, I believe I have seen this.

Q Okay. Mr. Willey, I understand that you are going to respond to certain parts of this notice, and what I've been told is you will be responding to topics 5 through 11. Is that

Q What is your job title?
A I am the city manager.
Q How long have you been the city manager?
A Six years.
Q And prior to that time, did you hold any position with the city?
A I did not.
Q And then insofar as the search for documents at the city office, were there any particular offices you looked in for these documents?
A My office, the city clerk's office, the vault, and the document storage loft.
Q Is there a document retention policy for Greenville?
A We follow the State of Illinois document retention policy.
Q And who is in charge of making sure that policy is carried out?
A The city clerk.
Q And that's Ms. Nelson?
A Sue Ann Nelson.
Q Do you know if since December of 2008, if there have been any documents that have

Q Has Greenville to this day done any research into atrazine?
A No, sir.
Q Has Greenville to this day done any research into potential health effects of atrazine?
A No, sir.
Q Has anyone from Greenville participated in a meeting where the Holiday Shores litigation has been discussed?
MR. McDOUGAL: Same objection as to closed or executive session. I think you've already said that there were none, but I just want to make sure that's protected for the record.
A Yeah, it -- no.
Q (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville issued any written notices to the public about the presence of atrazine in its water and the commencement of the lawsuit?
A No, sir.
Q Has Greenville held any open meetings about the lawsuit, this lawsuit?
A This lawsuit was discussed at one open session of a regular council meeting, yes.

Q Smithboro?
A Yes.
Q Donnellson?
A Yes.
Q Ameren?
A Yes.
Q And Panama?
A Yes.
Q Does it provide water to any businesses or residents of any other areas?
A Unincorporated Bond County.
Q And how many customers are there for the Greenville --
A About 2,500.
Q And the source of the water for Greenville is Bond Lake?
A Governor Bond Lake.
Q Do you know how long that's been the source of the water?
A The lake was built in 1968, I think completed in '69, and that's I believe also when the water plant came online.
Q The water plant since 1969, has it been upgraded at all?
A Yes, sir.

Q And when was there an upgrade?
A There's been several along the way. There was a rather large upgrade in the late '80s or early '90s, about a million dollar upgrade that just brought systems into current technology. And then since then, as we have made the changes in process, there were upgrades associated with those changes.
Q When the water treatment plant began using PAC around 1992, were there any consultants that Greenville relied upon in making that change?
A I am certain that there were, I was not here at the time, but we use consulting engineers when we make changes to those systems.
Q What about when GAC was added around 2007? Was there a consulting group that was used for that?
A Yes, again, consulting engineers.
Q Do you know who they were?
A We've used two different companies. At -- at the PAC change, I believe it was HM&G, which is Henry, Meisenheimer & Gende Engineering. And then we've also used Horner & Shifrin for consulting work at the water plant as we have

A The day shift ends at 3:30 or four o'clock, and that's when evening begins and it runs to about midnight, and midnight to eight in the morning is nights.

Q Are there any requests for funding pending right now for the water treatment plant?

A In what way?

Q For any kind of improvement.

A Yes. We have a contract for a chem scan unit that has been placed and not delivered. Those funds will be spent when it's delivered.

Q What is the purpose of the chem scan unit?

A It continuously monitors the content of raw water, in this particular case for ammonia, and controls a pump that feeds chemicals as a result of that.

Q Does it have anything to do with detecting atrazine in the water?

A Not that I'm aware of, no.

Q What methods does Greenville use to communicate with its customers about water quality?

A The consumer confidence report annually.

Q Are there any other communications that come from Greenville to its customers about water quality?

A No, sir.

Q There's nothing on a bill or anything like that?

A I don't believe so, other than just the number of gallons that people are using. I don't think there's any quality statement.

Q Do you have any dealings directly with the IEPA?

A I have had cursory dealings with them, but nothing specifically related to the plant.

Q Is that primarily Mr. Leidner?

A Jeff. That's Jeff. Yes, sir.

Q Is Greenville a member of the AWWA?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did Greenville become a member of the AWWA?

A We have been a member long before I arrived. Jeff's been a member for a very long time.

Q Are there any other trade or business organizations that Greenville is

reducing those substances to non-detect?

A No, sir.

Q So what has Greenville done to carry out its goal of removing all contaminants from its water?

A As we have had conversations with any consultant that we use, we listen carefully to their advice and try to evaluate whether we think it will march us toward that goal. If we do, we take action to do those things.

Q Greenville has not had any consultant tell it to this date that it needs to do something to remove atrazine from its water, has it?

A That's correct.

Q So given that, why is Greenville concerned about atrazine in particular being removed from its water?

A We were made aware of issues that concern us by our attorneys.

Q What kind of issues?

MR. McDOUGAL: Don't -- any -- if it involves communications from us to you, that's privileged and don't answer it.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

EXHIBIT
3

1999 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For City of Greenville Water Supply

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is surface water drawn from the Governor Bond Lake just north of U.S. Route 140. Raw lake water is treated at the Municipal Water Treatment Facility located at North Idler off Water Plant Road northeast of Greenville. Treatment includes the addition of carbon, potassium permanganate, carbon dioxide gas, lime, alum and polymer; coagulation; sedimentation; softening; stabilization; filtration; disinfection with chlorine and ammonia; and fluoridation. Superintendent Jeff Leidner is certified as a Class A Water Operator in Illinois and oversees a staff that includes six other Illinois certified operators.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Leidner at 664-5041. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Greenville City Hall.

The City of Greenville routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Table on the back page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 1998. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

As you can see by the following table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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;
- 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 by-products 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, USEPA 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 the public health.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. In the future rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Please call water plant office at 1-618-664-0131 if you have questions.

We at the City of Greenville Water Treatment Plant work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

1998 Water Quality Data for Greenville Water Supply

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Turbidity	%<0.5 NTU	n/a	TT	100.000	100.000 - 100.000	none		Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	TT=5NTUmax	0.29	n/a	none		Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.015	0.015 - 0.015	none		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.630	0.630 - 0.630	none		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.600	0.600 - 0.600	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate & Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.600	0.600 - 0.600	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.093	nd - 0.370	none		Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	ppb	n/a	100	61.250	40.000 - 77.000	none		By-product of drinking water chlorination
State Regulated Contaminants								
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	13.000	13.000 - 13.000	none		Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; Used as water softener

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Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria*	#pos/mo	0	>4.9%	nd	nd - nd	none		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli*	#pos/mo	0	E. Coli +	nd	nd - nd	none		Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters	pCi/l	0	15	nd	nd - nd	none	#######	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	ppb	6	6	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	ppb	n/a	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium	ppb	2	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	ppb	5	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper**	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.100	0 exceeding AL	none	#######	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead**	ppb	0	AL=15	nd	nd - nd	none	#######	Corrosion of household systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	ppb	0.5	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
2,4-D	ppb	70	70	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor	ppb	0	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	ppt	0	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	ppb	40	40	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	ppb	0	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ppb	400	400	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	0	6	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	0	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	ppb	7	7	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	ppb	20	20	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	ppb	2	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue from banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide	ppt	0	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	ppb	700	700	nd	nd - nd	none	6/5/1994	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	ppt	0	400	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	ppt	0	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	ppb	0	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural and chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	ppt	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	ppb	40	40	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	ppt	0	500	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	ppb	0	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	ppb	500	500	nd	nd - nd	none		Herbicide runoff
Simazine	ppb	4	4	nd	nd - nd	none		Herbicide runoff

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Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	ppb	600	600	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	ppb	75	75	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	ppb	7	7	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis - 1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppb	70	70	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans - 1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	ppb	700	700	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene	ppb	70	70	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	ppb	3	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	ppm	1	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	ppb	0	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	ppm	10	10	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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State Regulated Contaminants								
Aldrin	ppb	1	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987
DDT	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff used as a contact insecticide
Dieldrin	ppb	1	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987
Iron	ppb	n/a	n/a	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion from naturally occuring deposits
Manganese	ppb	n/a	n/a	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion from naturally occuring deposits
Zinc	ppb	n/a	n/a	nd	nd - nd	none		Naturally occuring; Discharge from metal factories

Violation Summary Table

Violations Contaminants	Type	Start Date	End Date
No violations were recorded for our facility during this CCR reporting period			

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2000 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For City of Greenville Water Supply

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is surface water drawn from the Governor Bond Lake just north of U.S. Route 140. Raw lake water is treated at the Municipal Water Treatment Facility located at North Idler off Water Plant Road northeast of Greenville. Treatment includes the addition of carbon, potassium permanganate, carbon dioxide gas, lime, alum and polymer; coagulation; sedimentation; softening; stabilization; filtration; disinfection with chlorine and ammonia; and fluoridation. Superintendent Jeff Leidner is certified as a Class A Water Operator in Illinois and oversees a staff that includes five other Illinois certified operators.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Leidner at 664-5041. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Greenville City Hall.

The City of Greenville routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Table on the back page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 1999. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

As you can see by the following table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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;
- 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 by-products 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, USEPA 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 the public health.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. In the future rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Please call water plant office at 1-618-664-0131 if you have questions.

We at the City of Greenville Water Treatment Plant work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

1999 Water Quality Data for Greenville Water Supply

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample*	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Turbidity	%<0.5 NTU	n/a	TT	100.000	100.000 - 100.000	none		Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	TT=5NTUmax	0.29	n/a	none		Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.019	0.019 - 0.019	none		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.630	0.630 - 0.630	none		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.100	0.100 - 0.100	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate & Nitrite	ppm	10	10	0.100	0.100 - 0.100	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	ppb	3	3	0.091	nd - 0.410	none		Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	ppb	n/a	100	78.675	50.000 - 203.000	none		By-product of drinking water chlorination
State Regulated Contaminants								
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.630	0.630 - 0.630	none		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	13.000	13.000 - 13.000	none		Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener

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Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria*	#pos/mo	0	>4.9%	nd	nd - nd	none		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli*	#pos/mo	0	E. Coli +	nd	nd - nd	none		Human and animal fecal waste
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters	pCi/l	0	15	nd	nd - nd	none	2/20/1996	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	ppb	6	6	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	ppb	n/a	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium	ppb	2	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	ppb	5	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper**	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	nd	nd - nd	none	6/26/1996	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Lead**	ppb	0	AL=15	nd	nd - nd	none	6/26/1996	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	ppb	0.5	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

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Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
2,4-D	ppb	70	70	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor	ppb	0	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	ppt	0	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	ppb	40	40	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	ppb	0	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ppb	400	400	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	0	6	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	0	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	ppb	7	7	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	ppb	20	20	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	ppb	2	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue from banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide	ppt	0	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	ppb	700	700	nd	nd - nd	none	5/5/1994	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	ppt	0	400	nd	nd - nd	none		Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	ppt	0	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	ppb	0	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural and chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	ppt	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	ppb	40	40	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate]	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	ppt	0	500	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol	ppb	0	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	ppb	500	500	nd	nd - nd	none		Herbicide runoff
Simazine	ppb	4	4	nd	nd - nd	none		Herbicide runoff

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Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Benzene	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	ppb	600	600	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	ppb	75	75	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	ppb	7	7	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis - 1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppb	70	70	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans - 1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	ppb	700	700	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	ppb	100	100	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene	ppb	70	70	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	ppb	200	200	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	ppb	3	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	ppb	0	5	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	ppm	1	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride	ppb	0	2	nd	nd - nd	none		Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	ppm	10	10	nd	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

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State Regulated Contaminants								
Aldrin	ppb	1	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987
DDT	ppb	50	50	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff used as a contact insecticide
Dieldrin	ppb	1	1	nd	nd - nd	none		Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987
Iron	ppb	n/a	n/a	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion from naturally occuring deposits
Manganese	ppb	n/a	n/a	nd	nd - nd	none		Erosion from naturally occuring deposits
Zinc	ppb	n/a	n/a	nd	nd - nd	none		Naturally occuring; Discharge from metal factories

Violation Summary Table

Violations Contaminants	Type	Start Date	End Date
No violations were recorded for our facility during this CCR reporting period			

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2001 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For City of Greenville Water Supply

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report and Source Water Assessment Summary. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is surface water drawn from the Governor Bond Lake just north of U.S. Route 140. Raw lake water is treated at the Municipal Water Treatment Facility located at North Idler off Water Plant Road northeast of Greenville. Treatment includes the addition of carbon, potassium permanganate, carbon dioxide gas, lime, alum and polymer; coagulation; sedimentation; softening; stabilization; filtration; disinfection with chlorine and ammonia; and fluoridation. Superintendent Jeff Leidner is certified as a Class A Water Operator in Illinois and oversees a staff that includes five other Illinois certified operators.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Leidner at 664-5041. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Greenville City Hall.

The City of Greenville routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Table on the back page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2000
. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

As you can see by the following table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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;
- 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 by-products 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, USEPA 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 the public health.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. In the future rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Please call water plant office at 1-618-664-0131 if you have questions.

We at the City of Greenville Water Treatment Plant work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2000 Source Water Assessment Summary

Based upon Section 141.153(b)2 of the CCR rule, community water supplies are required to report a summary of their source water susceptibility determination, which are complied by the Illinois EPA. The following information is a summary of this assessment.

Importance of Source Water:

Drinking water for the city of Greenville, Illinois (Facility No. 0050050) is supplied by the Greenville community water supply (CWS). Governor Bond Lake acts as the source of this drinking water. Greenville operates a surface water intake (IEPA #60096) in Governor Bond Lake drawing an average of 1.27 million gallons per day. This intake has three ports at varing depths. Greenville provides water to approximately 2,891 service connections and a population of 7,264 people in Bond and Montgomery counties. Facilities purchasing water from Greenville include: Mulberry Grove (0050100), Smithboro (0050250), Donnellson (0054360), Royal Lake Water District (0055100), and Panama (0054720).

Source Water Supply

The Governor Bond Lake Watershed is located in portions of Montgomery and Bond counties. The watershed includes two main streams, Dry Branch and Kingsbury Branch, which feed into the lake. Governor Bond Lake was created in 1969 by damming and subsequently flooding portions of Dry Branch and Kingsbury Branch. The lake has a surface area of 825 acres and a large, predominantly agricultural watershed (22,000 acres). The only major urban area within the watershed is the northern portion of Greenville (population 4,806).

Susceptibility to Contamination:

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.

Source Water Protection Efforts:

In order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices the Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (C-BMP) was formed. The Council is a coalition of agribusiness and agricultural producer organizations with the support of the University of Illinois Extension and serves as a clearinghouse on current research to protect water quality in Illinois. The Council also provides information and support to local watershed groups to help implement sound water quality initiatives and can offer educational assistance and help facilitate the technical and financial resources needed to carry out water quality objectives. For more information on BMPs, please refer to the website at http://www.ctic.purdue.edu, as well as "A Guide to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook should also be used as guidance in

implementing BMPs. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-czapar@uiuc.edu.

In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label in 1990. It is a violation of law to apply, mix, or load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, irrigation wells, livestock water wells, abandoned wells or sinkholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by requiring a 200 foot application setback for lakes and reservoirs. In addition, there is a 66 foot setback from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river. A concerted effort to incorporate best management practices for atrazine applications is on-going, an atrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892-7122.

In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide basis, livestock facilities are now regulated under the livestock Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.il.us. In addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Natural Conservancy are described and illustrated at the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html.

Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available on the USGS web site at http://il.water.usgs.gov. or by calling the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

2000 Water Quality Data Detected Contaminants for Greenville Water Supply

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	MCL Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Turbidity	%<0.5 NTU	n/a	TT	100.000	100.000 - 100.000	none		Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	TT=5NTUmax	0.280	n/a	none		Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/l	0	50*	9.000	9.000 - 9.000	none		Decay of Natural and man made deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	n/a	50	0.800	0.8000 - 0.8000	none		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	2	2	0.032	0.032 - 0.032	none		Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits.
Copper**	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.100	0 exceeding AL	none	09/30/1999	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.850	0.850 - 0.850	none		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Dischsirge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Lead**	ppb	0	AL=15	5	0 exceeding AL	none	09/30/1999	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants\Disinfectection By-Product								
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	ppb	n/a	100	84.000	72.000 - 105.000	none		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	13.000	11.000 - 15.000	none		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	ppb	n/a	n/a	68.000	58.000 - 87.000	none		Used as a solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers.
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	3.000	3.000 - 3.000	none		Used as a chemical reagent; An intermediate in organic synthesis.
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	n/a	72.200	72.200 - 72.200	none		Erosion of naturally occuring deposits.
State Regulated Contaminants								
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	14.000	14.000 - 14.000	none		Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; Used as water softenor.

Violation Summary Table

Violations Contaminants	Type	Start Date	End Date
No violations were recorded for our facility during this CCR reporting period			

About The Data

In this table you will fined many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

Unit of Measurement

Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10.00.

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity of water.

Definition of Terms

Millirems per year (mrem/y) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelmetric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. %<0.5 NTU - Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU.

Level Found - This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

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

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

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 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.

Range of Detections - This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

N/A - not applicable.

ND - not detectable at testing limits.

* - for total coliform bacteria, the MCL is the presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; for fecal coliform and E. Coli, the MCL is a positive result for fecal coliform or E. Coli + in the event of two consecutive samples testing positive for total coliform bacteria.

** - lead and copper testing is required every three years. Results shown here are from samples tested in 1999.

Date of Sample column - If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Sodium - There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. 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 sodium-restriced diet, you should consult a physican about this level of sodium in the water.

If the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physican.

Fluoride - Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote stong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optional fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

*Beta/Photon Emitters - The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be a level of concern for beta particles.

TTHMs (Total Trihalmethanes) - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Unregulated Contaminants - A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The propose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determing the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For City of Greenville Water Supply

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report and Source Water Assessment Summary. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is surface lake water. Raw lake water is treated at the Municipal Water Treatment Plant. Treatment includes the addition of carbon, potassium permanganate, carbon dioxide gas, lime, alum and polymer; coagulation; sedimentation; softening; stabilization; filtration; disinfection with chlorine and ammonia; and fluoridation. Superintendent Jeff Leidner is certified as a Class A Water Operator in Illinois and oversees a staff that includes five other Illinois certified operators.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Leidner at 664-5041. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Greenville City Hall.

The City of Greenville routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Table on the back page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2001
. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

As you can see by the following table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or are man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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;
- 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 by-products 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, USEPA 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 the public health.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. In the future rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Please call water plant office at 1-618-664-0131 if you have questions.

We at the City of Greenville Water Treatment Plant work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2001 Source Water Assessment Summary

Based upon Section 141.153(b)2 of the CCR rule, community water supplies are required to report a summary of their source water susceptibility determination, which are complied by the Illinois EPA. The following information is a summary of this assessment.

Importance of Source Water:

Drinking water for the city of Greenville, Illinois (Facility No. 0050050) is supplied by the Greenville community water supply (CWS). Governor Bond Lake acts as the source of this drinking water. Greenville operates a surface water intake (IEPA #60096) in Governor Bond Lake drawing an average of 1.27 million gallons per day. This intake has three ports at varing depths. Greenville provides water to approximately 2,891 service connections and a population of 7,264 people in Bond and Montgomery counties. Facilities purchasing water from Greenville include: Mulberry Grove (0050100), Smithboro (0050250), Donnellson (0054360), Royal Lake Water District (0055100), and Panama (0054720).

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The Governor Bond Lake Watershed is located in portions of Montgomery and Bond counties. The watershed includes two main streams, Dry Branch and Kingsbury Branch, which feed into the lake. Governor Bond Lake was created in 1969 by damming and subsequently flooding portions of Dry Branch and Kingsbury Branch. The lake has a surface area of 825 acres and a large, predominantly agricultural watershed (22,000 acres). The only major urban area within the watershed is the northern portion of Greenville (population 4,806).

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Source Water Protection Efforts:

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Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available on the USGS web site at http://il.water.usgs.gov. or by calling the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

2001 Water Quality Data Detected Contaminants for Greenville Water Supply

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level found	Range of detections	MCL Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Turbidity	%<0.5 NTU	n/a	TT	100.000	100.000 - 100.000	none		Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	n/a	TT=5NTUmax	0.260	n/a	none		Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/Photon Emitters	pCi/1	0	50*	9.000	9.000 - 9.000	none	02/28/2000	Decay of Natural and man made deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	n/a	50	1.300	1.300 - 1.300	none		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppb	2	2	0.016	0.016 - 0.016	none		Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits.
Copper**	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.100	0 exceeding AL	none	09/30/1999	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.001	1.001 - 1.001	none		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	ppm	10	10	0.350	0.350 - 0.350	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate & Nitrite	ppb	10	10	0.350	0.350 - 0.350	none		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead**	ppb	0	AL=15	5	0 exceeding AL	none	09/30/1999	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants\Disinfectection By-Product								
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	ppb	n/a	100	64.000	30.000 - 97.000	none		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Unregulated Contaminants								
Bromodihloromethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	10.750	7.000 - 16.000	none		By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform	ppb	n/a	n/a	50.750	20.000 - 82.000	none		Used as a solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers.
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	2.500	1.000 - 4.000	none		Used as a chemical reagent; An intermediate in organic synthesis.
Sulfate	ppm	n/a	n/a	52.300	52.300 - 52.300	none		Erosion of naturally occuring deposits.
State Regulated Contaminants								
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	12.000	12.000 - 12.000	none		Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; Used as water softener.

Violation Summary Table

Violations Contaminants	Type	Start Date	End Date
No violations were recorded for our facility during this CCR reporting period 2001			

2001 Water Quality Data Table Footnotes for Greenville Water Supply

About The Data

In this table you will fined many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.

Unit of Measurement

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pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month.

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Definition of Terms

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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 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.

Range of Detections - This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

N/A - not applicable.

ND - not detectable at testing limits.

* - for total coliform bacteria, the MCL is the presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; for fecal coliform and E. Coil, the MCL is a positive result for fecal coliform or E. Coil + in the event of two consecutive samples testing positive for total coliform bacteria.

** - lead and copper testing is required every three years. Results shown here are from samples tested in 1999.

Date of Sample column - If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Cofidence Report calendar year.

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

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If you are on a sodium-restriced diet, you should consult a physican about this level of sodium in the water.

If the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physican.

Fluoride - Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote stong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optional fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

*Beta/Photon Emitters - The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be a level of concern for beta particles.

TTHMs (Total Trihalmethanes) - Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Unregulated Contaminants - A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The propose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determing the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Method of Delivery Waiver Option (501 to 10,000 persons served)

Please complete and return with a copy of the CCR and the newspaper publication if applicable to: Illinois EPA; Drinking Water Compliance Unit #19; 1021 North Grand Ave., East; P.O. Box 19276; Springfield, IL 62794-9276 (217) 785-0561

Facility No. 0050050 **PWS Name** Greenville

Method of Delivery Waiver Option Used; complete this section:

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the year 2003 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR Reporting Year-2002) was **published in one or more newspapers of general circulation** in accordance with 40 CFR 141.155. In addition, the water system informed customers that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. The system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Illinois EPA.

List newspaper(s) and date published:

The Greenville Advocate Published: June 10, 2003

_____ Published: _____

A copy of your CCR and a copy of the newspaper publication(s) must be submitted with this certification form.

Method of Delivery Waiver Option NOT Used; complete this section:

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the year 2003 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR Reporting Year-2002) was **distributed by mail or hand delivery** on _____ (*insert date or date range*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR 141.155. The system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Illinois EPA.

A copy of your CCR must be submitted with this certification form.

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian

I hereby certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Illinois EPA and was distributed to customers in accordance with 40 CFR 141.155.

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian Jeff Leidner

Daytime Telephone number 618-664-0131 **Date** 6-11-03

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1987, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1004(H). Disclosure of this information is required. Failure to do so may result in a civil penalty up to $10,000.00 and an additional civil penalty up to $1,000.00 for each day the failure continues, a fine up to $1,000.00 and imprisonment up to one year. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center

IL 532-2720
PWS 273 revised 3/02

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2002

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GREENVILLE water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name Jeff Leidner

Phone 618-664-0131

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

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).

The Greenville Water Supply has available upon request this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR includes basic information on the source of your drinking water, the levels of any contaminants that were detected in the water during 2002, and compliance with other drinking water rules, as well as some educational materials. To obtain a free copy of the report, please call Jeff Leidner at 618-664-0131 or you may pick one up at the Municipal Building at City Hall.

Source Water Assessment Availability

When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

Drinking water for the city of Greenville, Illinois (Facility No. 0050050) is supplied by the Greenville community water supply (CWS). Governor Bond Lake acts as the source of this drinking water. Greenville operates a surface water intake (IEPA #60096) in Governor Bond Lake drawing an average of 1.27 million gallons per day. This intake has three ports at varying depths. Greenville provides water to approximately 2,891 service connections and a population of 7,264 people in Bond and Montgomery counties. Facilities purchasing water from Greenville include: Mulberry Grove (0050100), Smithboro (0050250), Donnellson (0054360), Royal Lake Water District (0055100), and Panama (0054720).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.In order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices the Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (C-BMP) was formed. The Council is a coalition of agribusiness and agricultural producer organizations with the support of the University of Illinois Extension and serves as a clearinghouse on current research to protect water quality in Illinois. The Council also provides information and support to local watershed groups to help implement sound water quality initiatives and can offer educational assistance and help facilitate the technical and financial resources needed to carry out water quality objectives. For more information on BMPs, please refer to the website at http://www.ctic.purdue.edu, as well as "A Guide to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook should also be used as guidance in implementing BMPs. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Sprinigfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-czapar@uiuc.edu.

In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label in 1990. It is a violation of law to apply, mix, or load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, irrigation wells, livestock water wells, abandoned wells or sinkholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by requiring a 200 foot application setback for lakes and reservoirs. In addition, there is a 66 foot setback from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river. A concerted effort to incorporate best management practices for atrazine applications is on-going, an atrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892-7122.

In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide basis, livestock facilities are now regulated under the Livestock Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.il.us. In addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservancy are described and illustrated at the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html.

GREENVILLE

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2002 (collected in 2002 unless noted)

Date Printed: 4/25/200 IL0050950

Lead and Copper **Date Sampled: 9/30/2002**

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	20 ppb	3	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.1 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	36.6	27.4-36.6	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	54	46-54	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	0.56	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Barium	0.016	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.88	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sodium	13	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

There is not a state of federal MCL for sodium. 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 sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source , and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. 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 allow for a margin of safety. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

TURBIDITY

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	100	No	Soil runoff.
0.3 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	0.28	No	Soil runoff.
1 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2003

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GREENVILLE water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name Jeff Leidner

Phone 618-664-5041

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

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GREENVILLE

Regulated Contaminants Detected In 2003 (collected In 2003 unless noted)

Date Printed: 4/6/2004 IL0050050

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 12/17/2003

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	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	47.9	30.6-47.9	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	141.9	22.8-141.9	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	0.93	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Barium	0.018	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.09	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate-Nitrite	0.271	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)							
Atrazine	0.31	Not Applicable	ppb	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sodium	7.6	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

There is not a state of federal MCL for sodium. 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 sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source , and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. 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 allow for a margin of safety. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TURBIDITY

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	100	No	Soil runoff.
0.3 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	0.28	No	Soil runoff.
1 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2004

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GREENVILLE water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name Jeff Teidner

Phone 618-664-5041

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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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

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GREENVILLE

Source Water Assessment Availability

When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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.In order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices the Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (C-BMP) was formed. The Council is a coalition of agribusiness and agricultural producer organizations with the support of the University of Illinois Extension and serves as a clearinghouse on current research to protect water quality in Illinois. The Council also provides information and support to local watershed groups to help implement sound water quality initiatives and can offer educational assistance and help facilitate the technical and financial resources needed to carry out water quality objectives. For more information on BMPs, please refer to the website at http://www.ctic.purdue.edu, as well as "A Guide to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook should also be used as guidance in implementing BMPs. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-czapar@uiuc.edu.

In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label in 1990. It is a violation of law to apply, mix, or load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, irrigation wells, livestock water wells, abandoned wells or sinkholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by requiring a 200 foot application setback for lakes and reservoirs. In addition, there is a 66 foot setback from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river. A concerted effort to incorporate best management practices for atrazine applications is on-going, an atrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892-7122.

In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide basis, livestock facilities are now regulated under the Livestock Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.il.us. In addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservancy are described and illustrated at the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html.

GREENVILLE

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2004 (collected in 2004 unless noted)

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 9/27/2004

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	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	35.3	30-35.3	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	47	13-47	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	1.2	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Barium	0.037	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.55	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate-Nitrite	0.40	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)							
Atrazine	0.3	Not Applicable	ppb	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sodium	8.8	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

There is not a state of federal MCL for sodium. 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 sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

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TURBIDITY

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	100	No	Soil runoff.
0.3 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	0.26	No	Soil runoff.
1 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005

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For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jeff Leidner

Phone 618-664-4779

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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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 6/23/2005

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.

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	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.018 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maxium 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.mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.ug/l: micrograms per litre 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.Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.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 allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	9/28/2005	86.2	19 - 86.2	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	9/28/2005	50.8	7.4 - 50.8	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Chloramines	7/31/2005	1.2943	0.9833 - 1.2943	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Edit

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Barium	3/1/2005	0.014	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural	Edit

								deposits	
Fluoride	3/1/2005	1	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Nitrate-Nitrite	6/1/2004	0.4	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Nitrate (As N)	5/31/2005	0.026	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	3/1/2005	1	Not Applicable	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. 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 sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	3/1/2005	6	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source	
0.3 NTU	100	No	Soil Runoff	Edit

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source	
1 NTU	0.27	No	Soil Runoff	Edit

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 by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2006 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Information & Certification Form

Water System: **IL0050050, GREENVILLE**
Method of Delivery Waiver Status: **Approved**
CCR Delivery Requirement(s): **Method B (See Attachment)**
Connected System Requirement(s): **Must Provide CCR Detect Result Table to All Satellite Systems**

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement (see above), you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections. A copy of your CCR must also be submitted with this certification. If a Method of Delivery Waiver was granted, but your system opted to directly mail the CCR to each customer, complete the **METHOD A** section only. Please submit this form and a copy of your CCR **by July 10, 2006** to: Illinois EPA; Drinking Water Compliance Unit #19; 1021 North Grand Ave., East; P.O. Box 19276; Springfield, IL 62794-9276. Questions call 217-785-0561.

DELIVERY **METHOD A** (CCR delivered to all customers)

The CCR was delivered by mail or hand delivery on: _____ (list date)
Systems serving 100,000 must post CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site.
If applicable, list Internet site: _____
At a minimum, one "good-faith" effort MUST have been made to reach non-bill paying consumers. Thus, check all that apply:

- ___ Posted CCR on the Internet
- ___ Advertised availability of CCR in the news media
- ___ Posted the CCR in public places
- ___ Delivered to community organizations
- ___ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
- ___ Published CCR in local newspaper
- ___ Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
- ___ Other: _____

DELIVERY **METHOD B** (CCR only published in local newspaper)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed, and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE
Newspaper 1: Greenville Advocate Published on: May 16, 2006
Newspaper 2: _____ Published on: _____

DELIVERY **METHOD C** (CCR availability notice only)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.
The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ (date)
Insert method here (e.g., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) _____

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the 2006 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR Reporting Year - 2005) was distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR 141.155. The system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Illinois EPA.

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian [signature] Water Superintendent
Daytime Telephone Number (618) 664-0131 Date: 5-16-06

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1987, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1004(H). Disclosure of this information is required. Failure to do so may result in a civil penalty up to $10,000.00 and an additional civil penalty up to $1,000.00 for each day the failure continues, a fine up to $1,000.00 and imprisonment up to one year. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center

IL532-2626
PWS266 Revised (3/06)

RECEIVED
MAY 17 2006
IEPA

Higgins alleged.

It was at that point, Higgins

without dedication.

season. During weekends in May, at least 32 motorcycle clubs are washing the windshields of cars and trucks at rest areas and distributing a "Share the Road" brochure.

Larry Trent, Illinois State Police director, commented, "Proper train-

State Police and motorcycle riders are joining together to urge drivers to "Share the Road."

"Our Cycle Rider Safety Training Program has been giving people the basics they need to know in or-

CRST courses.

Since the progra 222,963 students have b in the classroom and h sions. Classes are free t resident, 16-years of a

Medicare Part D Signup Deadline Mon.

Monday is the deadline for senior citizens to enroll in the Medicare Part D drug prescription program without incurring a penalty.

Signing up before the deadline can also avoid facing gaps in insurance coverage.

Information about the Medicare Part D program is still available by contacting the Bond County Senior Center in Greenville. Those who are unable to enroll by the deadline will face financial penalities and not have another chance to enroll until November 15. They would not receive benefits until January 1, 2007.

Legal Advertising

Public Notice Advertising Protects Your Right To Know

LEGAL NOTICE
INVITATION TO BID

BCMW Community Services, Inc., will be accepting bids from qualified Heating and Cooling Contractors for the Home Weatherization Furnace Program. Qualified HVAC contractors must notify BCMW at 909 E. Rexford, Centralia, IL of their intent to bid by 3:00 P.M. on June 1, 2006. A mandatory Contractors meeting will be held at 909 E. Rexford, Centralia, IL at 2:00 P.M. on June 15, 2006, at which time qualifying contractors will be selected. BCMW is an Equal Opportunity Employer. BCMW encourages participation by small,

NOTICE

The Greenville Water Supply Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) will not be mailed this year but is available upon request. The CCR includes basic information on the source of your drinking water, the levels of any contaminants that were detected in the water during 2005, and compliance with other drinking water rules, as well as some educational materials. To obtain a free copy of the report, please call Jeff Leidner at 618-664-0131 or you may pick one up at the Municipal Building at City Hall.

37-1u

Legal Advertising

Public Notice Advertising Protects Your Right To Know

LEGAL NOTICE
INVITATION TO BID

BCMW Community Services, ., will be accepting bids from alified Heating and Cooling ntractors for the Home Weathzation Furnace Program. Quali- l HVAC contractors must notify MW at 909 E. Rexford, Centra- IL of their intent to bid by 3:00 1. on June 1, 2006. A mandatory ntractors meeting will be held 909 E. Rexford, Centralia, IL 2:00 P.M. on June 15, 2006, at ich time qualifying contractors l be selected. BCMW is an Equal portunity Employer. BCMW enrages participation by small, ıall, and minority owned busisses.

37-3u

NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given t on May 3, 2006, a certificate ı filed in the office of the County rk of Bond County, Illinois, setg forth the names and post office resses of all the persons own-, conducting and transacting business known as: Ten Tal- a. Located at: 114 S. Second St., ienville, IL 62246.

Dated this 3rd of May, 2006.
Randy L. Reitz
Bond County Clerk

38-3Mp

PUBLIC NOTICE
EE TRIMMING ACTIVITIES IN GREENVILLE AND NEARBY AREAS
THE PATRONS OF ERENIP:

Please by advised that Ame- IP will trim trees in and around town of Greenville, Illinois. qualified utility arborists will ı trees that could interfere with tric lines that run from pole to . This free service is necessary iminimize the likelihood of power ıges and safety hazards.

f you have any questions ıt the tree trimming work to done, please call 1-800-755- 0, or visit our website at www. ıren.com. You may address concerns about the proposed c in the manner specified on website. You may also call the sumer Services Division of the ois Commerce Commission at

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
GREENVILLE - IL0050050

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GREENVILLE water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report, contact: Jeff Leidner, 618-664-0131.

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 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 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 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. Immunocompromised 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).

2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 6/23/2005

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.

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	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.018 ppm	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. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: micrograms per litre 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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow ing water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drink- for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	9/28/2005	86.2	19-86.2	N/A	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	9/28/2005	50.8	7.4-50.8	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloramines	7/31/2005	1.2943	0.9833-1.2943	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection	Highest Level	Range of	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of

	3/1/2005	1	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; fertilizer discharge
	6/1/2004	0.4	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	5/31/2005	0.026	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
regulated by USEPA. L for this contaminant for 1,000 or more.	3/1/2005	1	Not Applicable	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
for sodium. Monitoring to consumers and health sodium intake due to sodium-restricted diet, out this level of sodium in	3/1/2005	6	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

onitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this ear old.

containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may ling cancer.

	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	Violation	Source
	100	No.	Soil Runoff
	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
	0.27	No	Soil Runoff

idity 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 ystem and disinfectants.

nic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the

it summary is included be-

rface water sources of commu-
ible to potential pollution prob-
datory treatment for all surface
datory treatment includes co-
tion, and disinfection. In order
und agricultural practices the
ement Practices (C-BMP) was
on of agribusiness and agricul-
h the support of the University
as a clearinghouse on current
ty in Illinois. The Council also
rt to local watershed groups to
uality initiatives and can offer
facilitate the technical and fi-
y out water quality objectives.
s, please refer to the website

at http://www.ctic.purdue.edu, as well as "A Guide to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook should also be used as guidance in implementing BMPs. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-czapar@uiuc.edu.

In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label in 1990. It is a violation of law to apply, mix, or load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, irrigation wells, livestock water wells, abandoned wells or sinkholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by requiring a 200 foot application setback for lakes and reservoirs. In addition, there is a 66 foot setback from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river. A concerted effort to incorporate best management practices for atrazine applications is on-going, an atrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892-7122.

In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide basis, livestock facilities are now regulated under the Livestock Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.il.us. In addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservancy are described and illustrated at the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html.

2007 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Information & Certification Form

Water System: IL0050050, GREENVILLE
Method of Delivery Waiver Status: No Waiver (Violation recorded during 2006)
CCR Delivery Requirement(s): Method A (See Attachment)
Connected System Requirement(s): N/A

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement (see above), you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections. A copy of your CCR must also be submitted with this certification. If a Method of Delivery Waiver was granted, but your system opted to directly mail the CCR to each customer, complete the METHOD A section only. Please submit this form and a copy of your CCR by July 10, 2007 to: Illinois EPA; Drinking Water Compliance Unit #19; 1021 North Grand Ave., East; P.O. Box 19276; Springfield, IL 62794-9276. Questions call 217-785-0561.

DELIVERY **METHOD A** (CCR delivered to all customers)

The CCR was delivered by mail or hand delivery on: 6-28-07 (list date)
Systems serving 100,000 must post CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site.
If applicable, list Internet site: _____
At a minimum, one "good-faith" effort MUST have been made to reach non-bill paying consumers. Thus, check all that apply:

- ___ Posted CCR on the Internet
- ✓ Advertised availability of CCR in the news media
- ✓ Posted the CCR in public places
- ✓ Delivered to community organizations
- ✓ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
- ___ Published CCR in local newspaper
- ✓ Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
- ___ Other _____

DELIVERY **METHOD B** (CCR only published in local newspaper)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE
Newspaper 1: _____ Published on: _____
Newspaper 2: _____ Published on: _____

DELIVERY **METHOD C** (CCR availability notice only)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.
The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ (date)
Insert method here (e.g., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) _____

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the 2007 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR Reporting Year - 2006) was distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR 141.155. The system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Illinois EPA.

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian Jeff Leidner
Daytime Telephone Number (618) 664-1813 Date: 6-27-07

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1987, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1004(H). Disclosure of this information is required. Failure to do so may result in a civil penalty up to $10,000.00 and an additional civil penalty up to $1,000.00 for each day the failure continues a fine up to $1,000.00 and imprisonment up to one year. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center

RECEIVED
JUN 29 2007
IEPA

IL532-2626
PWS266 Revised (3/07)

RECEIVED
JUN 29 2007
IEPA

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GREENVILLE water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jeff Leidner

Phone 618-664-0131

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 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).

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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. In order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices the Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (C-BMP) was formed. The Council is a coalition of agribusiness and agricultural producer organizations with the support of the University of Illinois Extension and serves as a clearinghouse on current research to protect water quality in Illinois. The Council also provides information and support to local watershed groups to help implement sound water quality initiatives and can offer educational assistance and help facilitate the technical and financial resources needed to carry out water quality objectives. For more information on BMPs, please refer to the website at http://www.ctic.purdue.edu, as well as "A Guide to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook should also be used as guidance in implementing BMPs. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-czapar@uiuc.edu. In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label in 1990. It is a violation of law to apply, mix, or load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, irrigation wells, livestock water wells, abandoned wells or sinkholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by requiring a 200 foot application setback for lakes and reservoirs. In addition, there is a 66 foot setback from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river. A concerted effort to incorporate best management practices for atrazine applications is on-going, an atrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892-7122. In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide basis, livestock facilities are now regulated under the Livestock Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.il.us. In addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservancy are described and illustrated at the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html.

2006 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2005

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.

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	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.018 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maxium 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.
mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ug/l: micrograms per litre 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
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 allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2/22/2006	35	26 - 35	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	9/30/2006	65.8	24.7 - 65.8	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Chloramines	12/31/2006	1.3268	1.0147 - 1.3268	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes	Edit
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	
Barium	2/22/2006	0.024	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Fluoride	2/22/2006	0.77	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Nitrate-Nitrite	5/15/2006	0.088	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

								deposits	
State Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	2/22/2006	2.8	Not Applicable	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. 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 sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	2/22/2006	10	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source	
0.3 NTU	100	No	Soil Runoff	Edit
Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Violation**	**Source**	
1 NTU	0.27	No	Soil Runoff	Edit

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 by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2006 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2006 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
THM_HAA	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	10/1/2006 To 12/31/2006

GREENVILLE has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

Laboratory failed to send us samples. We have changed laboratory and have asked for schedule for sampling period.

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Presorted Standard

2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Information & Certification Form

Water System: **IL0050050, GREENVILLE**
Method of Delivery Waiver Status: **No Waiver (Violation recorded during 2007)**
CCR Delivery Requirement(s): **METHOD A** (See Attachment)
Connected System Requirement(s): **Must Provide CCR Detect Result Table to All Satellite Systems**

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement (see above), you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections. A copy of your CCR must also be submitted with this certification. If a Method of Delivery Waiver was granted, but your system opted to directly mail the CCR to each customer, complete the **METHOD A** section only. Please submit this form and a copy of your CCR **by July 10, 2008** to: Illinois EPA; Drinking Water Compliance Unit #19; 1021 North Grand Ave., East; P.O. Box 19276; Springfield, IL 62794-9276. Questions call 217-785-0561.

DELIVERY **METHOD A** (CCR delivered to all customers)

The CCR was delivered by mail or hand delivery on: 6-27-08 (list date)
Systems serving 100,000 must post CCR on a publicly accessible Internet site.
If applicable, list Internet site: _____
At a minimum, one "good-faith" effort MUST have been made to reach non-bill paying consumers. Thus, check all that apply:

- ✓ Posted CCR on the Internet
- ✓ Advertised availability of CCR in the news media
- ✓ Posted the CCR in public places
- ✓ Delivered to community organizations
- ✓ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
- ___ Published CCR in local newspaper
- ✓ Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
- ___ Other _____

DELIVERY **METHOD B** (CCR only published in local newspaper)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE
Newspaper 1: _____ Published on: _____
Newspaper 2: _____ Published on: _____

DELIVERY **METHOD C** (CCR availability notice only)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.
The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: _____ (date)
Insert method here (e.g., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) _____

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian

The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR Reporting Year - 2007) was distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR 141.155. The system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Illinois EPA.

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian _____
Daytime Telephone Number (618) 664-0130 Date: 6-26-08

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1987, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1004(H). Disclosure of this information is required. Failure to do so may result in a civil penalty up to $10,000.00 and an additional civil penalty up to $1,000.00 for each day the violation continues and fine up to $1,000.00 and imprisonment up to one year. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center

RECEIVED
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IL532-2626
PWS266 Revised (3/07)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GREENVILLE water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jeff Leidner

Phone 618-664-0131

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que ustad 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 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).

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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. In order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices the Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (C-BMP) was formed. The Council is a coalition of agribusiness and agricultural producer organizations with the support of the University of Illinois Extension and serves as a clearinghouse on current research to protect water quality in Illinois. The Council also provides information and support to local watershed groups to help implement sound water quality initiatives and can offer educational assistance and help facilitate the technical and financial resources needed to carry out water quality objectives. For more information on BMPs, please refer to the website at http://www.ctic.purdue.edu, as well as "A Guide to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook should also be used as guidance in implementing BMPs. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-czapar@uiuc.edu. In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label in 1990. It is a violation of law to apply, mix, or load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, irrigation wells, livestock water wells, abandoned wells or sinkholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by requiring a 200 foot application setback for lakes and reservoirs. In addition, there is a 66 foot setback from any point where field surface water runoff enters a stream or river. A concerted effort to incorporate best management practices for atrazine applications is on-going, an atrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892-7122. In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide basis, livestock facilities are now regulated under the Livestock Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.il.us. In addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservancy are described and illustrated at the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html.

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source Of Contamination	
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	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		No	Naturally present in the environment	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maxium 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.
mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ug/l: micrograms per litre 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
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 allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Chloramines	12/31/2007	1.1	Not Applicable	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Edit
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6/29/2007	41.7	28.1 - 41.7	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	6/29/2007	267.08	33.97 - 267.08	N/A	80	ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	
Barium	2/22/2007	0.013	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Fluoride	2/22/2007	1.3	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Nitrate-Nitrite	5/15/2006	0.088	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks.	

Nitrate (As N)	6/26/2007	0.05	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	
Simazine	12/26/2007	1.178068	0.53 - 1.178068	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff	Edit
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	12/26/2007	0.7897366	0 - 0.7897366	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	Edit
State Regulated Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source Of Contaminant**	
Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.	2/22/2007	4	Not Applicable	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. 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 sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	2/22/2007	12	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source	
0.3 NTU	100	No	Soil Runoff	Edit
Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Highest Single Measurement**	**Violation**	**Source**	
1 NTU	0.28	No	Soil Runoff	Edit

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 by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

OVER

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314 E VINE
GREENVILLE IL 62246

2007 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2007 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
CARBON, TOTAL Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	7/1/2007 To 9/30/2007
CHLORAMINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MINOR	1/1/2007 To 3/31/2007
CHLORAMINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	4/1/2007 To 6/30/2007
CHLORAMINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	7/1/2007 To 9/30/2007
COLIFORM (TCR) Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR	1/1/2007 To 1/31/2007
COLIFORM (TCR) Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR	5/1/2007 To 5/31/2007
COLIFORM (TCR) Failure to collect the required number of repeat samples.	MONITORING (TCR), REPEAT MAJOR	10/1/2007 To 10/31/2007
TTHM 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE	4/1/2007 To 6/30/2007
TTHM 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE	7/1/2007 To 9/30/2007
TTHM 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE	10/1/2007 To 12/31/2007

GREENVILLE has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

In 2007 Failed to collect required number of Total Carbon and Coliform samples We now double check on EPA web site to make sure each sample is received.
TTHM samples were over required limits. We have replaced filter media with Carbon caps and installed Chlorine Dioxide system and have now noticed reduction down to 4 ug/l.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008

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 GREENVILLE is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jeff Leidner

Phone 618-664-0131

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúscalo 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 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 USEPA'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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
60096 INTAKE GOVERNOR BOND LAKE	GOV BOND LAKE	SW		

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 City Hall or call our water operator at 618-664-0131. 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.

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.

Lead and Copper

2008 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.
---- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily frommaterials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control thevariety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushingyour 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 watertested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline orat http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.----

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		1.3	1.3	0.0043	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

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 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 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.
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.

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		2.1	0.6 - 2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite		0.7	0 - 0.7	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		35	10 - 55.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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 compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*		101	9 - 51.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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 compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Barium		0.02063	0.02063 - 0.02063	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride		1.1	1.07 - 1.07	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]		1	0.617 - 0.617	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium		14	13.64 - 13.64			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine		0.647807	0 - 0.647807	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Heptachlor		92	0 - 92	0	100	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide		95	0 - 95	0	100	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Lindane		59	0 - 59	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor		0.11	0 - 0.11	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Simazine		1	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.28 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations 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 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 (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2008	01/31/2008	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.

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Presorted Standard

Current Resident Or

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule			
-			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/10/2008	07/20/2008	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/01/2008	07/26/2008	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE NOT LINKED VIOLATION	04/10/2008	07/20/2008	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE NOT LINKED VIOLATION	07/01/2008	07/26/2008	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*			
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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2008	03/31/2008	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009

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 GREENVILLE is Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jeffrey Leidner

Phone 618-664-0131

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 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 EPAs 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		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
60096 INTAKE GOVERNOR BOND LAKE	GOV BOND LAKE	SW		

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 City Hall or call our water operator at 618-664-0131. 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.

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.

2009 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	06/28/2007	1.3	1.3	0.0043	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

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 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 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.
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.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines		2.1	1 - 2.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite		0.73	0 - 0.73	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		42	28.3 - 58.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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 compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*		55	19.5 - 66.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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 compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic		1	0.86 - 0.86	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium		0.036	0.036 - 0.036	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride		1.1	1.08 - 1.08	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]		0.239	0.239 - 0.239	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium		6	6160 - 6160			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Simazine		1	0 - 1.5	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.19 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	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. unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations 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 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 (DBP), MAJOR	06/01/2009	06/30/2009	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.

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Presorted Standard

Current Resident Or

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	10/30/2009		We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Total Organic Carbon			
Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	01/01/2009	03/31/2009	Our treatment plant failed to adequately reduce the total organic carbon content of our source water which is needed to properly minimize the amount of disinfection byproducts in our drinking water.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE
IL0050050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010.
This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the effort made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jeff Leidner

Phone 618-664-0131

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- 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; in and mining activities.

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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. EPS regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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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 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 Assessment

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Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems; hence, the mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Test Results

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 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 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.
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.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines		1.4	1.1167-1.9667	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite		0.6	0 – 0.6	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		38	10.4 – 35.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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 compliance sampling should occur in the future.								
Total Trihalomenthanes (TThm)*		41	11.6 – 34.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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 compliance sampling should occur in the future.								

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium		0.0111	0.0111 – 0.0111	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride		1.1	1.07 – 1.07	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of national deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]		0.125	0.125 – 0.125	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium		6	6.42 – 6.42			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
DI (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate		0.62	0 – 0.62	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.16 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

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*** This document is current through October 7, 2011 ***

TITLE 35. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE F. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
CHAPTER I. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PART 611. PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS
SUBPART A. GENERAL

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.100 (2011)

§ 611.100 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability

a) This Part satisfies the requirement of Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) [*415 ILCS 5/17.5*] that the Board adopt regulations that are identical in substance with federal regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) pursuant to Sections 1412(b), 1414(c), 1417(a), and 1445(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) *(42 USC 300g-1*(b), 300g-3(c), 300g-6(a), and 300j-4(a)).

b) This Part establishes primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs) pursuant to the SDWA, and also includes additional, related State requirements that are consistent with and more stringent than the USEPA regulations (Section 7.2(a)(6) of the Act [*415 ILCS 5/7.2(a)(6)*]). The latter provisions are specifically marked as "additional State requirements." They apply only to community water systems (CWSs).

c) This Part applies to "suppliers," owners and operators of "public water systems" ("PWSs"). PWSs include CWSs, "non-community water systems ("non-CWSs"), and "non-transient non-community water systems ("NTNCWSs"), as these terms are defined in Section 611.101.

1) CWS suppliers are required to obtain permits from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) pursuant to *35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.*

2) Non-CWS suppliers are subject to additional regulations promulgated by the Illinois Department of Public Health (Public Health or DPH) pursuant to Section 9 of the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act [*415 ILCS 55/9*], including *77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.*

3) Non-CWS suppliers are not required to obtain permits or other approvals from the Agency, or to file reports or other documents with the Agency. Any provision in this Part so providing is to be understood as requiring the non-CWS supplier to obtain the comparable form of approval from, or to file the comparable report or other document with Public Health.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.1 (2003).

d) This Part applies to each PWS, unless the PWS meets all of the following conditions:

EXHIBIT
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1) The PWS consists only of distribution and storage facilities (and does not have any collection and treatment facilities);

2) The PWS obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a supplier to which such regulations apply;

3) The PWS does not sell water to any person; and

4) The PWS is not a carrier that conveys passengers in interstate commerce.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.3 (2003). The text of 40 CFR 141.3 is nearly identical to Section 1411 of the federal SDWA *(42 USC 300g).* On December 23, 2003 (at *68 Fed. Reg. 74233),* USEPA announced a change in its policy relating to Section 1411. USEPA determined that a property owner that is not otherwise subject to the SDWA national primary drinking water standards "submeters" water, and does not "sell" water within the meaning of Section 1411(3) if the property owner meters water to tenants on its property and bills the tenants for the water. USEPA charged the State with determining whether water is "submetered" or "sold" in a particular situation. USEPA stated that eligibility for exclusion requires that the owner obtain water from a regulated water system. USEPA set forth factors for consideration to aid the State in making such a determination: the property has a limited distribution system with no known backflow or cross-connection issues; the majority of the plumbing is within a structure, rather than in the ground; and property ownership is single or within an association of owners. USEPA cited apartment buildings, co-ops, and condominiums as examples of eligible properties. USEPA further stated that it does not intend the policy to apply to a large distribution system, to one that serves a large population, or one that serves a mixed commercial and residential population. USEPA cited "many military installations/facilities" and large mobile home parks as examples of systems to which the policy would not apply.

e) Some subsection labels have been omitted in order to maintain local consistency between USEPA subsection labels and the subsection labels in this Part.

SOURCE:
Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective June 20, 1995.
Editorial correction December 1, 1995.
Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 14493, effective October 22, 1996.
Amended at 27 Ill. Reg. 16447, effective October 10, 2003.
Amended at 28 Ill. Reg. 12666, effective August 27, 2004.

NOTES:

LexisNexis 50 State Surveys, Legislation & Regulations

Drinking Water

Authority & General Source

ILLINOIS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

*** This document is current through October 7, 2011 ***

TITLE 35. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE F. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
CHAPTER I. POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
PART 611. PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS
SUBPART F. MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLS) AND MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVELS (MRDLS)

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311 (2011)

§ 611.311 Revised MCLs for Organic Chemical Contaminants

a)Volatile organic chemical contaminants. The following MCLs for volatile organic chemical contaminants (VOCs) apply to CWS suppliers and NTNCWS suppliers.

CAS No.	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)
71-43-2	Benzene	0.005
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07

156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1
75-09-2	Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	0.005
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.7
108-90-7	Monochlorobenzene	0.1
100-42-5	Styrene	0.1
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
108-88-3	Toluene	1
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	.005
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	0.002
1330-20-7	Xylenes (total)	10

BOARD NOTE: See the definition of "initial compliance period" at Section 611.101.

b) USEPA has identified, as indicated below, granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) as BAT for achieving compliance with the MCLs for volatile organic chemical contaminants (VOCs) and synthetic organic chemical contaminants (SOCs) in subsections (a) and (c) of this Section.

15972-60-8	Alachlor	GAC
116-06-3	Aldicarb*	GAC
1646-87-4	Aldicarb sulfone*	GAC
1646-87-3	Aldicarb sulfoxide*	GAC

1912-24-9	Atrazine	GAC
71-43-2	Benzene	GAC, PTA
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	GAC
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	GAC
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	GAC, PTA
57-74-9	Chlordane	GAC
94-75-7	2,4-D	GAC
75-99-0	Dalapon	GAC
96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane	GAC, PTA
95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	GAC, PTA
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichoroethylene	GAC, PTA
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
75-09-2	Dichloromethane	PTA
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	GAC, PTA
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	GAC, PTA
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	GAC
88-85-7	Dinoseb	GAC
85-00-7	Diquat	GAC
145-73-3	Endothall	GAC
72-20-8	Endrin	GAC
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	GAC, PTA
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	GAC, PTA
1071-53-6	Glyphosate	OX
76-44-8	Heptachlor	GAC
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	GAC
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	GAC
77-47-3	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	GAC, PTA
58-89-9	Lindane	GAC
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	GAC
108-90-7	Monochlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	GAC
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	GAC
1918-02-1	Picloram	GAC
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	GAC
122-34-9	Simazine	GAC

100-42-5	Styrene	GAC, PTA
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD	GAC
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	GAC, PTA
108-88-3	Toluene	GAC
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	GAC
120-82-1	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	GAC, PTA
79-00-5	1,1,2-trichloroethane	GAC, PTA
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
93-72-1	2,4,5-TP	GAC
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	PTA
1330-20-7	Xylene	GAC, PTA

*See the Board note appended to the end of this Section.

c) Synthetic organic chemical contaminants. The following MCLs for SOCs apply to CWS and NTNCWS suppliers.

CAS Number	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)
15972-60-8	Alachlor	0.002
116-06-3	Aldicarb*	0.002
1646-87-4	Aldicarb sulfone*	0.002
1646-87-3	Aldicarb sulfoxide*	0.004
1912-24-9	Atrazine	0.003
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	0.04
57-74-9	Chlordane	0.002
94-75-7	2,4-D	0.07
75-99-0	Dalapon	0.2
96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane	0.0002
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006
88-85-7	Dinoseb	0.007
85-00-7	Diquat	0.02
145-73-3	Endothall	0.1
72-20-8	Endrin	0.002
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	0.00005

1071-53-6	Glyphosate	0.7
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.0004
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
58-89-9	Lindane	0.0002
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.04
23135-22-0	Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.001
1918-02-1	Picloram	0.5
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005
122-34-9	Simazine	0.004
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	0.00000003
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.003
93-72-1	2,4,5-TP	0.05

* See the Board note appended to the end of this Section.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.61 (2003). See the definition of "initial compliance period" at Section 611.101. More stringent state MCLs for 2,4-D, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide appear at Section 611.310. See the Board Note at that provision. In 40 CFR141.6(g), USEPA postponed the effectiveness of the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide until it took further action on those MCLs. See 40 CFR 141.6(g) and *57 Fed. Reg. 22178* (May 27, 1992). USEPA has stated that it anticipates taking no action until 2005 on a federal national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) applicable to the aldicarbs. *68 Fed. Reg. 31108* (May 27, 2003). No aldicarb requirements apply in Illinois until after USEPA adopts such requirements, and the Board removes this statement.

SOURCE:
Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 12650, effective July 23, 1993.
Amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8613, effective June 20, 1995.
Editorial correction December 1, 1995.
Amended at 27 Ill. Reg. 16447, effective October 10, 2003.
Amended at 28 Ill. Reg. 5269, effective March 10, 2004.

Authority & General Source

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MISSOURI CODE OF STATE REGULATIONS

* This document reflects all regulations in effect as of September 30, 2011 *

TITLE 10 - DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION 60 - SAFE DRINKING WATER COMMISSION
CHAPTER 4 - CONTAMINANT LEVELS AND MONITORING

10 CSR 60-4.040 (2011)

60-4.040 Maximum Synthetic Organic Chemical Contaminant Levels and Monitoring Requirements

(1) The following are the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for synthetic organic chemical contaminants.

Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level, Milligrans Per Liter
1. Alachlor	0.002
2. Atrazine	0.003
3. Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
4. Carbofuran	0.04
5. Chlordane	0.002
6. Dalapon	0.2
7. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4
8. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002
9. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthlate	0.006
10. Dinoseb	0.007
11. Diquat	0.02
12. Endothall	0.1
13. Endrin	0.002
14. 2, 4-D	0.07
15. Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00005

16. Glyphosate	0.7
17. Heptachlor	0.0004
18. Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
19. Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
20. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
21. Lindane	0.0002
22. Methoxychlor	0.04
23. Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
24. Picloram	0.5
25. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005 (as determined by Method 508A only)
26. Pentachlorophenol	0.001
27. Simazine	0.004
28. Toxaphene	0.003
29. 2.3.7.8-TCDD (Dioxin)	0.00000003
30. 2.4.5-TP (Silvex)	0.05

(2) For the purpose of determining compliance with MCLs, a supplier of water must collect samples of the product water for analysis as follows:

(A) During the initial three (3)-year compliance period, all community and nontransient noncommunity water systems must collect an initial round of four (4) consecutive quarterly samples unless a waiver has been granted by the department. The department will designate the year in which each system samples within this compliance period;

(B) All public water systems shall sample at points in the distribution system representative of each water source or at each entry point to the distribution system. The sampling point will be after the application of treatment, if any. Each sample must be taken at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant;

(C) If the system draws water from more than one (1) source and the sources are combined before distribution, the system must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions; and

(D) The department may require more frequent monitoring than specified in this section of the rule and may require confirmation samples for positive or negative results, at its discretion.

(3) If contaminants are not detected during the initial sampling as indicated in section (2) of this rule, systems may decrease their sampling frequency beginning in the next three (3)-year compliance period.

(A) Systems that serve greater than three thousand three hundred (> 3,300) persons may reduce their sampling frequencies to two (2) quarterly samples at each sampling point in one (1) year in each compliance period.

(B) Systems that serve less than or equal to three thousand three hundred (</= 3,300) persons may reduce their sampling frequencies to one (1) sample in each compliance period.

(4) The department may allow sampling data collected between January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1995, to satisfy the initial base sampling requirements, if the sampling was completed as required by subsections (2)(B) and (C) of this rule.

(5) If contaminants are detected in any sample, then systems must sample quarterly beginning in the next quarter at each sampling point which resulted in a detection.

(A) Groundwater systems must sample a minimum of two (2) quarters and surface water must sample a minimum of four (4) quarters to establish a baseline.

(B) If the MCL is exceeded as described in subsection (5)(E) or (F) of this rule, then systems must sample quarterly beginning in the next quarter. Systems must sample a minimum of four (4) quarters to establish a baseline.

(C) If the baseline indicates a system's analytical results are reliably and consistendy below the MCL, the department may reduce the system's sampling frequency to annually. (Annual sampling must be conducted during the quarter which previously yielded the highest analytical result.)

(D) Systems which have three (3) consecutive annual samples with no detection of a contaminant may apply to the department for a waiver.

(E) If one (1) sampling point is in violation of an MCL, the system is in violation of the MCL.

1. For systems monitoring more than once per year, compliance with the MCL is determined by a running annual average at each sampling point.

2. Systems monitoring annually or less frequently whose sample result exceeds the regulatory detection level as defined by *10 CSR 60-5.010(6)(B)* must begin quarterly sampling. The system will not be considered in violation of the MCL until it has completed one (1) year of quarterly sampling.

3. If any sample result will cause the running annual average to exceed the MCL at any sampling point, the system is out of compliance with the MCL immediately.

4. If a system fails to collect the required number of samples, compliance will be based on the total number of samples collected.

5. If a sample result is less than the detection limit, zero will be used to calculate the annual average.

(F) If monitoring results in detection of one (1) or more of certain related contaminants (aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide and heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide), then subsequent monitoring shall analyze for all related contaminants.

(6) A public water system may apply to the department for a waiver from required sampling. Systems are eligible for reduced monitoring in the initial three (3)-year compliance period. The waiver is effective for one (1) compliance period. It must be renewed in subsequent compliance periods or the system must conduct sampling as required by subsection (2)(A) of this rule.

(A) A public water system may apply to the department for a use waiver for reduced monitoring from required sampling if previous use of the chemical can be ruled out as required by *10 CSR 60-6.060(2)*.

(B) A public water system may apply to the department for a susceptibility waiver for reduced monitoring

contingent on the conduct of a thorough vulnerability assessment as required by *10 CSR 60-6.060(3)*.

(7) As determined by the department, a confirmation sample may be required for either positive or negative results. If a confirmation sample is used, the compliance determination is based on the average of the results of both the confirmation sample and the initial sample. The department has the discretion to delete results of obvious sampling errors from this calculation.

(8) Any public water system violating MCLs or monitoring and reporting requirements for any of the contaminants listed in section (1) of this rule must notify the department within seven (7) days and give public notice as required by *10 CSR 60-8.010*.

(9) Treatment Techniques.

(A) All public water systems shall use treatment techniques in lieu of MCLs for specified contaminants.

(B) Each public water system must certify annually in writing to the department (using third-party or manufacturers' certification) that when acrylamide and epichlorohydrin are used in drinking water systems, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified as follows:

Acrylamide = 0.05% dosed at 1 part per million (ppm) (or equivalent)

Epichlorohydrin = 0.01% dosed at 20 ppm (or equivalent)

Certifications can rely on manufacturers or third parties, as approved by the department.

(10) All new systems or systems that use a new source of water that begin operation after January 22, 2004 must demonstrate compliance with the MCL or treatment technique within a period of time specified by the department. The system must also comply with the initial sampling frequencies specified by the department to ensure a system can demonstrate compliance with the MCL or treatment technique. Routine and increased monitoring frequencies shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements in section (5) of this rule.

AUTHORITY: *section 640.100, RSMo* Supp. 2002.*

*Original authority: *640.100, RSMo* 1939, amended 1978, 1981, 1982, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2002.

Original rule filed May 4, 1979, effective Sept. 14, 1979. Amended: Filed April 14, 1981, effective Oct. 11, 1981. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 31, 1992, effective Dec. 3, 1992. Amended: Filed May 4, 1993, effective Jan. 13, 1994. Amended: Filed Feb. 1, 1996, effective Oct. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed March 17, 2003, effective Nov. 30, 2003.

NOTES:
PURPOSE: This rule establishes maximum contaminant levels and monitoring requirements for synthetic organic chemical contaminants.

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*** THIS DOCUMENT IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 2010 SUPPLEMENT ***
*** ANNOTATIONS CURRENT THROUGH AUGUST 26, 2011 ***

CHAPTER 65. PUBLIC HEALTH
ARTICLE 1. SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, ACTIVITIES
CANCER REGISTRY

GO TO KANSAS STATUTES ARCHIVE DIRECTORY

K.S.A. § 65-1,176 (2011)

65-1,176 Same; mixing zone to be used; standards for ammonia, chlorides and atrazine; permit conditions; assistance in meeting standards.

On and after the effective date of this act and before July 1, 1999:

(a) The department shall use a mixing zone of 50% of the average cross-sectional area of the stream based on either a low flow provision of one cubic foot per second or the 7Q10 flow, whichever is the greater existing condition in the receiving stream, in determining NPDES permit limits for total ammonia and chlorides under subsections (b) and (d) for permits issued by the department.

(b) Unless an applicant for a new or renewal NPDES permit agrees to meet all 1994 surface water quality standards, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the department shall not require the applicant to comply with the numeric aquatic life criteria for total ammonia and chlorides that are contained in the 1994 surface water quality standards and shall instead require an applicant to comply with the applicant's existing permit requirements, including mixing zone provisions applicable to the permit, for numeric criteria for total ammonia and chlorides or with the criteria for total ammonia and chlorides that took effect May 1, 1987, whichever is more protective. Nothing herein shall be construed to require compliance with mixing zone provisions and numeric aquatic life criteria for total ammonia and chlorides that are more restrictive than the 1994 surface water quality standards.

(c) The department shall not use the numeric chronic aquatic life criteria for atrazine in Table 1a of subsection (d) of *K.A.R. 1995 Supp. 28-16-28e* and shall rely instead on the greater of either a standard of 3 parts per billion for atrazine or any revised numeric chronic aquatic life criteria for atrazine adopted by the department after consideration of any new criteria recommended by the United States environmental protection agency after the effective date of this act. Conformance with the atrazine standard shall be determined by application of the methodology used in the 1996 Kansas water quality assessment report (305(b) report) published by the department.

(d) Permits issued for expansion, upgrade or new construction of wastewater treatment facilities and modifications and renewals of existing permits shall include the following statement of conditions, which shall be legally binding and enforceable upon the permittee:

"The permittee who does not agree to meet effluent limitations as necessary to attain the aquatic life criteria for ammonia and chlorides within the 1994 surface water quality standards incurs and acknowledges the legal duty and obligation to bring the facilities and operations authorized by this permit into compliance with the permit effluent limitations based on the 1994 surface water quality standards within 24 months after July 1, 1999, unless before July 1, 1999, revised numeric criteria for ammonia and chlorides are adopted pursuant to subsection (g) of *K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 65-1,177*, in which case the permittee incurs and acknowledges the legal duty and obligation to bring such facilities and operations into compliance with the permit effluent limitations based on the revised criteria within 24 months following the date of adoption of the rules and regulations containing the revised criteria."

(e) The department shall develop a plan and permit conditions that will assist entities that, on the effective date of this act, hold a permit or are applicants for a permit in meeting the requirements of this section relating to total ammonia and chlorides.

HISTORY: L. 1997, ch. 148, § 2; May 1.

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INDIANA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

* Current with amendments received through the Indiana Weekly Collection *
* Dated July 27, 2011 *

TITLE 327. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
ARTICLE 8. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
RULE 2. DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

327 IAC 8-2-5 (2011)

327 IAC 8-2-5 Organic chemicals other than volatile compounds; maximum contaminant levels

Sec. 5. (a) The MCLs for the following synthetic organic chemicals apply to all CWSs and NTNCWSs:

CAS No.	Contaminant	MCL (mg/L)
15972-60-8	Alachlor	0.002
1912-24-9	Atrazine	0.003
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0002
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	0.04
57-74-9	Chlordane	0.002
75-99-0	Dalapon	0.2
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.4
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006
88-85-7	Dinoseb	0.007
85-00-7	Diquat	0.02
94-75-7	2,4-D	0.07
145-73-3	Endothall	0.1
72-20-8	Endrin	0.002
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	0.00005
1071-53-6	Glyphosate	0.7
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.0004
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05

58-89-9	Lindane	0.0002
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.04
23135-22-0	Oxamyl (vydate)	0.2
1918-02-1	Picloram	0.5
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls	0.0005
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.001
122-34-9	Simazine	0.004
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.003
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	3 x 10<-8>
93-72-1	2,4,5-TP	0.05

(b) For the synthetic organic chemicals listed in this section other than TTHM:

(1) monitoring frequency is specified in section 5.1 of this rule; and

(2) analytical methods are specified in section 5.2 of this rule.

(c) The commissioner hereby identifies, as indicated in the following table, granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) as the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the MCL for synthetic organic contaminants identified in subsection (a):

BAT for Synthetic Organic Contaminants
Listed in Subsection (a)

CAS No.	Contaminant	GAC	PTA	OX
15972-60-8	Alachlor	X		
1912-24-9	Atrazine	X		
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	X		
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	X		
57-74-9	Chlordane	X		
94-75-7	2,4-D	X		
75-99-0	Dalapon	X		
96-12-8	1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	X	X	
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	X	X	
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	X		
88-85-7	Dinoseb	X		
85-00-7	Diquat	X		
145-73-3	Endothall	X		
72-20-8	Endrin	X		
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	X	X	
1071-53-6	Glyphosate			X
76-44-8	Heptachlor	X		
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	X		

118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	X	
77-47-3	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	X	X
58-89-9	Lindane	X	
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	X	
23135-22-0	Oxamyl (vydate)	X	
1918-02-1	Picloram	X	
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	X	
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	X	
93-72-1	2,4,5-TP (silvex)	X	
122-34-9	Simazine	X	
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	X	
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	X	X

Authority: IC 13-13-5; *IC 13-14-8-7*; IC 13-14-9; IC 13-18-3; IC 13-18-16

Affected: IC 13-18

HISTORY:
(Water Pollution Control Board; *327 IAC 8-2-5*; filed Sep 24, 1987, 3:00 p.m.: 11 Ind. Reg. 706; filed Dec 28, 1990, 5:10 p.m.: 14 Ind. Reg. 1009; errata filed Aug 6, 1991, 3:45 p.m.: 14 Ind. Reg. 2258; filed Aug 24, 1994, 8:15 a.m.: 18 Ind. Reg. 32; errata filed Oct 11, 1994, 2:45 p.m.: 18 Ind. Reg. 531; filed Aug 25, 1997, 8:00 a.m.: 21 Ind. Reg. 43; filed May 1, 2003, 12:00 p.m.: 26 Ind. Reg. 2812; filed May 7, 2010, 9:30 a.m.: 20100602- Ind. Reg. -327080198FRA)

NOTES:

TITLE NOTE: UNDER P.L.1-1996, SECTION 99, IC 13-1, IC 13-3, IC 13-5, IC 13-6, IC 13-7, IC 13-9, IC 13-9.5, AND IC 13-10 WERE REPEALED. THE REPEAL OF THESE CITES AFFECTS STATUTORY AUTHORITY AND STATUTES AFFECTED LINES OF ALL SECTIONS NOT AMENDED IN THE 2004 EDITION OF THE INDIANA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

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OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

*** This document is current through the Ohio Register for the week of October 17, 2011 through October 21, 2011 ***

3745 Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Chapter 3745-81 Primary Drinking Water Rules

OAC Ann. 3745-81-12 (2011)

3745-81-12. Maximum contaminant levels and best available technologies for organic contaminants.

(A) Total trihalomethanes: the maximum contaminant level for total trihalomethanes of 0.10 milligram per liter applies to community public water systems that treat their water with any combination of chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide and/or ozone. This level applies until January 1, 2002 to surface water systems which serve a population of ten thousand or more persons. This level applies until January 1, 2004 to ground water systems which serve a population of ten thousand or more persons. Compliance with the maximum contaminant level for total trihalomethanes is calculated according to paragraph (A) of rule *3745-81-24 of the Administrative Code.*

(B) The following maximum contaminant levels for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids (five) apply to community public water systems and nontransient noncommunity public water systems that treat their water with any combination of chlorine, chloramines, chorine dioxide or ozone. These levels apply beginning January 1, 2002, to surface water systems which serve a population of ten thousand or more persons. These levels apply beginning January 1, 2004, to surface water systems serving fewer than ten thousand persons and ground water systems. Compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids (five) is calculated according to paragraph (D) of rule *3745-81-24 of the Administrative Code.* The director identifies the following as the best available technology (BAT), for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for organic disinfection by products identified in this paragraph: Click here to view image.

(C) A public water system that is installing GAC or membrane technology to comply with the MCLs for TTHM and HAA5 may apply to the director for an extension of up to twenty-four months past January 1, 2002, but not beyond December 31, 2003. In granting this extension, the director shall set a schedule for compliance and may specify and interim measures that the public water system must take. Failure to meet the schedule or interim treatment requirements constitutes a violation of Ohio primary drinking water rules.

(D) The following maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) apply to community public water systems and nontransient noncommunity public water systems. The associated best available technologies (BATs), designated as GAC for granular activated carbon and PTA for packed-tower aeration, identify the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance with the stated maximum contaminant levels. The director may determine that a public water system shall apply best available technology in order to reduce the level of a

contaminant to below its maximum contaminant level. Click here to view image.

(E) The following maximum contaminant levels apply to community public water systems and nontransient noncommunity public water systems. The associated best available technologies (BATs), designated as GAC for granular activated carbon, PTA for packed-tower aeration, and OX for oxidation with chlorine or ozone, identify the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the stated maximum contaminant levels. The director may determine that a public water system shall apply best available technology in order to reduce the level of a contaminant to below its maximum contaminant level. Click here to view image.

History: Effective: 1-1-02.

RC 119.032 review dates: 10/04/06.

Promulgated Under: 119.03.

Statutory Authority: 6109.03, 6109.04.

Rule amplifies: 6109.04.

Prior Effective Dates: 12-27-78; 8-24-81; 5-22-89; 9-13-93.

NOTES:

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IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

*** This document is current through the November 2, 2011 Supplement ***

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567]
TITLE IV: WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL
CHAPTER 61: WATER QUALITY STANDARDS
WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

567 IAC 61.3(455B) (2011)

567-61.3(455B) Surface water quality criteria.

61.3(1) Surface water classification. All waters of the state are classified for protection of beneficial uses. These classified waters include general use segments and designated use segments.

a. General use segments. These are intermittent watercourses and those watercourses which typically flow only for short periods of time following precipitation and whose channels are normally above the water table. These waters do not support a viable aquatic community during low flow and do not maintain pooled conditions during periods of no flow.

The general use segments are to be protected for livestock and wildlife watering, aquatic life, noncontact recreation, crop irrigation, and industrial, agricultural, domestic and other incidental water withdrawal uses.

b. Designated use segments. These are water bodies which maintain flow throughout the year or contain sufficient pooled areas during intermittent flow periods to maintain a viable aquatic community.

All perennial rivers and streams as identified by the U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 DLG Hydrography Data Map (published July 1993) or intermittent streams with perennial pools in Iowa not specifically listed in the surface water classification of 61.3(5) are designated as Class B(WW-1) waters.

All perennial rivers and streams as identified by the U.S. Geological Survey 1:100,000 DLG Hydrography Data Map (published July 1993) or intermittent streams with perennial pools in Iowa are designated as Class A1 waters.

Designated uses of segments may change based on a use attainability analysis consistent with 61.2(5)"e." Designated use changes will be specifically listed in the surface water classification of 61.3(5).

Designated use waters are to be protected for all uses of general use segments in addition to the specific uses assigned. Designated use segments include:

(1) Primary contact recreational use (Class "A1"). Waters in which recreational or other uses may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water, involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. Such activities would include, but not be limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, and water contact recreational canoeing.

(2) Secondary contact recreational use (Class "A2"). Waters in which recreational or other uses may result in contact with the water that is either incidental or accidental. During the recreational use, the probability of ingesting appreciable quantities of water is minimal. Class A2 uses include fishing, commercial and recreational boating, any limited contact incidental to shoreline activities and activities in which users do not swim or float in the water body while on a boating activity.

(3) Children's recreational use (Class "A3"). Waters in which recreational uses by children are common. Class A3 waters are water bodies having definite banks and bed with visible evidence of the flow or occurrence of water. This type of use would primarily occur in urban or residential areas.

(4) Cold water aquatic life--Type 1 (Class "B(CW1)"). Waters in which the temperature and flow are suitable for the maintenance of a variety of cold water species, including reproducing and nonreproducing populations of trout (Salmonidae family) and associated aquatic communities.

(5) Cold water aquatic life--Type 2 (Class "B(CW2)"). Waters that include small, channeled streams, headwaters, and spring runs that possess natural cold water attributes of temperature and flow. These waters usually do not support consistent populations of trout (Salmonidae family), but may support associated vertebrate and invertebrate organisms.

(6) Warm water--Type 1 (Class "B(WW-1)"). Waters in which temperature, flow and other habitat characteristics are suitable to maintain warm water game fish populations along with a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. These waters generally include border rivers, large interior rivers, and the lower segments of medium-size tributary streams.

(7) Warm water--Type 2 (Class "B(WW-2)"). Waters in which flow or other physical characteristics are capable of supporting a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. The flow and other physical characteristics limit the maintenance of warm water game fish populations. These waters generally consist of small perennially flowing streams.

(8) Warm water--Type 3 (Class "B(WW-3)"). Waters in which flow persists during periods when antecedent soil moisture and groundwater discharge levels are adequate; however, aquatic habitat typically consists of nonflowing pools during dry periods of the year. These waters generally include small streams of marginally perennial aquatic habitat status. Such waters support a limited variety of native fish and invertebrate species that are adapted to survive in relatively harsh aquatic conditions.

(9) Lakes and wetlands (Class "B(LW)"). These are artificial and natural impoundments with hydraulic retention times and other physical and chemical characteristics suitable to maintain a balanced community normally associated with lake-like conditions.

(10) Human health (Class "HH"). Waters in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption or waters both designated as a drinking water supply and in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption.

(11) Drinking water supply (Class "C"). Waters which are used as a raw water source of potable water supply.

61.3(2) General water quality criteria. The following criteria are applicable to all surface waters including general use and designated use waters, at all places and at all times for the uses described in 61.3(1)"a."

a. Such waters shall be free from substances attributable to point source wastewater discharges that will settle to form sludge deposits.

b. Such waters shall be free from floating debris, oil, grease, scum and other floating materials attributable to wastewater discharges or agricultural practices in amounts sufficient to create a nuisance.

c. Such waters shall be free from materials attributable to wastewater discharges or agricultural practices producing objectionable color, odor or other aesthetically objectionable conditions.

d. Such waters shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater discharges or agricultural practices in concentrations or combinations which are acutely toxic to human, animal, or plant life.

e. Such waters shall be free from substances, attributable to wastewater discharges or agricultural practices, in quantities which would produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.

f. The turbidity of the receiving water shall not be increased by more than 25 Nephelometric turbidity units by any point source discharge.

g. Cations and anions guideline values to protect livestock watering may be found in the "Supporting Document for Iowa Water Quality Management Plans," Chapter IV, July 1976, as revised on November 11, 2009.

h. The Escherichia coli (E. coli) content of water which enters a sinkhole or losing stream segment, regardless of the water body's designated use, shall not exceed a Geometric Mean value of 126 organisms/100 ml or a sample maximum value of 235 organisms/100 ml. No new wastewater discharges will be allowed on watercourses which directly or indirectly enter sinkholes or losing stream segments.

61.3(3) Specific water quality criteria.

a. Class "A" waters. Waters which are designated as Class "A1," "A2," or "A3" in subrule 61.3(5) are to be protected for primary contact, secondary contact, and children's recreational uses. The general criteria of subrule 61.3(2) and the following specific criteria apply to all Class "A" waters.

(1) The Escherichia coli (E. coli) content shall not exceed the levels noted in the Bacteria Criteria Table when the Class "A1," "A2," or "A3" uses can reasonably be expected to occur.

Bacteria Criteria Table (organisms/100 ml of water)

Use or Category	Geometric Mean	Sample Maximum
Class A1		
3/15 - 11/15	126	235
11/16 - 3/14	Does not apply	Does not apply
Class A2 (Only)		
3/15 - 11/15	630	2880
11/16 - 3/14	Does not apply	Does not apply
[Class A2 and B(CW)] or OIW or ONRW		
Year-Round	630	2880
Class A3		
3/15 - 11/15	126	235
11/16 - 3/14	Does not apply	Does not apply

Class A1 - Primary Contact Recreational Use

Class A2 - Secondary Contact Recreational Use

Class A3 - Children's Recreational Use

When a water body is designated for more than one of the recreational uses, the most stringent criteria for the appropriate season shall apply.

(2) The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 9.0. The maximum change permitted as a result of a waste discharge shall not exceed 0.5 pH units.

b. Class "B" waters. All waters which are designated as Class B(CW1), B(CW2), B(WW-1), B(WW-2), B(WW-3) or B(LW) are to be protected for wildlife, fish, aquatic, and semiaquatic life. The following criteria shall apply to all Class "B" waters designated in subrule 61.3(5).

(1) Dissolved oxygen. Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than the values shown in Table 2 of this subrule.

(2) pH. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 9.0. The maximum change permitted as a result of a waste discharge shall not exceed 0.5 pH units.

(3) General chemical constituents. The specific numerical criteria shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of this subrule apply to all waters designated in subrule 61.3(5). The sole determinant of compliance with these criteria will be established by the department on a case-by-case basis. Effluent monitoring or instream monitoring, or both, will be the required approach to determine compliance.

1. The acute criteria represent the level of protection necessary to prevent acute toxicity to aquatic life. Instream concentrations above the acute criteria will be allowed only within the boundaries of the zone of initial dilution.

2. The chronic criteria represent the level of protection necessary to prevent chronic toxicity to aquatic life. Excursions above the chronic criteria will be allowed only inside of mixing zones or only for short-term periods outside of mixing zones; however, these excursions cannot exceed the acute criteria shown in Tables 1 and 3. The chronic criteria will be met as short-term average conditions at all times the flow equals or exceeds either the design flows noted in subrule 61.2(5) or any site-specific low flow established under the provisions of subrule 61.2(5).

3. Rescinded IAB 2/15/06, effective 3/22/06.

(4) Rescinded IAB 2/15/06, effective 3/22/06.

(5) Temperature.

1. No heat shall be added to interior streams or the Big Sioux River that would cause an increase of more than 3 [degrees] C. The rate of temperature change shall not exceed 1 [degree] C per hour. In no case shall heat be added in excess of that amount that would raise the stream temperature above 32 [degrees] C.

2. No heat shall be added to streams designated as cold water fisheries that would cause an increase of more than 2 [degrees] C. The rate of temperature change shall not exceed 1 [degree] C per hour. In no case shall heat be added in excess of that amount that would raise the stream temperature above 20 [degrees] C.

3. No heat shall be added to lakes and reservoirs that would cause an increase of more than 2 [degrees] C. The rate of temperature change shall not exceed 1 [degree] C per hour. In no case shall heat be added in excess of that amount that would raise the temperature of the lake or reservoirs above 32 [degrees] C.

4. No heat shall be added to the Missouri River that would cause an increase of more than 3 [degrees] C. The rate of temperature change shall not exceed 1 [degree] C per hour. In no case shall heat be added that would raise the stream temperature above 32 [degrees] C.

5. No heat shall be added to the Mississippi River that would cause an increase of more than 3 [degrees] C. The rate of temperature change shall not exceed 1 [degree] C per hour. In addition, the water temperature at representative

locations in the Mississippi River shall not exceed the maximum limits in the table below during more than 1 percent of the hours in the 12-month period ending with any month. Moreover, at no time shall the water temperature at such locations exceed the maximum limits in the table below by more than 2 [degrees] C.

Zone II--Iowa-Minnesota state line to the northern Illinois border (Mile Point 1534.6).

Zone III--Northern Illinois border (Mile Point 1534.6) to Iowa-Missouri state line.

Month	Zone II	Zone III
January	4 [degrees] C	7 [degrees] C
February	4 [degrees] C	7 [degrees] C
March	12 [degrees] C	14 [degrees] C
April	18 [degrees] C	20 [degrees] C
May	24 [degrees] C	26 [degrees] C
June	29 [degrees] C	29 [degrees] C
July	29 [degrees] C	30 [degrees] C
August	29 [degrees] C	30 [degrees] C
September	28 [degrees] C	29 [degrees] C
October	23 [degrees] C	24 [degrees] C
November	14 [degrees] C	18 [degrees] C
December	9 [degrees] C	11 [degrees] C

(6) Early life stage for each use designation. The following seasons will be used in applying the early life stage present chronic criteria noted in Table 3b, "Chronic Criterion for Ammonia in Iowa Streams - Early Life Stages Present."

1. For all Class B(CW1) waters, the early life stage will be year-round.

2. For all Class B(CW2) waters, the early life stage will begin on April 1 and last through September 30.

3. For all Class B(WW-1) waters, the early life stage will begin in March and last through September, except as follows:

. For the following, the early life stage will begin in February and last through September:

--The entire length of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers,

--The lower reach of the Des Moines River south of the Ottumwa dam, and

--The lower reach of the Iowa River below the Cedar River.

. For the following, the early life stage will begin in April and last through September:

--All Class B(WW-1) waters in the Southern Iowa River Basin,

--All of the Class B(WW-1) reach of the Skunk River, the North Skunk River and the South Skunk River south of Indian Creek (Jasper County), and the Class B(WW-1) tributaries to these reaches, and the entire Class B(WW-1) reach of the English River.

4. For all Class B(WW-2) and Class B(WW-3) waters, the early life stage will begin in April and last through September.

5. For all Class B(LW) lake and wetland waters, the early life stage will begin in March and last through September except for the Class B(LW) waters in the southern two tiers of Iowa counties which will have the early life stage of April through September.

c. Class "C" waters. Waters which are designated as Class "C" are to be protected as a raw water source of potable water supply. The following criteria shall apply to all Class "C" waters designated in subrule 61.3(5).

(1) Radioactive substances.

1. The combined radium-226 and radium-228 shall not exceed 5 picocuries per liter at the point of withdrawal.

2. Gross alpha particle activity (including radium-226 but excluding radon and uranium) shall not exceed 15 picocuries per liter at the point of withdrawal.

3. The average annual concentration at the point of withdrawal of beta particle and photon radioactivity from man-made radionuclides other than tritium and strontium-90 shall not produce an annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ greater than 4 millirem/year.

4. The average annual concentration of tritium shall not exceed 20,000 picocuries per liter at the point of withdrawal; the average annual concentration of strontium-90 shall not exceed 8 picocuries per liter at the point of withdrawal.

(2) All substances toxic or detrimental to humans or detrimental to treatment process shall be limited to nontoxic or nondetrimental concentrations in the surface water.

(3) The pH shall not be less than 6.5 nor greater than 9.0.

d. Class "HH" waters. Waters which are designated as Class HH shall contain no substances in concentrations which will make fish or shellfish inedible due to undesirable tastes or cause a hazard to humans after consumption.

(1) The human health criteria represent the level of protection necessary, in the case of noncarcinogens, to prevent adverse health effects in humans and, in the case of carcinogens, to prevent a level of incremental cancer risk not exceeding 1 in 100,000. Instream concentrations in excess of the human health criteria will be allowed only within the boundaries of the mixing zone.

(2) Reserved.

TABLE 1. Criteria for Chemical Constituents

(all values as micrograms per liter as total recoverable unless noted otherwise)

Human health criteria for carcinogenic parameters noted below were based on the prevention of an incremental cancer risk of 1 in 100,000. For parameters not having a noted human health criterion, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has not developed final national human health guideline values. For noncarcinogenic parameters, the recommended EPA criterion was selected. For Class C waters, the EPA criteria for fish and water consumption were selected using the same considerations for carcinogenic and noncarcinogenic parameters as noted above. For Class C waters for which no EPA human health criteria were available, the EPA MCL value was selected.

	Use Designations	
Parameter	B(CW1)	B(CW2)

Alachlor	MCL	--	--
Aldrin	Acute	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Aluminum	Chronic	87	--
	Acute	1106	--
Antimony	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Arsenic (III)	Chronic	200	--
	Acute	360	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Asbestos	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Atrazine	MCL	--	--
Barium	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Benzene	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Benzo(a)Pyrene	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Beryllium	MCL	--	--
Bromoform	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Cadmium	Chronic	1	--
	Acute	4	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	MCL	--	--

Carbofuran	MCL	--	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Chlordane	Chronic	.004	--
	Acute	2.5	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--

	Use Designations		
Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)
Alachlor	--	--	--
Aldrin	3	3	3
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Aluminum	87	87	87
	750	750	750
Antimony	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Arsenic (III)	150	150	150
	340	340	340
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Asbestos	--	--	--
Atrazine	--	--	--
Barium	--	--	--
Benzene	--	--	--
	--	--	--

Benzo(a)Pyrene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Beryllium	--	--	--
Bromoform	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Cadmium	.45<(h)>	.45<(h)>	.45<(h)>
	4.32<(h)>	4.32<(h)>	4.32<(h)>
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Carbofuran	--	--	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Chlordane	.0043	.0043	.0043
	2.4	2.4	2.4
	--	--	--
	--	--	--

Use Designations

Parameter	B(LW)	C	HH
Alachlor	--	2	--
Aldrin	--	--	--
	--	--	.00050<(e)>
	--	--	.00049<(f)>
Aluminum	748	--	--
	983	--	--
Antimony	--	--	640<(e)>
	--	--	5.6<(f)>

Arsenic (III)	200	--	--
	360	--	--
	--	--	50<(e)(g)>
	--	--	.18<(f)(g)>
Asbestos	--	--	7<(a)(f)>
Atrazine	--	3	--
Barium	--	--	1000<(f)>
Benzene	--	--	22<(f)>
	--	--	510<(e)>
Benzo(a)Pyrene	--	--	.038<(f)>
	--	--	.18<(e)>
Beryllium	--	4	--
Bromoform	--	--	43<(f)>
	--	--	1400<(e)>
Cadmium	1	--	--
	4	--	--
	--	--	168<(e)>
	--	5	--
Carbofuran	--	40	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	--	--	2.3<(f)>
	--	--	16<(e)>
Chlordane	.004	--	--
	2.5	--	--
	--	--	.0081<(e)>
	--	--	.008<(f)>

Use Designations

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Parameter		B(CW1)	B(CW2)
Chloride	Chronic	389<(m)>*	389<(m)>*
	Acute	629<(m)>*	629<(m)>*
	MCL	--	--
Chlorobenzene	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
	MCL	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Chloroform	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Chloropyrifos	Chronic	.041	--
	Acute	.083	--
Chromium (VI)	Chronic	40	--
	Acute	60	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	MCL	--	--
Copper	Chronic	20	--
	Acute	30	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Cyanide	Chronic	5	--
	Acute	20	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Dalapon	MCL	--	--
Dibromochloropropane	MCL	--	--
4,4-DDT ++	Chronic	.001	--

	Acute	.9	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
o-Dichlorobenzene	MCL	--	--
para-Dichlorobenzene	Human Health + -- F&W	--	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--

	Use Designations		
Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)
Chloride	389<(m)>*	389<(m)>*	389<(m)>*
	629<(m)>*	629<(m)>*	629<(m)>*
	--	--	--
Chlorobenzene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Chloroform	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Chloropyrifos	.041	.041	.041
	.083	.083	.083
Chromium (VI)	11	11	11
	16	16	16
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Copper	16.9<(i)>	16.9<(i)>	16.9<(i)>
	26.9<(i)>	26.9<(i)>	26.9<(i)>

	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Cyanide	5.2	5.2	5.2
	22	22	22
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Dalapon	--	--	--
Dibromochloropropane	--	--	--
4,4-DDT ++	.001	.001	.001
	1.1	1.1	1.1
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
o-Dichlorobenzene	--	--	--
para-Dichlorobenzene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	--	--	--
	--	--	--

Use Designations

Parameter	B(LW)	C	HH
Chloride	389<(m)>*	--	--
	629<(m)>*	--	--
	--	250*	--
Chlorobenzene	--	--	1.6*<(e)>
	--	--	130<(f)>
	--	100	--
Chlorodibromomethane	--	--	4.0<(f)>
	--	--	130<(e)>

Chloroform	--	--	57<(f)>
	--	--	4700<(e)>
Chloropyrifos	.041	--	--
	.083	--	--
Chromium (VI)	10	--	--
	15	--	--
	--	--	3365<(e)>
	--	100	--
Copper	10	--	--
	20	--	--
	--	--	1000<(e)>
	--	--	1300<(f)>
Cyanide	10	--	--
	45	--	--
	--	--	140<(f)>
	--	--	140<(e)>
Dalapon	--	200	--
Dibromochloropropane	--	.2	--
4,4-DDT ++	.001	--	--
	.55	--	--
	--	--	.0022<(e)>
	--	--	.0022<(f)>
o-Dichlorobenzene	--	600	--
para-Dichlorobenzene	--	--	63<(f)>
	--	--	190<(e)>
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	--	--	.28<(e)>
	--	--	.21<(f)>

Parameter		Use Designations B(CW1)	B(CW2)
Dichlorobromomethane	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
1,2-Dichloroethane	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	MCL	--	--
1,2-trans-Dichlorethylene	Human Health + -- F&W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Dichloromethane	MCL	--	--
1,2-Dichloropropane	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Dieldrin	Chronic	.056	--
	Acute	.24	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Dinoseb	MCL	--	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Diquat	MCL	--	--
2,4-D	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Endosulfan(b)	Chronic	.056	--
	Acute	.11	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--

	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Endothall	MCL	--	--
Endrin	Chronic	.05	--
	Acute	.12	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Ethylbenzene	Human Health + -- F&W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Ethylene dibromide	MCL	--	--

	Use Designations		
Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)
Dichlorobromomethane	--	--	--
	--	--	--
1,2-Dichloroethane	--	--	--
	--	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	--	--	--
1,2-trans-Dichlorethylene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Dichloromethane	--	--	--
1,2-Dichloropropane	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Dieldrin	.056	.056	.056
	.24	.24	.24
	--	--	--

	--	--	--
Dinoseb	--	--	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Diquat	--	--	--
2,4-D	--	--	--
Endosulfan(b)	.056	.056	.056
	.22	.22	.22
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Endothall	--	--	--
Endrin	.036	.036	.036
	.086	.086	.086
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Ethylene dibromide	--	--	--

	Use Designations		
Parameter	B(LW)	C	HH
Dichlorobromomethane	--	--	5.5<(f)>
	--	--	170<(e)>
1,2-Dichloroethane	--	--	3.8<(f)>
	--	--	370<(e)>
1,1-Dichloroethylene	--	--	330<(f)>
	--	--	7.1<*(e)>

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	--	7	--
1,2-trans-Dichlorethylene	--	--	10<*(f)>
	--	--	140<(e)>
Dichloromethane	--	5	--
1,2-Dichloropropane	--	--	5.0<(f)>
	--	--	150<(e)>
Dieldrin	.056	--	--
	.24	--	--
	--	--	.00054<(e)>
	--	--	.00052<(f)>
Dinoseb	--	7	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	--	--	5.0<-8(f)>
	--	--	5.1<-8(e)>
Diquat	--	20	--
2,4-D	--	--	100<(f)>
Endosulfan(b)	.15	--	--
	.3	--	--
	--	--	89<(e)>
	--	--	62<(f)>
Endothall	--	100	--
Endrin	.036	--	--
	.086	--	--
	--	--	.06<(e)>
	--	--	.059<(f)>
Ethylbenzene	--	--	530<(f)>

	--	--	2100<(e)>
Ethylene dibromide	--	.05	--

Parameter	Use Designations	B(CW1)	B(CW2)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	MCL	--	--
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Fluoride	MCL	--	--
Glyphosate	MCL	--	--
Heptachlor	Chronic	.0038	--
	Acute	.38	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Heptachlor epoxide	Chronic	.0038	--
	Acute	.52	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Hexachlorobenzene	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Lead	Chronic	3	--
	Acute	80	--
	MCL	-- --	
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	Chronic	N/A	--
	Acute	.95	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--

	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Mercury (II)	Chronic	3.5	--
	Acute	6.5	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Methoxychlor	Human Health +--F&W	--	--
Nickel	Chronic	350	--
	Acute	3250	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Nitrate as N	MCL	--	--
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	MCL	--	--
Nitrite as N	MCL	--	--

	Use Designations		
Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	--	--	--
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Fluoride	--	--	--
Glyphosate	--	--	--
Heptachlor	.0038	.0038	.0038
	.52	.52	.52
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Heptachlor epoxide	.0038	.0038	.0038
	.52	.52	.52
	--	--	--

	--	--	--
Hexachlorobenzene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Lead	7.7<(j)>	7.7<(j)>	7.7<(j)>
	197<(j)>	197<(j)>	197<(j)>
	--	--	--
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	N/A	N/A	N/A
	.95	.95	.95
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Mercury (II)	.9	.9	.9
	1.64	1.64	1.64
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Methoxychlor	--	--	--
Nickel	93<(k)>	93<(k)>	93<(k)>
	843<(k)>	843<(k)>	843<(k)>
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Nitrate as N	--	--	--
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	--	--	--
Nitrite as N	--	--	--

	Use Designations		
Parameter	B(LW)	C	HH
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	--	400	--

bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	--	--	12<(f)>
	--	--	22<(e)>
Fluoride	--	4000	--
Glyphosate	--	700	--
Heptachlor	.0038	--	--
	.38	--	--
	--	--	.00079<(e)>
	--	--	.00079<(f)>
Heptachlor epoxide	.0038	--	--
	.52	--	--
	--	--	.00039<(f)>
	--	--	.00039<(e)>
Hexachlorobenzene	--	--	.0028<(f)>
	--	--	.0029<(e)>
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	--	--	40<(f)>
	--	--	1100<(e)>
Lead	3	--	--
	80	--	--
	--	50	--
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	N/A	--	--
	.95	--	--
	--	--	1.8<(e)>
	--	--	.98<(f)>
Mercury (II)	.91	--	--
	1.7	--	--
	--	--	.15<(e)>
	--	--	.05<(f)>
Methoxychlor	--	--	100<(f)>

Nickel	150	--	--
	1400	--	--
	--	--	4600<(e)>
	--	--	610<(f)>
Nitrate as N	--	10*	--
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	--	10*	--
Nitrite as N	--	1*	--

Parameter		Use Designations B(CW1)	B(CW2)
Oxamyl (Vydate)	MCL	--	--
Parathion	Chronic	.013	--
	Acute	.065	--
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Chronic	<(d)>	--
	Acute	<(d)>	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Phenols	Chronic	50	--
	Acute	1000	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Picloram	MCL	--	--
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Chronic	.014	--
	Acute	2	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)**	Chronic	.03	--
	Acute	30	--

	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Selenium	Chronic	10	--
	Acute	15	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
Silver	Chronic	N/A	--
	Acute	30	--
	MCL	--	--
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	MCL	--	--
Simazine	MCL	--	--
Styrene	MCL	--	--
Tetracholorethylene	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Thallium	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--

	Use Designations		
Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)
Oxamyl (Vydate)	--	--	--
Parathion	.013	.013	.013
	.065	.065	.065
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	<(d)>	<(d)>	<(d)>
	<(d)>	<(d)>	<(d)>
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Phenols	50	50	50
	2500	2500	2500

	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Picloram	--	--	--
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	.014 2	.014 2	.014 2
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)**	.03 30	3 30	3 30
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Selenium	5	5	5
	19.3	19.3	19.3
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Silver	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3.8	3.8	3.8
	--	--	--
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	--	--	--
Simazine	--	--	--
Styrene	--	--	--
Tetracholorethylene	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Thallium	--	--	--
	--	--	--

Use Designations

Parameter	B(LW)	C	HH
Oxamyl (Vydate)	--	200	--
Parathion	.013	--	--
	.065	--	--
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	<(d)>	--	--
	<(d)>	--	--
	--	--	30<(e)>
	--	--	2.7<(f)>
Phenols	50	--	--
	1000	--	--
	--	--	1700*<(e)>
	--	--	21 *<(f)>
Picloram	--	500	--
Polychlorinated	.014	--	--
Biphenyls (PCBs)	2	--	--
	--	--	.00064<(e)>
	--	--	.00064<(f)>
Polynuclear Aromatic	.03	--	--
Hydrocarbons	30	--	--
(PAHs)**			
	--	--	.18<(e)>
	--	--	.038<(f)>
Selenium	70	--	--
	100	--	--
	--	--	170<(f)>
	--	--	4200<(e)>
Silver	N/A	--	--
	4	--	--
	--	50	--

2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	--	10	--
Simazine	--	4	--
Styrene	--	100	--
Tetracholorethylene	--	--	6.9<(f)>
	--	--	33<(e)>
Thallium	--	--	.24<(f)>
	--	--	.47<(e)>

Parameter		Use Designations	
		B(CW1)	B(CW2)
Toluene	Chronic	50	--
	Acute	2500	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	Chronic	10	--
	Acute	35	--
Toxaphene	Chronic	.037	--
	Acute	.73	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	MCL	--	--
1,1,1-Trichlorethane	MCL	--	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Chronic	80	--
	Acute	4000	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health -- F & W	--	--

Trihalomethanes (total)<(c)>	MCL	--	--
Vinyl Chloride	Human Health -- F & W	--	--
	Human Health -- Fish	--	--
Xylenes (Total)	MCL	--	--
Zinc	Chronic	200	--
	Acute	220	--
	Human Health + -- Fish	--	--
	Human Health + -- F & W	--	--

Parameter	Use Designations		
	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)
Toluene	50	150	150
	2500	7500	7500
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Total Residual	11	11	11
Chlorine (TRC)	19	19	19
Toxaphene	.002	.002	.002
	.73	.73	.73
	--	--	--
	--	--	--
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichlorethane	--	--	--
	--	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	--	--	--
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	80	80	80
	4000	4000	4000
	--	--	--

	--	--	--
Trihalomethanes (total)<(c)>	--	--	--
Vinyl Chloride	--	--	--
	--	--	--
Xylenes (Total)	--	--	--
Zinc	215<(1)>	215<(1)>	215<(1)>
	215<(1)>	215<(1)>	215<(1)>
	--	--	--
	--	--	--

Parameter	Use Designations		
	B(LW)	C	HH
Toluene	50	--	--
	2500	--	--
	--	--	15<*(e)>
	--	--	1300<(f)>
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	10	--	--
	20	--	--
Toxaphene	.037	--	--
	.73	--	--
	--	--	.0028<(e)>
	--	--	.0028<(f)>
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	--	70	--
1,1,1-Trichlorethane	--	200	--
	--	--	173<*(e)>
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	--	--	6<(f)>
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	80	--	--
	4000	--	--

	--	--	300<(e)>
	--	--	25<(f)>
Trihalomethanes (total)<(c)>	--	80	--
Vinyl Chloride	--	--	.25<(f)>
	--	--	24<(e)>
Xylenes (Total)	--	10*	--
Zinc	100	--	--
	110	--	--
	--	--	26<*(e)>
	--	--	7.4<*(f)>

* units expressed as milligrams/liter

** to include the sum of known and suspected carcinogenic PAHs (includes benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene)

+ expressed as nanograms/liter

+ represents the noncarcinogenic human health parameters

++ The concentrations of 4,4-DDT or its metabolites; 4,4-DDE and 4,4-DDD, individually shall not exceed the human health criteria.

(a) units expressed as million fibers/liter (longer than 10 micrometers)

(b) includes alpha-endosulfan, beta-endosulfan, and endosulfan sulfate in combination or as individually measured

(c) The sum of the four trihalomethanes (bromoform [tribromomethane], chlorodibromomethane, chloroform [trichloromethane], and dichlorobromomethane) may not exceed the MCL.

(d) Class B numerical criteria for pentachlorophenol are a function of pH using the equation: Criterion ([mu]g/l) = e<[1.005(pH) - x]>, where e = 2.71828 and x varies according to the following table:

	B(CW1)	B(CW2)	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)	B(LW)
Acute	3.869	-	4.869	4.869	4.869	4.869
Chronic	4.134	-	5.134	5.134	5.134	5.134

(e) This Class HH criterion would be applicable to any Class B(LW), B(CW1), B(WW-1), B(WW-2), or B(WW-3) water body that is also designated Class HH.

(f) This Class HH criterion would be applicable to any Class C water body that is also designated Class HH.

(g) inorganic form only

(h) Class B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3) criteria listed in main table are based on a hardness of 200 mg/l (as CaCO[3] (mg/l)). Numerical criteria ([mu] g/l) for cadmium are a function of hardness (as CaCO [3] (mg/l)) using the equation for each use according to the following table:

	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)
Acute	e<[1.0166Ln(Hardness) - 3.924]>	e<[1.0166Ln(Hardness) - 3.924]>
Chronic	e<[0.7409Ln(Hardness) - 4.719]>	e<[0.7409Ln(Hardness) - 4.719]>

	B(WW-3)
Acute	e<[1.0166Ln(Hardness) - 3.924]>
Chronic	e<[0.7409Ln(Hardness) - 4.719]>

(i) Class B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3) criteria listed in main table are based on a hardness of 200 mg/l (as CaCO[3] (mg/l)). Numerical criteria ([mu] g/l) for copper are a function of hardness (CaCO[3] (mg/l)) using the equation for each use according to the following table:

	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)
Acute	e<[0.9422Ln(Hardness) - 1.700]>	e<[0.9422Ln(Hardness) - 1.700]>
Chronic	e<[0.8545Ln(Hardness) - 1.702]>	e<[0.8545Ln(Hardness) - 1.702]>

	B(WW-3)
Acute	e<[0.9422Ln(Hardness) - 1.700]>
Chronic	e<[0.8545Ln(Hardness) - 1.702]>

(j) Class B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3) criteria listed in main table are based on a hardness of 200 mg/l (as CaCO[3] (mg/l)). Numerical criteria ([mu] g/l) for lead are a function of hardness (CaCO[3] (mg/l)) using the equation for each use according to the following table:

	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)
Acute	e<[1.2731Ln(Hardness) - 1.46]>	e<[1.2731Ln(Hardness) - 1.46]>
Chronic	e<[1.2731Ln(Hardness) - 4.705]>	e<[1.2731Ln(Hardness) - 4.705]>

	B(WW-3)
Acute	e<[1.2731Ln(Hardness) - 1.46]>
Chronic	e<[1.2731Ln(Hardness) - 4.705]>

(k) Class B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3) criteria listed in main table are based on a hardness of 200 mg/l (as CaCO[3] (mg/l)). Numerical criteria ([mu] g/l) for nickel are a function of hardness (CaCO[3] (mg/l)) using the equation for each use according to the following table:

	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)
Acute	e<[0.846Ln(Hardness) + 2.255]>	e<[0.846Ln(Hardness) + 2.255]>
Chronic	e<[0.846Ln(Hardness) + 0.0584]>	e<[0.846Ln(Hardness) + 0.0584]>

	B(WW-3)
Acute	e<[0.846Ln(Hardness) + 2.255]>
Chronic	e<[0.846Ln(Hardness) + 0.0584]>

(l) Class B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3) criteria listed in main table are based on a hardness of 200 mg/l (as CaCO[3] (mg/l)). Numerical criteria ([mu] g/l) for zinc are a function of hardness (CaCO[3] (mg/l)) using the equation for each use according to the following table:

	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)
Acute	e<[0.8473Ln(Hardness) + 0.884]>	e<[0.8473Ln(Hardness) + 0.884]>
Chronic	e<[0.8473Ln(Hardness) + 0.884]>	e<[0.8473Ln(Hardness) + 0.884]>

	B(WW-3)
Acute	e<[0.8473Ln(Hardness) + 0.884]>
Chronic	e<[0.8473Ln(Hardness) + 0.884]>

(m) Acute and chronic criteria listed in main table are based on a hardness of 200 mg/l (as CaCO[3] (mg/l)) and a sulfate concentration of 63 mg/l. Numerical criteria ([mu] g/l) for chloride are a function of hardness (CaCO[3] (mg/l)) and sulfate (mg/l) using the equation for each use according to the following table:

B(CW1), B(CW2), B(WW-1), B(WW-2). B(WW-3), B(LW)

Acute 287.8(Hardness)<0.205797>(Sulfate)<-0.07452>

Chronic 177.87(Hardness)<0.205797>(Sulfate)<-0.07452>

TABLE 2. Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen

(all values expressed in milligrams per liter)

	B(CW1)	B(CW2)	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)	B(LW)
Minimum value for at least 16 hours of every 24-hour period	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0*
Minimum value at any time during every 24-hour period	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0*

*applies only to the upper layer of stratification in lakes

TABLE 3a. Acute Criterion for Ammonia in Iowa Streams

Acute Criterion, mg/l as N

(or Criterion Maximum Concentration, CMC)

pH	Class B(WW-1), B(WW-2), B(WW-3) & B(LW)	Class B(CW1) & B(CW2)
6.5	48.8	32.6
6.6	46.8	31.3
6.7	44.6	29.8
6.8	42.0	28.0
6.9	39.1	26.1

7.0	36.1	24.1
7.1	32.8	21.9
7.2	29.5	19.7
7.3	26.2	17.5
7.4	23.0	15.3
7.5	19.9	13.3
7.6	17.0	11.4
7.7	14.4	9.64
7.8	12.1	8.11
7.9	10.1	6.77
8.0	8.40	5.62
8.1	6.95	4.64
8.2	5.72	3.83
8.3	4.71	3.15
8.4	3.88	2.59
8.5	3.20	2.14
8.6	2.65	1.77
8.7	2.20	1.47
8.8	1.84	1.23
8.9	1.56	1.04
9.0	1.32	0.885

TABLE 3b. Chronic Criterion for Ammonia in Iowa Streams - Early Life Stages Present

Chronic Criterion - Early Life Stages Present, mg/l as N

(or Criterion Continuous Concentration, CCC)

pH	Temperature, [degree] C									
	0	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
6.5	6.67	6.67	6.06	5.33	4.68	4.12	3.62	3.18	2.80	2.46
6.6	6.57	6.57	5.97	5.25	4.61	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.75	2.42
6.7	6.44	6.44	5.86	5.15	4.52	3.98	3.50	3.07	2.70	2.37
6.8	6.29	6.29	5.72	5.03	4.42	3.89	3.42	3.00	2.64	2.32
6.9	6.12	6.12	5.56	4.89	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.25
7.0	5.91	5.91	5.37	4.72	4.15	3.65	3.21	2.82	2.48	2.18
7.1	5.67	5.67	5.15	4.53	3.98	3.50	3.08	2.70	2.38	2.09
7.2	5.39	5.39	4.90	4.31	3.78	3.33	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.99
7.3	5.08	5.08	4.61	4.06	3.57	3.13	2.76	2.42	2.13	1.87
7.4	4.73	4.73	4.30	3.78	3.32	2.92	2.57	2.26	1.98	1.74
7.5	4.36	4.36	3.97	3.49	3.06	2.69	2.37	2.08	1.83	1.61
7.6	3.98	3.98	3.61	3.18	2.79	2.45	2.16	1.90	1.67	1.47

7.7	3.58	3.58	3.25	2.86	2.51	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32
7.8	3.18	3.18	2.89	2.54	2.23	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17
7.9	2.8	2.8	2.54	2.24	1.96	1.73	1.52	1.33	1.17	1.03
8.0	2.43	2.43	2.21	1.94	1.71	1.50	1.32	1.16	1.02	0.897
8.1	2.10	2.10	1.91	1.68	1.47	1.29	1.14	1.00	0.879	0.773
8.2	1.79	1.79	1.63	1.43	1.26	1.11	0.973	0.855	0.752	0.661
8.3	1.52	1.52	1.39	1.22	1.07	0.941	0.827	0.727	0.639	0.562
8.4	1.29	1.29	1.17	1.03	0.906	0.796	0.700	0.615	0.541	0.475
8.5	1.09	1.09	0.990	0.870	0.765	0.672	0.591	0.520	0.457	0.401
8.6	0.920	0.920	0.836	0.735	0.646	0.568	0.499	0.439	0.386	0.339
8.7	0.778	0.778	0.707	0.622	0.547	0.480	0.422	0.371	0.326	0.287
8.8	0.661	0.661	0.601	0.528	0.464	0.408	0.359	0.315	0.277	0.244
8.9	0.565	0.565	0.513	0.451	0.397	0.349	0.306	0.269	0.237	0.208
9.0	0.486	0.486	0.442	0.389	0.342	0.300	0.264	0.232	0.204	0.179

TABLE 3c. Chronic Criterion for Ammonia in Iowa Streams - Early Life Stages Absent

Chronic Criterion - Early Life Stages Absent, mg/l as N

(or Criterion Continuous Concentration, CCC)

pH	Temperature, [degree] C									
	0-7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15*	16*
6.5	0.8	10.1	9.51	8.92	8.36	7.84	7.35	6.89	6.46	6.06
6.6	0.7	9.99	9.37	8.79	8.24	7.72	7.24	6.79	6.36	5.97
6.7	0.5	9.81	9.20	8.62	8.08	7.58	7.11	6.66	6.25	5.86
6.8	0.2	9.58	8.98	8.42	7.90	7.40	6.94	6.51	6.10	5.72
6.9	.93	9.31	8.73	8.19	7.68	7.20	6.75	6.33	5.93	5.56
7.0	.60	9.00	8.43	7.91	7.41	6.95	6.52	6.11	5.73	5.37
7.1	.20	8.63	8.09	7.58	7.11	6.67	6.25	5.86	5.49	5.15
7.2	.75	8.20	7.69	7.21	6.76	6.34	5.94	5.57	5.22	4.90
7.3	.24	7.73	7.25	6.79	6.37	5.97	5.60	5.25	4.92	4.61
7.4	.69	7.21	6.76	6.33	5.94	5.57	5.22	4.89	4.59	4.30
7.5	.09	6.64	6.23	5.84	5.48	5.13	4.81	4.51	4.23	3.97

Chronic Criterion - Early Life Stages Absent, mg/l as N

(or Criterion Continuous Concentration, CCC)

pH	Temperature, [degree] C									
	0-7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15*	16*
7.6	6.46	6.05	5.67	5.32	4.99	4.68	4.38	4.11	3.85	3.61
7.7	5.81	5.45	5.11	4.79	4.49	4.21	3.95	3.70	3.47	3.25
7.8	5.17	4.84	4.54	4.26	3.99	3.74	3.51	3.29	3.09	2.89

7.9	4.54	4.26	3.99	3.74	3.51	3.29	3.09	2.89	2.71	2.54
8.0	3.95	3.70	3.47	3.26	3.05	2.86	2.68	2.52	2.36	2.21
8.1	3.41	3.19	2.99	2.81	2.63	2.47	2.31	2.17	2.03	1.91
8.2	2.91	2.73	2.56	2.40	2.25	2.11	1.98	1.85	1.74	1.63
8.3	2.47	2.32	2.18	2.04	1.91	1.79	1.68	1.58	1.48	1.39
8.4	2.09	1.96	1.84	1.73	1.62	1.52	1.42	1.33	1.25	1.17
8.5	1.77	1.66	1.55	1.46	1.37	1.28	1.20	1.13	1.06	0.99
8.6	1.49	1.40	1.31	1.23	1.15	1.08	1.01	0.951	0.892	0.836
8.7	1.26	1.18	1.11	1.04	0.976	0.915	0.858	0.805	0.754	0.707
8.8	1.07	1.01	0.944	0.885	0.829	0.778	0.729	0.684	0.641	0.601
8.9	0.917	0.860	0.806	0.756	0.709	0.664	0.623	0.584	0.548	0.513
9.0	0.790	0.740	0.694	0.651	0.610	0.572	0.536	0.503	0.471	0.442

*At 15 [degrees] C and above, the criterion for fish early life stage (ELS) absent is the same as the criterion for fish ELS present.

TABLE 4. Aquatic Life Criteria for Sulfate for Class B Waters

(all values expressed in milligrams per liter)

		Chloride	
Hardness mg/l as CaCO[3]	Cl- < 5 mg/l	5 <= Cl- < 25	25 <= C1- <= 500
H < 100 mg/l	500	500	500
100 <= H <= 500	500	[-57.478 + 5.79 (hardness) + 54.163 (chloride)] x 0.65	[1276.7 + 5.508 (hardness) -1.457 (chloride)] x 0.65
H > 500	500	2,000	2,000

61.3(4) Class "C" waters. Rescinded IAB 4/18/90, effective 5/23/90.

61.3(5) Surface water classification. The department hereby incorporates by reference "Surface Water Classification," effective December 22, 2010. This document may be obtained on the department's Web site at http://www.iowadnr.com/water/standards/index.html.

61.3(6) Cold water use designation assessment protocol. The department hereby incorporates by reference "Cold Water Use Designation Assessment Protocol," effective December 15, 2004. This document may be obtained on the department's Web site at http://www.iowadnr.com/water/standards/index.html.

61.3(7) Warm water stream use assessment and attainability analysis protocol. The department hereby incorporates by reference "Warm Water Stream Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol," effective March 22, 2006. This document may be obtained on the departments Web site at http://www.iowadnr.com/water/standards/index.html.

61.3(8) Recreational use assessment and attainability analysis protocol. The department hereby incorporates by reference "Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol," effective March 19, 2008. This document may be obtained on the department's Web site.

AUTHORITY:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 455B, division I, and division III, part 1.

HISTORY: ARC 8039B, IAB 8/12/09, effective 9/16/09; ARC 8214B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 8226B, IAB 10/7/09, effective 11/11/09; ARC 8466B, IAB 1/13/10, effective 2/17/10; ARC 9223B, IAB 11/17/10, effective 12/22/10

NOTES:

LexisNexis 50 State Surveys, Legislation & Regulations

Sewage & Wastewater Treatment

IL.FOIA.0000626

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 • (217) 782-2829
James R. Thompson Center, 100 West Randolph, Suite 11-300, Chicago, IL 60601 • (312) 814-6026
PAT QUINN, GOVERNOR DOUGLAS P. SCOTT, DIRECTOR

217/785-0561

EXHIBIT 5

Special Exception Permit

January 29, 2010

Mr. JEFF LEIDNER
CITY HALL
404 S 3RD ST
GREENVILLE, IL 62246

Re: IL0050050, GREENVILLE -- Special Exception Permit (SEP), Reduced Monitoring Schedule for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

Dear Mr. LEIDNER:

In accordance with Title 35, Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.648(g)(2c), this Agency may grant a Special Exception Permit (SEP) that allows a supplier to reduce the quarterly monitoring frequency to annual at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for a specific SOC contaminant. After reviewing the historical data for GREENVILLE, we have determined that the above definition has been met for the sampling points listed on the following page.

The annual SOC sample **must** be collected **during the months** specified on the SEP schedule. If any further sample results from the sampling point listed exceed the "trigger" level, quarterly monitoring must be initiated. The attached schedule does **not** reflect the monitoring requirements for all your sampling points and SOCs, but for only those sampling points and SOCs identified on the SEP schedule.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to call me at the telephone number referenced above.

Sincerely,

Andrea Rhodes

Andrea Rhodes
Chemical Monitoring Sub-Unit
Drinking Water Compliance Unit
Bureau of Water

cc: JEFF LEIDNER

EXHIBIT 42 7-7-11 TS

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
1021 North Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 • (217) 782-2829
James R. Thompson Center, 100 West Randolph, Suite 11-300, Chicago, IL 60601 • (312) 814-6026
PAT QUINN, GOVERNOR DOUGLAS P. SCOTT, DIRECTOR

SOC Special Exception Permit Schedule

Sampling Point	SOC	New Frequency	Sample Due	Trigger Level (ug/l)
TP01	Atrazine	Annual	April-June	0.3

The SOC sample **must** be collected **during the months** specified above. The above schedule does **not** reflect the monitoring requirements for all SOC parameters, but for only those sampling points and chemicals identified above. To check the monitoring schedule for additional monitoring requirements you may do so at http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/drinking-water-watch/.

Trigger Level is defined as the level of the contaminant upon which "reliably and consistently" determination was based. This level is the reporting limit. If any further VOC sample results exceed the "trigger" level, quarterly monitoring must be initiated.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Name:	GOVERNOR BOND			Received :	06/13/08 09:15 by Scott Clark
Station Code:	ROP-1	County:	BOND	Temperature C:	3.00
Funding Code:	WP03	PWS Intake:	PWS INTAKE	Monitoring Unit:	SOUTHERN
Trip ID:	200806031419	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	Clean Lakes

Client Sample ID:	ROP-1INT			Lab Sample ID:	**S807110-01**
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected By:	MDB	Date/Time Collected:	06/12/08 10:40
Sample Fraction:	Total			Sample Depth:	13 Feet

Pesticides by NPD

Method:	8141	Prepared:	06/18/08 09:01
Units:	ug/L	Analyzed:	06/20/08 01:34

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	Reporting Limit	MDL
EPTC *	ND		0.50	0.022
Butylate *	ND		0.20	0.023
Phorate	ND		0.25	0.012
Terbufos	**0.038**	J	0.10	0.012
Diazinon	ND		0.050	0.0060
Atrazine	**3.1**		0.10	0.039
Simazine *	**0.48**		0.10	0.024
Fonofos	ND		0.10	0.011
Methyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.022
Chlorpyrifos	ND		0.10	0.013
Malathion	ND		0.15	0.041
Ethyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.011

EXHIBIT
6

IEPA Laboratory

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the cha custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC.

Reported:
06/26/08 15:46

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Name:	GOVERNOR BOND			Received :	05/02/08 09:15 by Scott Clark
Station Code:	ROP-1	County:	BOND	Temperature C:	1.00
Funding Code:	WP06	PWS Intake:	PWS INTAKE	Monitoring Unit:	SOUTHERN
Trip ID:	200804291419	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	Ambient Lakes

Client Sample ID:	ROP-1 INT			Lab Sample ID:	**S804779-01**
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected By:	MDB/DEH	Date/Time Collected:	04/30/08 12:30
Sample Fraction:	Total			Sample Depth:	14 Feet

Pesticides by NPD

Method:	8141	Prepared:	05/05/08 08:47
Units:	ug/L	Analyzed:	05/07/08 04:36

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	Reporting Limit	MDL
EPTC *	ND		0.50	0.022
Butylate *	ND		0.20	0.023
Phorate	ND		0.25	0.012
Terbufos	ND		0.10	0.012
Diazinon	ND		0.050	0.0060
Atrazine	ND		0.10	0.039
Simazine *	0.41		0.10	0.024
Fonofos	ND		0.10	0.011
Methyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.022
Chlorpyrifos	ND		0.10	0.013
Malathion	ND		0.15	0.041
Ethyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.011

EXHIBIT
7

IEPA Laboratory

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain c custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC.

Reported:
05/14/08 12:37

GREEN047652

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Name:	GOVERNOR BOND			Received :	07/11/08 09:30 by Scott Clark
Station Code:	ROP-1	County:	BOND	Temperature C:	6.00
Funding Code:	WP03	PWS Intake:	PWS INTAKE	Monitoring Unit:	SOUTHERN
Trip ID:	200807011419	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	Clean Lakes

Client Sample ID:	ROP-1INT			Lab Sample ID:	**S808941-01**
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected By:	MDB	Date/Time Collected:	07/10/08 10:35
Sample Fraction:	Total			Sample Depth:	13 Feet

Pesticides by NPD

Method:	8141	Prepared:	07/15/08 08:56
Units:	ug/L	Analyzed:	07/17/08 04:35

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	Reporting Limit	MDL
EPTC *	ND		0.50	0.022
Butylate *	ND		0.20	0.023
Phorate	ND		0.25	0.012
Terbufos	ND		0.10	0.012
Diazinon	ND		0.050	0.0060
Atrazine	**0.39**		0.10	0.039
Simazine *	**0.12**		0.10	0.024
Fonofos	ND		0.10	0.011
Methyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.022
Chlorpyrifos	ND		0.10	0.013
Malathion	ND		0.15	0.041
Ethyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.011

EXHIBIT
8

IEPA Laboratory

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC.

Reported:
08/06/08 13:33
Page 3 of 4

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Name:	GOVERNOR BOND			Received :	08/14/08 09:30 by George Clark
Station Code:	ROP-1	County:	BOND	Temperature C:	6.00
Funding Code:	WP03	PWS Intake:	PWS INTAKE	Monitoring Unit:	SOUTHERN
Trip ID:	200808081419	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	Clean Lakes

Client Sample ID:	ROP-1 INT			Lab Sample ID:	**S811577-01**
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected By:	MDB	Date/Time Collected:	08/13/08 11:05
Sample Fraction:	Total			Sample Depth:	13 Feet

Pesticides by NPD

Method:	8141	Prepared:	08/15/08 09:18
Units:	ug/L	Analyzed:	08/20/08 02:45

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	Reporting Limit	MDL
EPTC *	ND		0.50	0.022
Butylate *	ND		0.20	0.023
Phorate	ND		0.25	0.012
Terbufos	0.039	J	0.10	0.012
Diazinon	ND		0.050	0.0060
Atrazine	0.74		0.10	0.039
Simazine *	0.089	J	0.10	0.024
Fonofos	ND		0.10	0.011
Methyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.022
Chlorpyrifos	ND		0.10	0.013
Malathion	ND		0.15	0.041
Ethyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.011

EXHIBIT
tabbies
9

IEPA Laboratory

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC.

Reported:
09/03/08 10:49

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory

825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Name:	GOVERNOR BOND			Received :	10/09/08 09:30 by Scott Clark
Station Code:	ROP-1	County:	BOND	Temperature C:	2.00
Funding Code:	WP03	PWS Intake:	PWS INTAKE	Monitoring Unit:	SOUTHERN
Trip ID:	200810061419	Visit Number:	001	Monitoring Program:	Clean Lakes

Client Sample ID:	ROP-1INT			Lab Sample ID:	**S815065-01**
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected By:	MDB	Date/Time Collected:	10/08/08 11:15
Sample Fraction:	Total			Sample Depth:	13 Feet

Pesticides by NPD

Method:	8141	Prepared:	10/15/08 08:39
Units:	ug/L	Analyzed:	10/21/08 22:09

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	Reporting Limit	MDL
EPTC *	ND		0.50	0.022
Butylate *	ND		0.20	0.023
Phorate	ND		0.25	0.012
Terbufos	ND		0.10	0.012
Diazinon	ND		0.050	0.0060
Atrazine	**0.50**		0.10	0.039
Simazine *	**0.054**	J	0.10	0.024
Fonofos	ND		0.10	0.011
Methyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.022
Chlorpyrifos	ND		0.10	0.013
Malathion	ND		0.15	0.041
Ethyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.011

EXHIBIT
tabbies
10

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety. Test results meet all requirements of NELAC.

Reported:
11/05/08 14:51

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276, 217-782-3397
JAMES R. THOMPSON CENTER, 100 WEST RANDOLPH, SUITE 11-300, CHICAGO, IL 60601, 312-814-6026

217/785-0561 ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH, GOVERNOR RENEE CIPRIANO, DIRECTOR

Special Exception Permit

January 20, 2005

Mr. Jeff Leidner
City Hall
404 S 3rd St
Greenville, IL 62246

Re: 0050050, GREENVILLE -- Special Exception Permit (SEP), Reduced Monitoring Schedule for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

Dear Mr. Leidner:

In accordance with Title 35, Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.648(g)(2c), this Agency may grant a Special Exception Permit (SEP) that allows a supplier to reduce the quarterly monitoring frequency to annual at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for a specific SOC contaminant. After reviewing the results of samples collected over the past 4 quarters, we have determined that the above definition has been met for the sampling points listed on the following page.

The annual SOC sample **must** be collected **during the months** specified on the SEP schedule. If any further sample results from the sampling point listed exceed the "trigger" level, quarterly monitoring must be initiated. The attached schedule does **not** reflect the monitoring requirements for all your sampling points and SOCs, but for only those sampling points and SOCs identified on the SEP schedule.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to call me at the telephone number referenced above.

Sincerely,

Andrea Rhodes

Andrea Rhodes
Chemical Monitoring Sub-Unit
Drinking Water Compliance Unit
Bureau of Water

EXHIBIT
tabbies
11

SOC Special Exception Permit Schedule

Sampling Point	SOC	New Frequency	Sample Due	Trigger Level (ug/l)
TP01	Simazine	Yearly	April through June	0.4
TP01	Atrazine	Yearly	July through September	0.3
TP01	2,4 – D	Yearly	April through June	1.0

The SOC sample **must** be collected **during the months** specified above. The above schedule does **not** reflect the monitoring requirements for all SOC parameters, but for only those sampling points and chemicals identified above. To check the monitoring schedule for additional contaminants you may do so at http://epadata.epa.state.il.us/water/

Trigger Level is defined as the level of the contaminant upon which "reliably and consistently" determination was based. This level is the laboratory reporting limit for each analyte. If any further SOC sample results exceed the "trigger" level, quarterly monitoring must be initiated.