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).

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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).

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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."

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.

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Name	Year	Sample Date	Туре	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; GREEN02848
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		8/7/1995 & 8/23/1995	Finished	0.78 average		0.7	GREEN030214; GREEN03021
Greenville	1995	11/13/1995	Finished	2.50		1.18	GREEN030360
Greenville	1996	2/20/1996	Finished	0.45		1.18	GREEN030501
Greenville	1996	5/23/1996	Finished	ND	0.30	0.93	GREEN030301 GREEN031197
Greenville	1996	8/20/1996	Finished	ND	0.30	0.74	GREEN031221
Greenville	1996	11/18/1996	Finished	ND	0.30	0.74	GREEN031221 GREEN031352
Greenville	1996	2/28/1997	Finished	0.76	0.50	0.11	GREEN031332 GREEN031432
Greenville	1997	5/6/1997	Finished	ND	0.30	0.19	
Greenville	1997		Finished	ND		0.19	GREEN032107
		9/29/1997			0.30		GREEN031917
Greenville	1997	11/17/1997	Finished	0.32	0.20	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

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Name	Year	Sample Date	Туре	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

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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

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.

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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.)

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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

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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

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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

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,

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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

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.

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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:

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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

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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.

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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.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing reasons and authorities, Defendant's Motion for Summary

Judgment should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

REEG LAWYERS, LLC

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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

Page 1 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS 3 4 CITY OF GREENVILLE,) ILLINOIS, ET AL.,) 5) Plaintiffs,)) Civil No. 6 vs.) 7) 10-188-JPG SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION,) LLC, and SYNGENTA AG,) 8) Defendants. 9) 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 **EXHIBIT** 23 24 Job No. CS341543 25

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Page 4 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,) LLC, and SYNGENTA AG, 8)) Defendants. 9) 10 11 12 VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF WITNESS, JEFF LEIDNER, produced, sworn and examined on the 13 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. Louis, Missouri, before Tara Schwake, a Certified 18 19 Realtime Reporter and Notary Public within and for the State of Illinois, in a certain cause now 20 pending in the United States District Court, 21 Southern District of Illinois, wherein City of 22 23 Greenville, Illinois, et al., are Plaintiffs and 24 Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., are Defendants. 25

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Page 5 1 APPEARANCES 2 3 FOR THE PLAINTIFFS: 4 BARON & BUDD, P.C. 5 The Centrum 6 3102 Oak Lawn Avenue, Suite 1100 7 Dallas, Texas 75219-4281 (214) 521-3605 8 9 by: Mr. Cary McDougal Mr. Mitchell McCrea 10 11 Mr. Stephen Johnston 12 cmcdougal@baronbudd.com 13 14 KOREIN TILLERY, LLC 15 One US Bank Plaza, Suite 3600 16 St. Louis, Missouri 63101 17 (314) 241-4844 18 by: Mr. Aaron M. Zigler 19 azigler@koreintillery.com 20 21 $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ 22 23 24 25

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Page 6 1 FOR THE DEFENDANTS: 2 ADAM and REESE, LLP 701 Poydras Street, Suite 4500 3 4 New Orleans, Louisiana 70139 5 (504) 581-3234 6 by: Mr. Charles A. Cerise, Jr. charles.cerise@arlaw.com 7 8 9 MCDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY, LLP 227 West Monroe Street 10 11 Chicago, Illinois 60606-5096 12 (312) 984-7739 13 by: Mr. Peter Schutzel 14 pschutzel@mwe.com 15 ALSO PRESENT: 16 17 Ms. Tara Schwake, CRR, RPR 18 Ms. Kimberlee Lauer, CLVS 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Page 7 1 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED 2 by and between Counsel for the Plaintiffs and 3 Counsel for the Defendants that this deposition 4 may be taken by Tara Schwake, Notary Public and Certified Realtime Reporter, thereafter 5 6 transcribed into typewriting, with the signature of the witness being expressly reserved. 7 8 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: My name's 9 10 Kimberlee Lauer and I'm representing Veritext. The date today is July 8th, 2011, and it's 11 12 approximately 9:03 a.m. This deposition is being 13 held at One Brentwood Boulevard in St. Louis, 14 Missouri. 15 The caption of this case is the 16 City of Greenville, Illinois, et al. versus Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., filed in 17 the United States District Court for the Southern 18 District of Illinois. The name of our witness is 19 Jeff Leidner. 20 At this time if the attorneys 21 present would please identify themselves and the 22 parties they represent? 23 24 MR. McDOUGAL: Cary McDougal for 25 the plaintiffs.

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Page 8 1 MR. ZIGLER: Aaron Zigler for the 2 plaintiffs. 3 MR. JOHNSTON: Stephen Johnston for 4 the plaintiffs. 5 MR. McCREA: Mitchell McCrea for 6 the plaintiffs. 7 MR. CERISE: Charlie Cerise for Syngenta Crop Protection. 8 9 MR. SCHUTZEL: Peter Schutzel for 10 Syngenta Crop Protection. 11 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you. And 12 if Tara Schwake, our court reporter, will please 13 swear in the witness? 14 * * * * 15 JEFF LEIDNER, 16 Of lawful age, having been produced, sworn, and 17 examined on the part of the Defendants, testified as follows: 18 19 MR. CERISE: And before we get 20 started, Cary, we are reserving objections except 21 as to the form and responsiveness? 22 MR. McDOUGAL: That's correct. 23 EXAMINATION 24 QUESTIONS BY MR. CERISE: 25 Q Good morning, Mr. Leidner.

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Page 9 1 Ά Good morning. 2 Would you state your name for the 0 3 record, please? 4 Α Jeff David Leidner, 5 What is your address? Q 6 Α 537 West Spring, Greenville, 7 Illinois. 8 And by whom are you employed? 0 9 Α City of Greenville. What is your position with the City 10 Q 11 of Greenville? I am the water superintendent. 12 Α How long have you been water 13 Q 14superintendent? 15 Α A little over 22 years now. And before you were the water 16 Q 17 superintendent, did you work for the City of 18 Greenville? 19 Α Yes. 20 In what capacity? Q 21 Α Five years as operator and five years as chief operator. 22 23 Q You were chief operator immediately before you were superintendent? 24 25 А Right.

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Page 10 All right. Do you understand, Mr. 1 0 Leidner, that you're here today as a 2 representative of the City of Greenville for the 3 purposes of this deposition? 4 А 5 Yes. And do you understand that today 6 0 7 you are speaking on behalf of Greenville? 8 Α Yes. I may say Greenville instead of the 9 0 City of Greenville, you'll understand that I'm 10 talking about the City of Greenville? 11 12 А Yes. 13 0 If I don't make myself clear at any point, please tell me I'm not doing a good job of 14 it and I'll try and do a better job. 15 16 Α Okay. 17 And if you need a break at any Q point, let me know that you need a break, please. 18 19 Α Thank you. 20 I'm going to show you what has been Q previously marked as Exhibit 22. And that is a 21 notice of the deposition. Do you see that? 22 23 А Yes. I understand that you have been 24 0 25 designated to testify as to topics 1 through 6

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Page 14 1 Α No. 2 Mr. Leidner, I'm going to show you 0 3 what I'm going to mark in globo as Exhibit 43. (Exhibit 43 marked for 4 5 identification by the court reporter.) 6 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 7 MR. CERISE: These are -- would appear to be drinking water quality reports for 8 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2009, 9 and 2010. And counsel, can -- can we stipulate 10 11 authenticity of these? MR. McDOUGAL: Each of these are 12 marked collectively as Exhibit 43? 13 MR. CERISE: 14 Yes. 15 MR. McDOUGAL: Yes, we can. No 16 comment on admissibility, we're just -- no need 17 to prove them up as business records. 18 (BY MR. CERISE) Mr. Leidner, I'd 0 19 like you to look at the 1999 annual drinking 20 water quality report. А 21 Mm-hmm. 22 Q Is that something that you would 23 have prepared? 24 Α What happens is we -- we take the samples, we deliver the samples to IEPA lab. 25

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Page 15 They actually have this prepared for us, but we 1 2 have to verify. Okay. And when you say, "we 3 0 4 deliver the samples to the IEPA lab, " how do you 5 do that physically? А By mail. 6 7 0 And then the IEPA prepares the document? 8 9 Α Correct. 10 0 About what time of the year is this 11 prepared? It's usually around April. 12 Α And is it delivered back to 13 Q Greenville in an electronic format? Or paper 14 format? 15 We have to go on their website, 16 Α which is Water Watch now. It used to be Consumer 17 18 Confidence Report. And that -- and then we have to put in our facility number. Then we can 19 20 download the information from there. Do you have to input any other 21 0 information that is pertinent to the City of 22 23 Greenville besides your facility number? 24 А Sometimes if we have a -- if you 25 have a violation, we have to double check that to

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Page 16 make sure that it's correct. 1 All right. And then is there 2 0 something where you approve the form? 3 4 А Yes. 5 0 And are you the person for Greenville that approves the form? 6 7 Α Yes. 8 How do you approve the form? 0 А I review it. 9 10 And then do you either sign it or Q 11 send an electronic note? What physically do you have to do to approve it? 12 Well, I just have to look it over, 13 Α 14 and then we send it to IEPA after we have 15 delivered it to our consumers. How do you deliver it to your 16 Q 17 consumers? Α Sometimes -- they tell us if it's 18 -- we have to do it by mail, or if we have to do 19 it by -- in the newspaper. But we have the 20 option to deliver by mail if we so choose. 21 22 0 And if you deliver by mail, one 23 goes to each customer? 24Each customer, yes. Even our A satellites. 25

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Page 17 1 Do you know how it is determined 0 2 whether it will be delivered by mail or in the 3 newspaper? 4 А We prefer to deliver it by mail. 5 0 Why is that? 6 Ά Because it's cheaper. 7 Q Now, is it correct that when you approve this form that the IEPA provides to you, 8 that you as a superintendent for Greenville are 9 10 certifying that the information in it is correct? 11 Α Yes. 12 0 And when you approve the form, you 13 as a superintendent of Greenville are agreeing with the content of the form; is that right? 1415 А Yes. 16 0 Is this the only notice that Greenville's consumers get about the quality of 17 18 the water they're being provided? 19 Α If there is a violation, we are required to give a public notification either by 20 21 mail or newspaper. 22 Q But if there is no violation, this would be the only notice the consumer would get? 23 24 Ά Right. That's correct. 25 Q Okay. Now, I did not see in the

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Page 18 1 documents, and maybe I just missed them, the 2 reports for 2003, 2006, and 2007. Do you know if they exist? 3 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 them. 9 10 MR. CERISE: Oh, good. (BY MR. CERISE) Mr. Leidner, if 11 0 you'll look at the first paragraph of this 1999 12 13 annual drinking water quality report, and first of all, this is what people might refer to as a 14 consumer confidence report? 15 16 Α That's correct. 17 And the 1999 annual report would 0 actually have the data and the information 18 related to the calendar year 1998? 19 I believe so, yes, because it will 20 Α say that on the next page. 21 22 Q So it comes out in April, and it may be dated April 1999, but it concerns --23 24 Α The previous year. 25 Q -- January 1 to December 31, 1998?

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Page 19 1 А Yes. The previous year. I'm interested in the -- the second 2 0 3 -- third, I'm sorry, sentence of the first paragraph where it says, "Our constant goal is to 4 5 provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water." Do you see that? 6 7 А In the first paragraph? Yes, sir. On the second line. 8 0 Yes, I see that. 9 Α Oh, okay. 10 0 All right. Is that the goal of Greenville? 11 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, vague, 12 Go ahead, you can answer. 13 overbroad. Α What we desire to do is to 14 Okay. provide a water that's free of any contaminants. 15 16 And cleanest water that we possibly can. As I 17 said, this was basically prepared by IEPA, this 18 page here. 19 0 (BY MR. CERISE) All right. And 20 this is something that you signed off on. 21 Correct? 22 Α Correct. 23 And you agreed with the content of Q it. Correct? 24 25 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection to the

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Page 21 what they had, and the language in this document 1 2 is what they required for us to put in here. 3 (BY MR. CERISE) And then you Q distribute that to your customers. 4 Right? Right. Correct. 5 Α Well, and your goal is to 6 Q distribute to your customers accurate description 7 of the water quality. Right? 8 Ά Yes. It was in this information 9 that we have here. They determine what type of 10 language we are to put in there. 11 Do you ever change the language 12 0 that's put in there? 13 Ά No. We can add to it if we so 14 15 desire. All right. And did you add to 16 Q anything in the 1999 form? 17 18 Α What we have to do is put the 19 information in City Hall where they can get the 20 information, and everything else is provided for 21 Telephone numbers and such, who to contact, us. 22 that is the only thing that we do. 23 Q So in 1999, was it a goal of 24 Greenville to provide customers with a safe and 25 dependable supply of drinking water?

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Page 25 1 Α Again, I state that what we 2 endeavor to do is we don't want any contaminants 3 in our water. We want to provide the most clean 4 possible water as we can. 5 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Well, did Greenville stop providing water from the 6 Greenville water treatment plant after 1999 7 because the water contained some constituents in 8 it? 9 10 Α Which constituents are you talking about? 11 Any of the constituents listed on 12 Q 13 the page behind this one we're talking about. Α Could you rephrase that question 14 for me again, please? 15 Did Greenville stop providing water 16 Q 17 to its customers after 1999 because the water had 18 constituents as listed on Green 34182? 19 Of course not. No. Α 20 Q Why do you say, "of course not"? There was no reason for us to stop 21 А providing water because we were meeting the regs 22 for the State of Illinois. 23 24Now, that paragraph goes on to Q 25 state, "It's important to remember that the

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Page 28 1 Α I am agreeing to this -- that these 2 parameters are correct. 3 0 (BY MR. CERISE) I'll ask you that given the parameters for these constituents, did 4 you then notify customers that they should find 5 6 another source for drinking water? 7 А No. 8 0 All right. The next paragraph indicates that the system had no violations; is 9 10 that correct? MR. McDOUGAL: We're back on the 11 12 first page, right? 13 MR. CERISE: Yes, I'm sorry. 14 А If there was a violation, it would have to be recorded in the "Violation" section. 15 16 0 (BY MR. CERISE) And is there a violation recorded? 17 18 Α No violations. 19 What does it mean that there are no 0 20 violations? 21 А What that means is we have -- we're 22 below the limits on MCLs, maximum contaminant 23 levels. 24 Q What is an MCLG? 25 Α That's a goal. Maximum contaminant

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Page 30 (BY MR. CERISE) So do you agree or 1 0 2 disagree with the statement, or have no opinion? 3 MR. McDOUGAL: Same objection. 4 А I am agreeing to the fact that we 5 -- we met the regs so stated, and we're just using their language that they provided us. 6 IEPA 7 provided us. 8 Q (BY MR. CERISE) At any time 9 between 1999 and the present, has Greenville maintained a separate constituent or contaminant 10 11 limit for its water that is lower than that set 12 by the IEPA? 13 Α For what constituent? 14 Q For any. Everything that we have would be 15 Ά 16 provided to the state through our testing. So 17 no. We wouldn't. All right. And going back to that 18 0 19 first page again, same paragraph we have been 20 talking about, it says, "We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents 21 have been detected." 22 23 Α Correct. 24 "The EPA has determined that your Q 25 water is" -- yeah, "The EPA has determined that

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Page 31 your water is safe at these levels." Does 1 Greenville agree or disagree with that statement? 2 3 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, expert opinion, vague, ambiguous. 4 5 Α My under -- my opinion on this is we have always endeavored to strive to have a 6 7 clean as possible water. And that was their statement. And our goal has been to provide our 8 customers with as little constituents as 9 possible. 10 11 (BY MR. CERISE) And so when 0 Greenville has been striving to provide as clean 12 water as possible to its customers, it has 13 measured its ability to do that by the parameters 14 15 set out by the IEPA? MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, form. 16 17 А Well, we have to follow what they set for us, yes. 18 (BY MR. CERISE) And Greenville has 19 0 20 followed what the IEPA has set for Greenville. Correct? 21 Ά 22 Yes. 23 0 And those standards are set for more than just Greenville, it is set for other 24 25 water treatment plants, too, right?

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Page 32 1 Α In the State of Illinois, yes. 2 And you've already told me 0 Greenville did not have a separate set of 3 standards that it adhered to. Correct? 4 5 А Correct. 6 So when Greenville was supplying as 0 7 clean water as possible to its customers, it was doing that based on the IEPA standards. Is that 8 right? 9 10 Α Correct. 11 All right. Going to the next 0 paragraph on that first page, on the second line, 12 13 midway on the second line it says, "All drinking 14 water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 15 16 some contaminants. The presence of contaminants 17 does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk." 18 19 Does Greenville agree or disagree 20 with that? 21 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, vague, 22 expert opinion. 23 А Again, I state this is the language that they provided us that they required to put 24 25 in this document.

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Page 34 1 purposes, and we are required to put this information in there. 2 (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville 3 0 4 asked you or any outside consultants to conduct 5 any study to determine whether the MCLs for any of the constituents in Greenville's water pose a 6 health risk to people who consume the water? 7 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection to the 8 extent it calls for any information that lawyers 9 10 have said to you. Don't answer that, that's 11 privileged information. If you have it from any other source, go ahead and answer it. 1213 Α No. (BY MR. CERISE) Sorry? 14 Q 15 Α No. 16 0 All right. Looking at the table on 17 the next page, and looking for synthetic organic 18 contaminants, do you see that? 19 Α Yes, I do. 20 Atrazine is listed under that; is Q 21 that correct? 22 Α Yes. 23 All right. And the units for Q 24 atrazine are ppb's. What are ppb's? 25 Α Parts per billion.

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Page 35 1 Q And the maximum contaminant limit 2 goal is what? 3 Ά Three. 4 Three parts per billion? 0 5 Α Yes. It will say the unit in the б first column. 7 All right. And the maximum 0 contaminant limit is what? 8 It would be three. 9 Α 10 0 So the MCL is the same as the MCLG for atrazine; is that correct? 11 12 Α That's correct. 13 Now, was there a violation that 0 year for atrazine? 14 15 Α Not that I'm aware of. 16 And in fact, the table says there 0 were none; is that correct? 17 18 Α Correct. 19 Now, what does it mean to have the 0 20 maximum contaminant limit goal to Greenville? 21 А That is what the IEPA has set, 22 inferring that looking down the road, that's what 23 they set. 24 0 And does that mean to Greenville that the goal for Greenville is to get atrazine 25

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Page 40 1 Let's go to the second page, and Q there's a table similar to the one we saw on the 2 3 1999 report. Correct? Ά 4 Yes. 5 And there is a reading for atrazine 0 on this chart; is that correct? 6 7 Α Correct. And what does it show for the MCLG 8 0 for atrazine for this year? 9 10 А Three. And what does it show for the MCL? 11 0 Ά Three. 12 And is the MCLG for atrazine still 13 Q 14 three to this date? Yes. 15 Α And is the MCL for atrazine still 16 Q 17 three parts per billion to this date? А 18 Yes. Has Greenville communicated with 19 0 20 the IEPA or the EPA to suggest that the MCL for atrazine needs to be reduced? 21 22 Ά No. 23 0 Has Greenville ever asked the IEPA or the EPA to reduce the MCL for any constituent? 24 25 А No.

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Page 41 0 Has Greenville ever communicated 1 with the IEPA or EPA to ask that the MCL for any 2 constituent be increased? 3 4 Α No. 5 Q All right. There was not a violation for atrazine in the 2000 report; is 6 7 that correct? Correct. 8 А 9 And to your knowledge, based on the Q 32 years you've been at Greenville, has there 10 ever been an MCL violation for Greenville's water 11 for atrazine above three parts per billion? 12 13 Α Finished water, no. 14Q Well, have you ever tested the raw 15 water? 16 Α At one time the EPA did, but they cut that out. 17 When did the EPA test the raw 18 0 19 water? 20 А I believe that it was in the '90s. 21 Like '98. 22 Q And what was the EPA testing raw 23 water for at that time? 24Α Constituents. 25 Were there any constituents in Q

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Page 46 1 0 (BY MR. CERISE) So when I asked you earlier about whether there had been an MCL 2 violation for atrazine, you told me for finished 3 water, no. 4 Correct? 5 Α Correct. б And that is for the entire history 0 7 that you have been at the Greenville water 8 treatment plant; is that correct? Α 9 Correct. And through your research into the 10 Q 11 records and in preparation for testifying on behalf of Greenville today, did you also find out 12 that the same statement is true for the period of 13 time before you arrived at the Greenville water 14 treatment plant? 15 I have never seen any information 16 Α 17 in regards to that. Any records. You have never seen any information 18 0 that in the history of Greenville water treatment 19 20 plant that the MCL for atrazine in finished water has been exceeded; is that correct? 21 Α Correct. In the '80s, they did not 22 23 do that. 24 But was my statement correct? 0 25 Α What was your statement again,

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Page 47 1 please? 2 MR. CERISE: Could you read that 3 back, please? 4 THE REPORTER: "You have never seen 5 any information that in the history of Greenville water treatment plant that the MCL for atrazine 6 7 in finished water has been exceeded. Correct?" 8 А Correct. 9 0 (BY MR. CERISE) Now, you qualified 10 it with finished water. Is there some knowledge that you may have that the MCL for atrazine was 11 exceeded in a raw water sample? 12 13 Α Not to my knowledge. We've got close to the MCL. 14 But in your review in preparation 15 Q 16 for this deposition, do you know of any raw water 17 sample where the MCL for atrazine was exceeded? Α No. 18 19 0 Has Greenville ever performed any kind of sampling to determine how much, if any, 20 atrazine is being removed from its water? 21 22 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection to the 23 extent it calls for attorney work product. Same objections as I previously lodged. You can 24 25 answer, though.

Page 48 А No. 1 (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville 2 0 3 ever warned its customers that there was a level of atrazine in its water that was unsafe for 4 Greenville's customers? 5 Not to my knowledge. 6 Α Has Greenville ever instructed or 7 Q advised its customers to stop drinking the water 8 Greenville is supplying because of the presence 9 10 of atrazine in the water? No. 11 А Is your home within the boundaries 120 13 of places provided with water from the water treatment plant? 14 I live in the City of Greenville. 15 Α 16 0 How long have you lived in the City of Greenville? 17 Α Since '98. 18 19 Q And do you drink the water provided by the Greenville water treatment plant? 20 Yes, I do. Α 21 22 Q Do you filter it before you drink it? 23 No, I don't. Α 24 25 Q Do you drink the water from the

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Page 63 1 plant operates today? 2 А Correct. 3 Is that how the plant operated in 0 4 2009? 5 Α Yes. All right. So the plant is 6 Q 7 operating today the same way it operated before the lawsuit was filed; is that right? 8 9 А Yes. 10 Q So GAC assists in controlling the 11 disinfection by-products. Correct? 12 А Yes, it does. All right. Does GAC assist with 13 Q controlling chlorite? 14 15 А No. The chlorite would be spent before it got there. 16 17 Q Does GAC assist with controlling total organic carbons? 18 19 Α I'm sure it does, yes. 20 Q Does GAC assist with controlling coliform? 21 22 Α No. That would be a -- we'd need a 23 disinfectant for that. 24 Does GAC assist in controlling 0 25 taste and odor?

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Page 72 ice. 1 2 And do you know what lab examines Q 3 the sample? 4 Α IEPA. 5 IEPA. And is that --Q 6 In Springfield. А 7 Is that correct for all of the 0 samples you take, the IEPA lab? 8 9 А Except the bac-t. 10 Which lab looks at the bac-t? 0 11 Α Teklab. 12 Sorry? 0 Teklab. T-e-k lab. 13 Α 14 Where is that located? Q 15 Α Collinsville. It's approved by the 16 state. 17 Q Is it correct that in 2005, Greenville was notified by the IEPA that it could 18 reduce its sampling of SOCs to annual sampling? 19 20 Ά Yes. 21 0 Why was that? 22 Α Because they were -- we were 23 meeting the regs for detectable limits. 24 Is atrazine part of the SOCs? Q 25 Α Yes.

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Page 73 1 Q And is it true that in 2010, the IEPA allowed Greenville to sample for SOCs 2 annually? 3 4 Α Right. 5 Q And is that what Greenville did, or did Greenville continue to sample quarterly? 6 7 Α We did exactly what they said. And when Greenville was sampling 8 Q quarterly for SOCs, was there a particular time 9 10 schedule you were on? 11 А Meaning? A particular day of a particular 12 0 13 month of the year? 14 Ά No. 15 0 So how would you determine when you 16 would take the quarterly sample? 17 Ά They would inform us. They would 18 send -- they always sent us the bottles for that, 19 and then they would tell us when to sample. They 20 give you a three month period to sample that. 21 So you don't -- "you," meaning Q 22 Greenville, do not choose the date for the 23 sampling? 24 Ά We can choose within that three 25 month period.

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Page 80 1 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Well, does the material talk about atrazine in connection with 2 3 putting in GAC? 4 А No. 5 No? Q 6 As far as I know. Α 7 It does not? Q Rephrase that again. 8 Α Does the material talk about 9 Q atrazine with respect to putting in the GAC? 10 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, vague. 11 Α We were interested in cleaning our 12 13 water and having the best possible clean water. There's no -- as far as I know, it didn't mention 14 15 that specifically. 16 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Well, Greenville 17 hired outside consultants to assist it in trying 18 to resolve the taste and odor problem. Correct? 19 Α Correct. 20 One of those consultants was H2O'C? Q Yes. Dr. O'Connor. 21 Α Was there any other consultant that 22 0 23 Greenville used? HMG, Horner & Shifrin. 24 Α 25 Q They were used for taste and odor,

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Page 81 too? 1 2 A Yes. 3 And has taste and odor been an 0 4 issue at the Greenville water treatment plant 5 over the years that you've been there? Ά 6 Yes. 7 0 And so Greenville has engaged HMG, H and -- H&S, and H2O'C during the course of time 8 you have been at the Greenville water treatment 9 plant to address the taste and odor issue? 10 11 А Correct. 12 0 Greenville has never engaged HMG, 13 H&S, or H2O'C to address an atrazine issue, has 14 it? 15 We are looking at providing the --Α the best possible clear water that we can, we 16 17 have stated that, with as little contaminants as 18 possible in the water. 19 Did Greenville ever engage any of 0 20 those three consulting engineering firms to 21 specifically address an atrazine issue in Greenville's water? 22 23 А No. 24 Are there any other consultants Q 25 that Greenville has engaged over the course of

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Page 92 А 1 Yes. 2 And you have not done any -- any 0 independent research on atrazine; is that 3 4 correct? 5 А Looked it up in a book. 6 Q And what book did you look it up in? 7 AWWA. 8 Α And when did you look it up? 9 Q 10 А I'd be speculating on that. I 11 would say two years ago. Before or after the decision to 12 0 file a lawsuit? 13 After. 14 А And what do you recall you learned 15 0 by looking up atrazine in AWWA publication? 16 А Basically it's an SOC additive on 17 crops is basically what I remember. 18 And is that all that you have done 19 0 20 insofar as investigating atrazine? Yes. 21 Α You didn't do anything to 22 Q 23 investigate atrazine between 1992 and the time 24 the decision was made to file a lawsuit, did you? 25А No.

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Page 99 Q 1 Has Green -- sorry, we better 2 change the tape. 3 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: It's 11:06 and 4 we're off the record at the end of tape 2. (Off the record.) 5 6 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: It's 11:17 and 7 we're back on the record at the beginning of 8 tape No. 3. (BY MR. CERISE) Mr. Leidner, has 9 Q Greenville water treatment plant ever made any 10 changes specifically to deal with atrazine? 11 12 Ά No. 13 Q And before two years ago when Mr. Willey told you that the goal of the water 14 15 treatment plant was to remove all substances in 16 the water to non-detect, was that ever the goal 17 of the Greenville water treatment plant? 18 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, 19 mischaracterized his prior testimony. 20 Α We've always endeavored to provide a water that is clean as possible. And as few as 21 22 contaminants as possible. 23 Q (BY MR. CERISE) But before you had 24 that conversation with Mr. Willey, and you recall 25 the conversation I'm talking about?

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Page 101 to monitor for that. 1 I quess what I'm asking is that the 2 Q 3 GAC would not be a superior process for removing all contaminants, correct? 4 5 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, expert 6 opinion. 7 I don't know that. Α (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville 8 0 9 ever given a warning to its customers not to drink its water? 10 11 Α Not to my knowledge, but only boil 12 its water if we had a boil order. 13 What would cause a boil order? 0 14 Α If we would drop below 30 p.s.i., a water main break. 15 16 0 And has Greenville ever given a warning or advice to its customers to use filters 17 18 on the water that Greenville provides? 19 Not to my knowledge. Α 20 Has Greenville ever given a warning 0 to its customers or advice to switch to bottled 21 22 water? Not to my knowledge. 23 А And Greenville has never given a 24 0 warning to its customers about atrazine in the 25

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Page 102 1 water, has it? 2 Only providing the information on a Α 3 consumer confidence report. 4 Greenville has never warned its 0 5 customers that atrazine in the water posed a 6 health risk to the customers, has it? 7 Α Not to my knowledge. 8 Q Has Greenville ever gotten a 9 certificate of commendation or any kind of 10 commendation for the quality of its water? 11 Ά The only thing that they would do 12 would be to reduce our monitoring. As was done for SOCs in 2005 and 13 Q 14 2010? 15 А Yes. Has Greenville ever received a 16 Q 17 complaint from anyone about atrazine in the 18 water? 19 Α Not to my knowledge. 20 Q Is it Greenville's position that 21 atrazine poses a health threat to the people who 22 consume the water at levels below three parts per billion? 23 24 MR. McDOUGAL: Objection, 25 speculation, gets into expert opinions.

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Page 103 That, I don't know. 1 Α 2 0 (BY MR. CERISE) Have you ever told 3 anybody that Greenville's water -- strike that. Have you ever told anybody that 4 water with atrazine at a level less than three 5 6 parts per billion poses a health risk? 7 Α Not to my knowledge. Has anyone ever told you that? 8 Q 9 MR. McDOUGAL: Other than your lawyers. 10 11 Α No. 12 Q (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville had any discussions with any other community water 13 14 supply groups about atrazine in drinking water? 15 А No. Are there meetings that you attend 16 0 17 for water treatment plant operators or community 18 water systems? 19 Α Yes. And in any of those meetings has 20 0 there ever been a discussion about atrazine in 21 drinking water? 22 I can't recollect if there was. 23 Α 24 Do you know when Greenville first 0 25 learned that there was atrazine in its drinking

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Page 113 Α Yes. 1 2 Do you or anyone at the Greenville Q water treatment plant keep up with the EPA 3 decisions regarding contaminants in water? 4 Objection, vague. 5 MR. McDOUGAL: 6 Α You'd have to be a little more 7 specific on that. 8 0 (BY MR. CERISE) Well, do you make inquiries as to what the EPA is doing about 9 contaminants in water? 10 MR. McDOUGAL: Same objection. 11 12 А We go to meetings and they'll inform us of what's coming down the pike. 13 14 0 (BY MR. CERISE) What meetings do 15 you go to? 16 Α AWWA, Southwest Central Water Supply Operators meetings, Rural Water Supply. 17 18 Q So is that how you keep up with the 19 changes the EPA is making? 20 Α Correct. EPA will be there as 21 well. IEPA. 22 0 The raw water for the water 23 treatment plant comes from Governor Bond Lake; is 24 that correct? 25 А Correct.

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Page 123 How often do you have a staff 1 0 2 meeting? 3 А Every month. 4 0 Where is that conducted? 5 А In Dave Willey's office. 6 And are there notes taken of the 0 7 staff meeting? 8 Α No. 9 Q Do you personally take notes of the staff meeting? 10 11 Ά No. 12 0 Do you keep a notebook or some kind 13 of log to keep track of what you do on a daily 14 basis? 15 No, just the state report. Α 16 0 What's the length of time it takes 17 on average for a drop of water to go from the intake to the output? 18 19 А It takes five days for it to go to the far end of the system, is what we estimate 20 21 Meaning the distribution system. it. 22 Q Now, this water treatment plant for 23 Greenville, that was first constructed when? 24 Α The original plant was constructed in '69. And then went online in April of 1970. 25

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Page 1 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,)) Defendants. 9) 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 EXHIBIT 23 24 25 Job No. CS341542

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Page 4 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS 3 CITY OF GREENVILLE, 4) ILLINOIS, ET AL.,) 5) Plaintiffs,) Civil No. 6)) vs. 7) 10-188-JPG SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION,) LLC, and SYNGENTA AG, 8)) Defendants. 9) 10 11 VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF WITNESS, 12 DAVID WILLEY, produced, sworn and examined on the 13 14 7th day of July, 2011, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the 15 afternoon of that day, at the offices of Reeg 16 Lawyers, LLC, 1 North Brentwood, Suite 950, St. 17 18 Louis, Missouri, before Tara Schwake, a Certified Realtime Reporter and Notary Public within and 19 for the State of Illinois, in a certain cause now 20 pending in the United States District Court, 21 Southern District of Illinois, wherein City of 22 Greenville, Illinois, et al., are Plaintiffs and 23 Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., are 24 Defendants. 25

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Page 6 1 FOR THE DEFENDANTS: 2 ADAM and REESE, LLP 701 Poydras Street, Suite 4500 3 New Orleans, Louisiana 70139 4 5 (504) 581-3234 by: Mr. Charles A. Cerise, Jr. 6 charles.cerise@arlaw.com 7 8 MCDERMOTT, WILL & EMERY, LLP 9 227 West Monroe Street 10 11 Chicago, Illinois 60606-5096 (312) 984-7739 12 by: Mr. Peter Schutzel 13 14 pschutzel@mwe.com 15 ALSO PRESENT: 16 Ms. Tara Schwake, CRR, RPR 17 Ms. Kimberlee Lauer, CLVS 18 19 20 21 22 23 2425

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Page 7 1 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between Counsel for the Plaintiffs and 2 3 Counsel for the Defendants that this deposition may be taken by Tara Schwake, Notary Public and 4 5 Certified Realtime Reporter, thereafter transcribed into typewriting, with the signature 6 7 of the witness being expressly reserved. 8 9 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: My name's 10 Kimberlee Lauer, I'm representing Veritext. The date today is July 7th, 2011, and it's 11 approximately 9:22 a.m. This deposition is being 12 13 held at One Brentwood Boulevard in St. Louis, 14 Missouri. The caption of this case is the 15 16 City of Greenville, Illinois, et al. versus 17 Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC, et al., filed in the United States District Court for the Southern 18 19 District of Illinois. The name of our witness is David Willey. 20 At this time if the attorneys 21 22 present would please identify themselves and the 23 parties they represent? 24 MR. McDOUGAL: Cary McDougal, City 25 of Greenville.

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Page 8 MR. ZIGLER: Aaron Zigler for the 1 2 plaintiffs. 3 MR. JOHNSTON: Stephen Johnston, 4 City of Greenville. 5 MR. McCREA: Mitchell McCrea, City of Greenville. 6 7 MR. CERISE: Charlie Cerise, 8 Syngenta Crop Protection. 9 MR. SCHUTZEL: Peter Schutzel, 10 Syngenta Crop Protection. 11 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Thank you. And if Tara Schwake, our court reporter, could please 12 swear in the witness? 13 * * * * 14 15 DAVID WILLEY, Of lawful age, having been produced, sworn, and 16 17 examined on the part of the Defendants, testified as follows: 18 19 EXAMINATION 20 QUESTIONS BY MR. CERISE: Good morning, Mr. Willey. 21 0 Good morning. 22 Α 23 Q I'm going to ask you some questions today, and if I'm not clear at any point, just 24 25 tell me I'm not being clear and I'll try to do a

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Page 10 Now, you're here today as a 1 Q representative of the City of Greenville for the 2 3 purposes of this deposition; is that correct? That's right. 4 Α And do you understand that you'll 5 0 6 be speaking for the City of Greenville? Α I do. 7 All right. I may say Greenville at 8 Q 9 certain points in the deposition, you'll know I mean the City of Greenville? 10 11 А That's right. 12 0 Let me show you what is going to be marked and introduced as Exhibit 22. 13 (Exhibit 22 marked for 14 15 identification by the court reporter.) 16 0 (BY MR. CERISE) It's an Amended Notice of Deposition. Have you seen that before? 17 18 А Oh, I've seen several notices. Ι'm not sure if this particular one is what I've 19 20 seen, but... 21 Yes, I believe I have seen this. Mr. Willey, I understand 22 0 Okay. 23 that you are going to respond to certain parts of 24 this notice, and what I've been told is you will 25 be responding to topics 5 through 11. Is that

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Page 17 1 Q What is your job title? 2 Α I am the city manager. 3 How long have you been the city 0 4 manager? 5 Ά Six years. 6 0 And prior to that time, did you 7 hold any position with the city? 8 I did not. Α 9 0 And then insofar as the search for documents at the city office, were there any 10 11 particular offices you looked in for these 12 documents? 13 My office, the city clerk's office, А 14 the vault, and the document storage loft. Is there a document retention 15 Q policy for Greenville? 16 17 Α We follow the State of Illinois document retention policy. 18 19 And who is in charge of making sure 0 that policy is carried out? 20 21 Α The city clerk. And that's Ms. Nelson? 22 Q 23 Sue Ann Nelson. Ά 24Q Do you know if since December of 2008, if there have been any documents that have 25

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Page 39 Q Has Greenville to this day done any 1 research into atrazine? 2 3 Α No, sir. Has Greenville to this day done any 4 Q research into potential health effects of 5 atrazine? 6 No, sir. 7 Ά Has anyone from Greenville 8 Q participated in a meeting where the Holiday 9 Shores litigation has been discussed? 10 MR. McDOUGAL: Same objection as to 11 closed or executive session. I think you've 12 already said that there were none, but I just 13 want to make sure that's protected for the 14 record. 15 Yeah, it -- no. 16 Α 17 (BY MR. CERISE) Has Greenville 0 issued any written notices to the public about 18 19 the presence of atrazine in its water and the 20 commencement of the lawsuit? 21 Α No, sir. 22 Has Greenville held any open Q 23 meetings about the lawsuit, this lawsuit? 24 А This lawsuit was discussed at one 25 open session of a regular council meeting, yes.

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Page 43 1 Q Smithboro? 2 А Yes. 3 Donnellson? Q 4 Yes. А 5 Ameren? Q 6 Α Yes. And Panama? 7 Q 8 Α Yes. 9 Q Does it provide water to any businesses or residents of any other areas? 10 11 Ά Unincorporated Bond County. 12 0 And how many customers are there for the Greenville --13 14 А About 2,500. 15 0 And the source of the water for Greenville is Bond Lake? 16 17 Α Governor Bond Lake. 18 Q Do you know how long that's been the source of the water? 19 20 The lake was built in 1968, I think Α 21 completed in '69, and that's I believe also when the water plant came online. 22 23 The water plant since 1969, has it 0 been upgraded at all? 24 25 Α Yes, sir.

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Page 44 1 Q And when was there an upgrade? 2 А There's been several along the way. 3 There was a rather large upgrade in the late '80s or early '90s, about a million dollar upgrade 4 5 that just brought systems into current technology. And then since then, as we have made 6 7 the changes in process, there were upgrades 8 associated with those changes. 9 Q When the water treatment plant began using PAC around 1992, were there any 10 consultants that Greenville relied upon in making 11 12 that change? I am certain that there were, I was 13 Α 14 not here at the time, but we use consulting 15 engineers when we make changes to those systems. 16 What about when GAC was added 0 17 around 2007? Was there a consulting group that was used for that? 18 19 Yes, again, consulting engineers. Α 20 Do you know who they were? Q 21 Α We've used two different companies. 22 At -- at the PAC change, I believe it was HM&G, 23 which is Henry, Meisenheimer & Gende Engineering. 24And then we've also used Horner & Shifrin for 25 consulting work at the water plant as we have

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Page 85 Ά The day shift ends at 3:30 or four 1 o'clock, and that's when evening begins and it 2 runs to about midnight, and midnight to eight in 3 the morning is nights. 4 5 0 Are there any requests for funding 6 pending right now for the water treatment plant? 7 Α In what way? 8 Q For any kind of improvement. We have a contract for a chem 9 А Yes. 10 scan unit that has been placed and not delivered. Those funds will be spent when it's delivered. 11 12 Q What is the purpose of the chem 13 scan unit? 14А It continuously monitors the content of raw water, in this particular case for 15 ammonia, and controls a pump that feeds chemicals 16 as a result of that. 17 18 Q Does it have anything to do with 19 detecting atrazine in the water? 20 Α Not that I'm aware of, no. 21 Q What methods does Greenville use to 22 communicate with its customers about water quality? 23 24Α The consumer confidence report 25 annually.

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Page 86 1 Q Are there any other communications that come from Greenville to its customers about 2 water quality? 3 4 А No, sir. There's nothing on a bill or 5 0 anything like that? 6 7 I don't believe so, other than just А 8 the number of gallons that people are using. I don't think there's any quality statement. 9 10 Do you have any dealings directly 0 with the IEPA? 11 12 А I have had cursory dealings with 13 them, but nothing specifically related to the 14 plant. 15 Is that primarily Mr. Leidner? Q 16 Jeff. That's Jeff. Yes, sir. Α Is Greenville a member of the AWWA? 17 Q 18 Α Yes, sir. 19 When did Greenville become a member 0 of the AWWA? 20 21 We have been a member long before I Α 22 arrived. Jeff's been a member for a very long time. 23 24 Q Are there any other trade or 25 business organizations that Greenville is

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Page 156 1 reducing those substances to non-detect? 2 Α No, sir. So what has Greenville done to 3 0 carry out its goal of removing all contaminants 4 5 from its water? 6 Α As we have had conversations with 7 any consultant that we use, we listen carefully 8 to their advice and try to evaluate whether we 9 think it will march us toward that goal. If we 10 do, we take action to do those things. 11 Greenville has not had any 0 12 consultant tell it to this date that it needs to 13 do something to remove atrazine from its water, has it? 14 15 Α That's correct. 16 0 So given that, why is Greenville concerned about atrazine in particular being 17 removed from its water? 18 19 А We were made aware of issues that 20 concern us by our attorneys. 21 0 What kind of issues? MR. McDOUGAL: Don't -- any -- if 22 it involves communications from us to you, that's 23 privileged and don't answer it. 24 25 THE WITNESS: Okay.

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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.

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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 1^{st} to December 31^{st} 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. BPA/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;
- <u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, such as saits 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
- <u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, 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.

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Turbidity	NTU	n/a	TT=SNIUmax	0.29	nia	none	[Soi ruraf		
inorganic Contaminants									
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Filzoricie	pom	4	*	0,630	0.530-0.530	none	Erosion of matural depositis; water additive which promotes strong teethr clachange from	nctes strong teethr discharge from	
							fertilizar and aluminum factories		
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Synthetic Organic Contaminants									
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Volatile Organic Conterninents									
TheM [Total trihatomethanes]	dqq	n/8	100	61,250	40.000 - 77.000	none	By-product of ddriving water chionination		ļ
State Regulated Contaminants									
Sodtum .	bpm	10/B	n/a	13.000	13.000 - 13.000	anon	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	ri softener	
In this table you will fined many terms and abbraviations you might not be fam	t puts and t	xbbreviati:	one you mlatt o	ot be fumili	tr with. To help y	ou better ur	liter with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.	(Blorten)]
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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	i-the "Goel" (NCLG) IS	the level of a con	ttentinent in d	firking water below	which there is	i no known (Katinum Cotteminent Level Goel - the "Goel" (MCLG) is the level of a contentinent in clinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
NA - not applicable.								
NU - not octeoration at testing litters. - for total collificant bacteria. the MC	s. AC. is the pre	sence of O	olthom becterie lo	s fish of month	N samles: for fee	ച്ച സർസ്ത മന്	94 (PO LL	NU - not corectable at restuing limits. - for infer inferm hertenia the MCL is the concernes of californ besteria in 5% of monthly seembers for focal confirm and F. Coll. the AVCL is a consistence with the focal confirm the
or E. Coll + In the event of two consecutive samples testing positive for total coliform bacteria	tsecutive sam	ples testin	g positive for tote	d coldorm bac	lería.			
** - lead and copper testing is required every three years. Results shown here are from semples tested in 1999.	died every th	teo yosts.	Results shown h	a merit ana ana	emples tosted in 16	388		
Date of Sarapie column - If a date	appears in this standarday	is column.	the contaminant	was monitore	d for <u>prior</u> to the CC	R calendar ye	sar. If no dat	Date of Semple column - If a date appears in this column, the contaminant was monitored for <u>prior</u> to the CCR calendar year. If no date appears in the contaminant was monitored for <u>guing</u> the CCR calendar year.
Sodium - There is not a state or fa	or une coucin derai MCL fo:	A TEMPOR.	Martanna is reau	ined to provid) information to con	r or water qual sumers and h	ity and me (cath concien	ivroury - i unery a a recourses or na ware. We moure a coesso a rateor of ware qually and na creatwarss of our faraton system and duantectants. Socium - Thea is not a state or federal MCL for socient. Moritorine is neuriced to provide information to consumes and heath afficiant and a heat soviem interview movements.
If the jevel is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted cliet, you should consult a physican.	and you are	on a sodiu	m-restricted dist.	you should c	onsult a physican.			

į			1998 Non-ds	on-detected	tected Contaminants for Greenville Water Su	rhenville Wa	tler S.	paga 4.
				tevet	Range of		Date of	
Conterninent	т С	WCLG	RCL RCL	found	detections	Violation	Sample	Sample Typical Source of Contamination
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
24-D	qda	70	5	g	g g	enone		Runoff from techlolde use on row crops
24,5-TP (Silvex)	ppb	S	8	22	nd - nd	none		Residue of baneed herbicide
Alechtor	bpb	0	2		N - N	none		Runoff from herbleido use on row crops
Berro(s)pyrene (PAH)	ppt	0	200		Nd-Nd	none		Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carboturan	ppb	40	97	2	nd - nd	none		Leaching of solituningant used on size and alkalfa
Chlordane	bpb	0			pu - pu	none		Residue of barred tem Nictos
Datapon	qdd	200	200		pd - pd	enon Anon		Runoff from herbickie used on rights of way
DK2-ethylhexyl) edipate	bpb	4 0		5	pu - pu	noria		Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-otrythoxyf) phthelete	dqo	0	θ		20-10 10	Porte		Discharge from rubber and chamical factories
Dibromochloropropane	ppt	0	200	2	nd - nd	none		Runoffleesching from soil fumigart used on sovbeans, cotton, pineapples, and octiands
Dinoseb	dqq	7	7	2	pu-pu	10CO		Runcil from harbleide used on soyheans and yagelables
Diquat	dqq	R	20		pd - pd	0000		Rundi tom herbicke use
Endothall	qda				nd-nd	none		Rundif from harbicide use
Endrin	qda	8	3	μ	prd-nd	enon Tome		Residue from banned insecticide
Elimene dibromide	ppt	0	8		р и- ри	norie		Discharge from petroleum telineries
Ghydrowate	qda	202			pu - pu	SUDS	6/5/1994	655Y994 Runoff from herbitcice use
Heetschion	1 00	°	90 7		50-100	none		Residue of barred termiticide
Hectachior epoxicio	hda	0			pd - pd	SICIE		Breakdown of teptachtor
Hevechiocoenzene	qda				50-50	none		Discharge from metai retheetes and agricultural and chemical factories
Herachlorocyclopentadiene	qda	8	8		pu-nd	none		Discherge from chemical factories
Lindane	bbt		200	2	nd - nd	none		Runcolloseching from insocilicide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxyctilor	Ęďď) nd	nd - nd	none		Runcofficeaching from insecticity used on fruits, vegetables, alfatia, livestock
Oxamy [Wdste]	qda	200			nd - nd	none		Rupofileaching from insecticide used on applies, potables and tomatoes
PCBs [DotychlerInsted biphenyis]	ppt	0		br Id	bri-bri	erion Dorie		Runoff from lanofilis; discharge of waste chemicals
Pertectionohenol	Qda			2	nd-nd	0001		Dischergts from wood preserving factories
Pleoram	dqq	20 2	2005 2005		nd-nd			Horbitcide runcif
Simuzine	qdd				m-m			Karbicida nunci
In this table you will fired many ten	vendda bris en	lations yo	or might not	: be familiar v	itth. To help you be	tter undereb	and these to	in this sube you will thed many some such that the test start with. To help you better understand these tarms we've provided the following definitions.
Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single perny in S10.00:	r million corres	ponds to o	ve minute ir	n two years of	a single penny in Si	000		
Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one mirute in 2.000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.	billion corresp	mds to on	e minute in 2	2,000 years, o	r a single penny ln \$	10,000,000.		
Parts per trilibn (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single pouny in \$10,000,000.000.	stillon correspo	nds to one	o minute in 2	,000,000 year	a, or a single pourly	h\$10,000,0	00000	
Parts per quedrillion (ppq) - one part per quedrillion corresponds to one minute	t per quadrillion	conespo	nds to ane m	hade in 2,000	in 2,000,000,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000,000	ne penny in:	\$10,000,000	000,000.
Piccouries per liter (pCML) - piccouries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity	es per liter is a		of the redical	ctivity of water.				
Millhems per year (mremiy) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.	re of rediation:	zbached	by the body.					
Willion Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.	n fibers per lite	r is a mas	sure of the p	resence of as	bestos fibers that ar	e longer that	110 microme	iters.
Nephelemetric Turbkilly Unit (NTU)	- neotremetric	turbidity u	ល់ ៤ ៩ ៣ ៩៩វ	ture of the cla	thy of water. Turbidi	y in excess o	I SNTUIS I	Nephelemetric Turbicily Unit (NTU) - respirements turbicily unit is a messure of the clarity of water. Turbicily in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	of a contemine	at which,	l'exceded.	triggers treat	nert or other require	ements which	h a water sys	tam mist follow.
Treatment Technique [TT] - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in dirichly water	lent technique	s a requir	ed process fi	otended to rev	luce the level of a c	staninart b	t drinking wa	let.
Maximum Contemizant Level - the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest law	Redittum Allow	ed" (NCL)) is the highe	stierel of a c	si of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.	towed in drin	king water.	
			A stable in					

MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Mardiaum Contaminant Level Goel - the "Goel" (MCLG) is 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 setoy. NIA - not applicable.

ND - not detectable at testing limits.

- to trait ocitions barteria, the MCL is the presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; for faced coliform and E. Colif the MCL is a publicle result for faced coliform

or E. Coil + In the event of two consecutive samples testing positive for total coliform bacterie.

- lead and copper instity is required every three years. Results shown here are from samples tested in (996,

Dete of Samptic column - if a date appears in this column, the containingant was monifored for prior to the CCR calendar year. If no date appears in the column, the containingant was monifored for during the CCR calendar year.

publity - Turbidity is a measure of the development. We motion it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and distribution

sodium - There is not a state or footenal MCL for socitum. Monitoring is roquired to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about socitum inteles due to distary precautions. f the level is greater than 20 mg/L and you are on a sodkan-restricted dist, you should consult a physican.

- wa			1928 N	on-detected I	1998 Non-detected Contaminants for Greenville Water Suppry	Sreenville Wa	ter Subury	2002 C
Contamo	Ë	MCLG	NC N	Levei found	Range of detections	Violation	_	Typical Source of Contentituation
Voletite Ornanic Contaminants								
Benzene	qqp	ő	S	2	8	onon Dom		Discharden from freedoring from gree storage families and landfilles
Cerbon tetrachlortde	dqq		5	nd	md-md		0	Otscherge from chomical plants and other inductrial activities
Chicrobentzene	000	ŝ	100	5	nd - nd		Û	Olscharge from chemical and aqricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzente	dqq	88	800	2	54 - D0	éUOL LOUL	u	Olscharge from industrial chamical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	dçq	75	33	ß	שייש	9006		Otscharge from Industrial channess factories
1,2 - Dichloroethane	dqq	0	S	2	2-22 22	none	-	Discharge from Industrial chemical factories
1,1 - Dichlorbethylene	dqq	7	2	8	pu-pu	Done		Discherge from Industrial chemicae factories
cis - 1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppb	R	70		pu-pu	none	0	Olscharge from Industrial chemical factories
trans - 1,2 - Olchioropropane	विव न	1 0	100	22	pu-pu	none		Olscharge from Industrial chemical factories
Dictionanthane	qaq	Q	5	ß	pd - bd	BLOUB	<u>.</u>	Olscharge from phamaceultari and chemicat factorites
1,2 - Dichloropropere	đđđ	0	S	ğ	nd - nd	BODE	0	Ciscitarge from inclustrial chemical incivita
Eltriberzene	dqq	700	200	ğ	nd <u>-</u> nd	2001	U	Obscharge from perioleum rotinaries
Styrene	dqq	9	100	8	ы - ы	0000		Olscharge from rubber and plastic tectories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachioroethylena	dqq	0	U)	2	pu-pu	0000		Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factorias and dry clearners
1,2,4 - Trichloroberzene	ppb	8	20	ž	ы-ы ы-ы	none		Clasharge from taxille-faithing factories
1,1,1 - Trichlaroethane	dqq .	200	202	2	pu-pu	10UE		Olecharge from metal dogreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichkoroeftrane	dqq	- E	6	2	nd-nd	none		Olschinge from industrial chemical factories
Trichicrostinyiana	b pt	0	S		nd - nd	none	-	Discharge from metal degreating sites and other factories
Toluane	Edd	٢	T	2	pq-pq	none		Obscherge from petroleum føckarjes
Vinyi Chlaride	d 49	0	N	2	pu-pu	none		Leaching from DVC pipes; discrete from pleatics fectories
Xytenes	udd	10	10	P	R-R	0000		Olscharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
In this table you will fined many tem	te and ablerv	lations yo	u mohi not	be tamillar v	Attu. To help you b	etter underst	ind these ton	In this table you will fined many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better undantized these inimis we've provided the following definitions.
Parts per mittee (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single perny in \$10,00. Deste now billion family - one net the hillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 vests, or a single many bi \$10,000,000.	million corres Million correst	ponds to o	na minuta lu 1 minuta la 2	thro years or COO vears. o	a singte penny in 1 r a sinole penny in	10.00. \$10.000.000.	•	
Parts per triller (ppt) - one part per triller corresponde to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,000	tilon correspo	nds to one	minute in 2	000,000,9837	a, or a single point	/ tn \$10,000,0	000'00	
Parts per quadrillon (ppg) - one part per quadrillon corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000,000.	per quadrillion	1 correspor	nds lo one m	imte In 2,000	000,000 years, or	one penny in	0'000'000'01\$	00,000.
Procernies per litter (pClK) - plancarities per litter is a measure of the radioactivity of water	s per Eler 13 a	measure :	of the radioa	civity of wate				
Aultrems per year (mrem/y) - measure of radiarion coloried or y uio pooy. umini- chave ave i tee Aurt) - million Sheet par Nee is a maastra of the Artecord of derive that see (constribut 10 millionaria).	e of radiation /	spectoed :	iy une soay. sim of the D	reserves of Be	beston fibers that s	re londer the	: 10 micronel	ġ
Nexter both pour love pour love pour love pour love and the love of the dark of water. Tublify in access of 5 NTU is just coloreable to the averge person.	nephemetric	n vibidind	ul la ameas	ure of the cla	fly of water. Turblo	thy In excess	af a ntu a x	st moliceable to the average person.
Action Leves (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, viggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	of a contemina	int which, I	expected.	triggers treat	ment or other requi	rements which	n e water syste	em musi follow.
Treatment Technique (TT)- a treatment lechnique is a required process interded to reduce the lavel of a contaminant in draving water.	ant technique i	s a require	rd process ir	ttended to rev	tuce the lavel of a c	octaninent fr	idrandrog wate	žť
Medmum Contembert Level - the "Maximum Mixweo" (MCL) is the highest level of a contembrant that is allowed in diriving water	axinum Alow	MCL)	Is the highe	si levei of a c	ordaminant that is a	diowed in driv	king water.	
MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available teatment betwoogy.	es feasble us "Controlite	ing the bay	li evaliebio t Ieveitat a cu	reatment bot maminant in	mology. Hrinkinn weiter help	and there	te no forcen r	MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available tratiment technology.
NA - cot applicable. NO - cot detectable at testico (imits.								
-for total coliform bacteria, the MCL is the presence of coliform bacteria in 5%	is the prestin	ce al colito	m bacteria		this sumples; for fe	cat coliform a	id E. Col, the	of monthly semples; for facal collform and E. Coll the MCL, is a positive result for facal collform
or E. Coll $+$ in the event of two consecutive as mples testing positive for total coliform bacteria.	zdive semples	testing po	withve for tol	al coliform ba	cieria,			
** - lead and copper lesting is required overy trees years. Results shown here are from samples leaded in 1996.	d every three	yeans. Res	ults abown :	nere are from	samples tested in	1996.	:	
Date of Sample column - If a date app	pears in this of	oluma, the	contaminant w Miemoni	i was moollon seit heesta	ed for prior to the C # is a coort leaffort	CR calendar vortweieren	year. If no dat afty and the e	Date of Sample column of a date appears in this column, the contaminant was monitored for pilor if the CCR calendar year.
Luzuoly - Jacobary a a mensure or l Sodian - Theo is not a state or foder	al MCL for so	di uno weat Abum. Moni	toring is req	utted to prov	de information to c		Treats official	records - fractory a a measured or recontroper of the sector of a good measure a good measure of the sector and about soremed about soreme and sourced as the sector of th
If the level is greater than 20 mg/, and you are on a codium-restricted diet, you should consult a physican.	d you are on a	sodium-re	stricted diet	you should a	consult a physican.			
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			398 Non-d	lated ted Cor	1938 Non-detected Contaminants for Greenville Water Supply	eenville We	tter Supply	9 92rd
	3			[¶w]	Range of		Date of	
Contaminant	Caft	MCLG	MCL	found	detections	Violation		Sample Typical Source of Contamination
State Regulated Contaminants								
Aldria	bbb	٣		nd	יוס - ווס	5008		Runoff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1387
DOT	900	ନ୍ତ	3	8	pol - bo	SOCIE		Runoff used as a contract insocticide
Diotorin	ędo	-	Ŧ	Z	nd - nd	DODG		Runoff inon use as an insecticide, not used since 1887
lton	qda	niæ	n/a	P	pu-pu	enone 110ne		Erosion from asturally occuriting deposits
Mangacrose	96 0	nia	Na	Ę	nd-nd	Brone		Ecosion from naturally occuriting deposits
Zinc	Q00	n/a	n/a	2	nd- nd)		Naturally occuring: Discharge from metal factories
					Vio	Violation Summary Table	mery Table	
Violations Contaminants					Type	Start Date	Start Date End Date	
No violations were recorded for our facility during this CCR reporting period	ur facility du	ring this (CR mport	ting period				
In this table you will fined many ti	erms and abl	brevietion	s you mig	ht not be far	niliarwith. To he	tp you beth	sr undernte	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.
Parts per million (pom) - one part per million contraponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10.00.	million contest	ponds to o	te minute i	in two years c	ir e single penny â	\$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.	billon comespe	ords to one	s minute in	2,000 years,	or a single ponny i	in \$10,000,DC	Ŕ	
Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponde to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.	rilion correspo	onde to one	ninuto in :	2,000,000 ye	ers, or a single per	1my in \$10,00	X0.000,000.0X	
Parts per quedilles: (ppg) - one part per quedillion corresponda to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000,000.	per quadrillion	t correspon	da to one r	minuto in 2,00	0,000,000 years, (xroae penny	· În \$10,000,1	00,000,000.
Piccountes per litter (pC/II.) - piccountes per litter is a measure of the radioactivity of wates	ta perliferia a	mesure (X the redict	activity of wat	6r.			
Milirems per year (menty) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.	to of rediation :	absorbed t	y the body.					
Millon Fibers per Liter (MFL) - millon fibers per fiter is a measure of the presence of asbeatos fibers that are longer than 10 mknometers.	n fibers per lite	ris a moa:	ture of the)	prosence of a	isbestos fibers tha	t arre longer t	than 10 milen	गाददिकाऊ.
Nepheiometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)-	nephelmetric t	turbicity un	it is a meau	sure of the ch	sity of water. Turb	ldity in exces	s of S NTU k	Nepheiometric Turbidity Lhit (NTU)- nephelmetric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the everage person.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which. If exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	a contamin	iant which,	lí exceder	d, triggers tre	atment or other rec	pulroments w.	hich a water	system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ent technique	ls # require	id process.	latanded to n	sduce the level of a	a conterninan	t in drinking	wedter.
Maximum Contantnant Level - the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contantnant that is allowed in diviting water	Assimum Allow	(MCL)	is the high	het level of a	contacriment that 1	s allowed in (drinking wete	
MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment lecturology.	s-as-feasible-u	ising the be	st availabl	o.troatment.h	setmology		• • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Maximum Contantnant Level Goal - the "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contentinant in	the "Goal" (MC	CLG) is the	bevel of a c	conternánam f.	n drinking water be	tow which th	ere is no krx	drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
NA - not eppicable.								
ND - not detectable at testing limits.								
- for total collionn bacteria, the MC	L is the preset	nce of colifi	xm bacted	tain 5% of mu	withy samples; for	fecal colion.	n and E. Col	- tertotal confrom bacteria, the MCL is the preserver 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. Coil + in the event of two consecutive samples testing positive for total collion: becasia	ocutive sample	es testing p	ositive for t	total coliform]	bacteria.			
** - lead and copper (esting is nequired every time years. Results shown here are from samples tested in 1996, Date of Sample column - If a date appears in this column, the contaminant was monitored for prior to the CCR of	ed every throe pears in this c	yours. Re column, the	sults show	n here are fro rrf was gronts	m semples tested in pred for prior to the	in 1896. • CCR caten	tarvear. If n	" - lead and copper testing is required every time years. Results shown here are from semples tested in 1896. Due of Samele column - If a data anotents in this column, the contanimant was monitored for durine the CCR calendar year.
	the cloudiness	of the wat	er. We mor	nitor it becau	is it is a good indic	ator of water	duality and	it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and distributants.
	erat MCL. for ac od you ane on	a sodkim-r	estricted di	equined to pro- let, you should	Male impaniation ta d'consult a physica	CONSUMDER 4	end roath o	Sodium - There is not a state of foctars MCL for sodium. Monthing is required to provide imormation to consumer and hoath chickes that are concerned about sodium intello due to declary proceedions. If the level is greater than 20 mpl, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.
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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.

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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:

- <u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- <u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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 septie 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.

			138	1999 Water Qu	Quality Data for Greenville Water Supply	enville Wate	r Supply
				Level	Range of		Date of
Contaminant	ž	RCG	NC.	found	detections	Violation	Violation Sample Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contarninants							
Turbidity	%≪0.5 NTU	nta	4	100,000	t 00,000 - 100.000	hone	Soil turof
. Autoration	F	2 ⁶	TT=SNTUmed	0.28	nta	COD0	Soil rundi
Inonganic Conteminants							
Bartem	E C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	2	8	0.019	0.019 - 0.019	none	Discharge of dulling westes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Flucatde	шdd	4	4	0.630	0:500 - 0:520	norie	Ercsion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes atrong techt, discharge from
							feetilizer end ekuni kum factories
Nitrate (aa Nitrogen)	шod	ç	t0	0, 100	0,100 - 0,100	none	Runoff from fastilizer user, leseching from septic tanks, sewage, accelon of natural deposite
0단화0 중 V화관0	uxdd ,	<u>5</u>	9	0,100	0.1 00 - 0.100	none	Runoff from festilizer usor, leaching from septic tarks, sewaga, erosion of ratural deposite
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Attracine	dqq	8	Ϋ́Ο,	Q, CISH	nd - 0.410	none	Runoff from hertolcide use on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM [Total trihatomethenes]	dqq	a/a	100	76.675	S0.000 - 203.000	none	By-product of driving water chipringion
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride	ppm	4	*	0630	0.630 - 0.630	none	Ecosion of national depositer, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from
Sodium	GOO	o/a	8/0		¥		
In this table you will thed many	Cerms and	bbreviati	om you might 1	not be fam	liar with. To help)	ou better t	ndentann
Paris per milion (ppm) - cue pari per milion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10.00.	er milion oon	t spoods t	o one minute in tv	NO YEARS OF	s single penny in \$11	000	
Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one rafrate in 2,000 years,	r billion corre	sponds to	one minute in 2,0	100 years, ci	or a single peany in \$10,000,000.	10,000,000.	
Paris per trillion (ppl) - one part per trillion corresponds to one nimina in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000,	rtillion come	ponds to i	one minuta in 2,0	00,000 year.	s, or a single penny	In \$10,000 (co.coc
Paris per quadrillon (ppg) - one part per quadrillon corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000	rt per quadril	ion corres;	ponds to one min	ute (n 2,000	000,000 yeers, of o	ne penny in	st 0,000,000,000.
Ploceuties per liter (pC/ii) - ploceuties per liter is a measure of the radioactivity of water.	ries por liter i	s a measu	se of the radioact	ivity of watch			
Millizars pary car (memy) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body. Nillion-Firest certifier (MFF) - miliconfiber toer (fentise measure of the oreaence of extention-fibers that are known than (0, micromaters	ium of radiati ion-fiberation	on absorbt literiis:erm	od by the body. easure of the one	sence of as	bestos-fibers-that are	e-jonder that	
Neohelometric TurbioRiv Unit (NTU)	- nepholmetu	te turbicity	unit is a measure	o of the clari	by of water. Turbidity	r in excess o	sceable to the grougs person.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, tropices treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	on of a contar	ninant whi	ch. If toucoeded, ti	figgers treat.	ment or other require	ements which	h a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the ferel of a contaminant in durking water.	ment techniq	ue is a req	ulred process into	ended to red	tuce the invel of a ∞	interninent lo	e defendings waater.
Maximum Contaminant Level - the "Maximum Aloweo" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.	"Maximum A	kowed" (M	CL) is the highest	tional of a c	ontaminent that is el	lowed (n drir	king water.
MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	<u>1989</u> 1989 1989 1989	e using the	best available to	catineal tec	mology.		
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - the "Soal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant	- the "Goel" (MCLG) IS	the level of a con	tamhert in .	drinking water below	which these	in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to beath. MCLOs allow for a margin of safety.
NA - not applicable.							
ND - not detectable at testing limits.	5. 			Jac			
· · DATION CONTRACT DECENTION AND IN THE MOLE IN TRACEDURE OF CONTRACTION OF A DATION OF A		adaxa ai c alar teclia	a mosti namena n a mosti na for total	r crittore ha	uny sources, un ter rieria		אין איני איני איני איני איני איני איני א
or L. Cout 7 III une croute of two consecutive contributions product for the management of the field and control restored in 1996. ** . Fred and control resting is recurrent even three wears. Results shown here are from samples tested in 1996.	ind even the	De vests.	e producto da cara Resulta shown he	are are from	samples tested in 15	366	
Dete of Sample column - If a date (appears in thi	s column.	the contaminant 1	was moniton	ed for <u>prior</u> to the C(CR calendar	Defe of Sample column - if a date appears in this contaminant was monitored for glig to the CCR calendar year. If no date appears in the contaminant was monitored for guing the CCR calendar year.
Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure o	if the clouding	iss of the v	vater. We monito	r it bocause	It is a good indicator	r of water qu	Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the dougliness of the water. We monthof it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and distinctants.
Sodium - There is not a state of fe	deral MCL for	sodium, Å	forition is requ	Ined to provi	te Information to con	Sumers and	Sodium - There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is nequred to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to distary precardions.
If the level is greater than 20 mg/, and you are on a sodium-restricted det, you should consult a physican.	and you are (31 a sodiu	m-restricted diet,	you should	consuit a physican.		

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į			-non -1899 Non-	detedted Co		eenvlile Wa	ter Supply	€abşd
				level	Range of		Date of	
Contaminant	Unit	KCLG	MCL	found	detections	Violation	Sample 1	Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Total Cofform Bacteria*	om/sod#	Ö	%0. 7 %	ę	pd - pd	9004		Naturally present in the environment
Facel coliform and E.coll*	#pos/mo	0	+ ω ω	ğ	nd - nd	eron None		Human and animal focal waste
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha erritters	pCl/1	0	15	Ъ	nd-nd	0000	2/20/1996	2/20/1996 Erosion of ratural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	bob	6	5 5	ß	od - nd	9001	1	Discharge from petroleum refinentes, fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	bob	e'u	8		nd - nd			Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glasts and electronics production wastes
Beryilkun	pot	2	2		ри - ри		1	Diacharge from metal refinences and cost-burning factories; cliecharga from clectical, aenospace, and defense
Cadmium	ądd	5		ž	nd - nd			Corrector of galvarized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discripange from metal refinentes; nuroff from waste
						•	~	betteckes and peints
Chrochium	tiqq	100	100	Zuc	nd - nd	100e	1	Olscherge from steel end pub milts; enceion of naturel deposits
Copper**	ppm		ALT.3	nd nd	nd - nd		8/26/1996	8250'1896 Connsion of household plumbing systems; erodion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyterride	-pod				pu - pu		-	Discharge from steed/meter factories; clacharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
L cati ^{ne}	qdd		AL.		ы- nd		8/26/1996	&2614906 Correston of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Marcury (incorganic)	dope	9 2	2		nd - nd		-	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from reinesies and factories; nunoff from isndills; nunoff from cropiant
Ntrate (as Ntrogen)		10	0,		ри - ри			Runoff from festifizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sevence: erosion of natural deposits
Selentum	904	8			pu - pu		-	Olscharge from petrolerum and metal refineries; stosion of matiral geoposite; discharge from mines
Thedlum	qda		2		pa - ba			Leaching from one-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
in this table you will fined many	y terma and	abbreviat	ions you migh	t not be fam	liar with. To help)	rou better u	nderstand t	to 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.
Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,00.	aer million cor	responds t	to one minute in	two years or t	sangle penny in \$1	0.00		
Parts per billion (ppk) - one part per billion contresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single perary in \$10,000,000.	sr billion com	sponds to	one minute in 2,	000 years, of	a single permy in 5	10,000,000.	1	
Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion contesponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single pointy in 310,000,000,	r trillion corre	sponds to	one minute in 2	000,000 year	s, or a single penny	In \$10,000,0	00,000. Vicini	•
Parts per quantilion (ppg) - one per per quantilion corresponde to one murue in 2,000,000,000 years, or one perry in 3 (0,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,	rit per quadra rites per liter	a measures	portua to one m re of the redicer.	mute in 2,000, shifty of water.	ww.www.yeara, or or	no perary in	innninnnin te	indum.
Millinerus per year (monty) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.	sure of radiati	on absorb	od by the body.	·				
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per fiber is a measure of the presence of esbectos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.	ion fibers per	Ther is e n	reasure of the pr	the produce of east	sectos fibers that an	e longer than	: 10 micromet	513.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nepholmet	the turbidity	y unit is a measu	re of the clart	ry of water. Turbidity	r in eccess o	rs NTUIs jus	Nephelometic Turbidiy Unit (NTU) - nephelmetic turbidiy unit is a measure of the clearty of water. Turbidiy in eccess of 5 NTU is just noticearbe to the average person.
Action Laves (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, thiggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	en of a corda	ninerat whi	ich, if exceeded,	triggens treat	nent or other require	sments which	1 & water syst	em rtucst follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intervold to reduce the level of a contaminant in driving water.	Iment techniq	jue is a rec '	judred process in	tended to red	uce the level of a co	scheministrit in	drinding wate	
Medimum Contantinant Level - the "Meannum Allowed" (AICL) is the highest level of a contantinant that is allowed in denoing wale,	"Meannum A	IIOwed" (M	ICL) is the fughe	X (evelor a c	katerenara that is al	ined in and	KING WARK.	
MCLS are set as done to the Mullos as healthe using the pest avalance manufar toontology. Meatman Cretaminard Lana (Cret - the "Cret" (MC) (C) is its the level of a contaminant in Afrikion	Los es reesio - the Coet	en Sonsa en	e pest available. the level of a co	accurate tool	mology. Minkino valer belavi	which there	ls to known	MCLS ID SOL SO COORD THE MULLOS ES TOBILOS USING THE POST AVAILING TO THE TOTATION. Leadonness Contantioned i and Cond - the Totale faith free distributions water before which there is no known or expected first to health. MCL Ca along for a solution of safety
N/A = that applicable.	•							
ND - not detectable at testing limits.	Ŕ							
• . for total collform bacteria, the N	(CL is the pre	series of c	olforn bacteria.	in 5% of mort	hly samples; for foc	al coliform ar	d E, Coll the	- startotal coliform bectara, the MCL is the preserver of coliform bacterts in 5% of monthly samples, for focal coliform and E. Call, the MCL is a positive result for focal coliform
	secutive sam	ples testin	ig positive for tot	al coliform be	ದೇಜಿ.			
	drad every th	ree years.	Results shown	nore are from	samples tested in 16	996		
	appears in th	la column,	the contaminant	was morton	of for <u>prior</u> to the CC	CR cutendar	year. If no da	Dete of Semile column. If a date appears in this column, the containinant was monitored for affect to the CCR catendar year. If no date appears in the containinant was monitored for <u>during</u> the CCR catendar year.
	of the clouding	cas of the	water. We monit	or it because	it is a good indicator	r of water qui	sity and the (Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the doudinees of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectivenees of our filtration system and disinfectants.
Sodtum - There is not a state or to	denal MCL. To	r sodium, i	Monitoring is req	uired to provic	le information to con	nundra and	health origin	Solutine There is not a state or foderal MCL for sodium. Montofing is required to provide information to consumers and health officiels that are concerned about sodium inteke due to dietary precentions.
1 if the level is greater than 20 ng/l, and you are on a sodium-restituted wet, you should consult a physican.	and you are	17002 8 00	in-resultion we	, you should a	xonstart & payworka.			

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			1925 N	on-detedted	1999 Non-detected Containing for Greenville Water 2.	interville Wa	tter t.	4 40pd	
				Levei	Range ci		Date of		
Conterning the	풀	MCLG	MCL	found	detections	Violation	Sample	Typical Source of Contamination	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants									
24-0	dqq	8	70	'n	pu-pu	none		Runoff from herbitide use on row crops.	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	qdd	8	8	R	pu - pu	none		Residue of barroof herbleide	
Alachtor	dqq	0	2	2	pd - bd	none		Runcif from h erbicide ute on row crops	
Berrzo(a)pyrene (PAK)	idd	0 ,	200	2	pu-pu	none		Leaching from Entrops of water storage tentes and distribution lines	
Carbofuran	ldaa	9	0.9	2	nd-nd	none		Leaching of solitumingerit used on rice and attaits	
Chiordane	dqq	o	2	2	pu-pu	none		Roskius af banned temiticide	
Datapon	qdd	200	8		pu - pu	none		Runosi from the bleds used on thems of way	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	dqq	8	400	72	pu-pu	none		Discharge from chemical factories	
DI(2-ethylhexyi) phibalate	đđđ	0	8	'n	pu-pu	Bone		Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	
Dibromochleropropene	ppt	a	200	2	nd - hd	nono		Runofficeaching from soll fumigent used on scyleses, cotton, pinesspies, and orchefds	
Dirach	qdd	7	7	2	191-192 191	none		Runcii trom herbicide treed on sovjoeana and vegetables	
Diquat	qdd	8	20		pu - pu	none		Runoff from herbleide use	
Endothall	dqq	10	\$	2	nd - nd	none		Runoll from herbickle tase	
Endrin	dog	2	2	2	nd - nd	1000		Residue from barried insecticities	
Ethytens dibromice	lqq	0	50	2	nd - nd	none		Discharge from petroleum refaerles	
Ghphosete	dqq	78	202	R	nd - nd	note		5/5/1594 Runeal tran herblade use	
Heptachlor	ppt	Ó	400	2	pu-pu			Residue of banned termiticide	
Heptechlor apoxide	bpt	0	200	2	nd - nd			Breakdown of beptechlor	
Havachiorobenzane	dqq	٥	T	2	pu-pu			Discharge from metal refinences and agricultural and chemical factories	
Hexachtorocyclopentadiene	dqq	8	so	2	nd - nd			Discharge from chemical factories	
Lindane	ppt	200	200	R	nd - nd	none		Runoffieaching from Insecticide used on cattle, kmitter, gardens	
Mehoxychier	qdd	8	40		nd-nd	BOD		Runofficenthing from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, itvestock	
Dxamyi [Vydate]	qód	88	200	ž	nd - nd	Sone		Runoffileaching from insecticide used on applies, potatoes and iomatoes	
PCBs [Polychiorinated biphenyis]	pp(0	500	R	bri - bri	none		Runoff from tertoffits; discharge of weale chemicata	
Pentachiorophenoi	dqq	0	1	g	bet - bu	none		Discherge from wood preserving (actories	ł
Piccloram	qdd	500	500		nd - nd	DON6		Herbickde rundf	
Strutzlive	qdd	4	*	2	pu-pu	none		Herbkäde rundi	
in this table you wil fined many terms and abbreviations you might not be	iversida bine en	ations you	u might not	be familiar w	tth. To help you be	tter underst	und these ter	familiar with. To help you buttor understand these terms worke provided the following definitions.	
Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two yours or a single perity in \$10.00	- million corresp	onds to o	າອະຫາ່ມແອ ນ	two years or	a single permy in 5	10.00.			

r sus por unimori urpuny - van part par unimori varanzen mer vara unimore in 2000 years, er a slight peruy in \$10,000,000. Parts per billon (opb) - one part par billon corresponds lo ona minute in 2,000 years, er a slight peruy in \$10,000,000.

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

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

Piccomies per Etcr (pCW.) - piccouries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity of water.

Millioms per year (mremly) - measure of rediation absorbed by the body.

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

Nephelometic Turbkily Unit (KTU) - nephelmetic turbkity unit is 🛙 measure of the Clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

restinent Technique (TT) - a restrictue is a required process then ded to reduce the level of a contaminant in diricing watar.

Maximum: Cortaminant Level - the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in driziding water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLCs as teasthe using the best available travment technology. Nadmum Contaminant Level Goal - the "Goaf" (MCLG) is the tavel of a contaminant in drinking ware below which there is no known of appected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. NA - not applicable.

ND - not detectable al testing limits.

- to total colform bacteria, the MCL is the presence of colform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; for fecal colform and E. Colf the MCL is a positive result for fecal colform

or E. Coli + In the event of two consecutive samples testing positive for total coliform bactaria.

*- - lead and copper issuing is required every litros years. Results shown here are from samples tested in 1996.

Date of Sample column - If a date appears in this column, the contambarat was monitored for pilor to the CCR calendar year. If no date appears in the contambant was monitored for during the CCR calendar year. urbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the doudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good inclocator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and cileinfoctants.

30dum - There is not a state or federa? MCL for zodum. Mentionay is required to provide information to consumer and health officials that are consumed about sodium interior due to diethy preceditions.

the lavel is greater than 20 mgd, and you are on a codhun-restricted dist, you should consult a physican

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			1989 K	br-detected	1889 Non-detected Containfrunts for Greenville Water Suryor	Sreenville W	ater Süyyır	9 9096
	-	9	1	Havel	Range of		_	
Contantitant	i	WCLG MCLG		found	CetterSions	Violation	Semple	Typical Source of Contactivation
Volatile Organic Conteminants								
Betzene	qdd		5	8	pu-pu	PUCH		Discharge from factorities; leaching from gas storage lanks and landilits
Cerbon letrachloride	5 D	0	5	2	שר יש ש	900		Discrearge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobertzene	đđa I	10	100	R	nd - nd	none		<u>Discriterge from chomical and expicultural chomical factories</u>
o-Dichtoroberzene	đđđ	800	89	P	pd - pd	none		Olscharge htton industrial chean kol factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	dqg	75	75	R	nd - nd	none		Discharge from hoturtical chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloroethana	dqq	0 0	5	2	м-м			Discharge from Industrial chemical factories
1.1 - Dichleroethylene	dqq	7	7		nd - nd			Discharge from Industrial chamical factorias
cia - 1,2 - Dichloropropana	dqo	70	70	ž	nd - nd			Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans - 1,2 - Dichtoropropane	çph	1 100	100		nd - nd	noné		Discharge from inductrial chemicae factories
Dichloromethane	C D D	0 C	5		nd - nd			Discharge from phamaceutical and chemical factories
1,2 - Dichloropropane	ppe		s5		тс- nd			Discharge from Industrial chemical factories
Etrylbertzeno	dqq	700	700		nd - nd			Olscharge tron petroleum refinentes
Styrene	co t	100	100					Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; isaching from landfills
Tetrachioroethylene	200 200	0	2					Leaching from PVC ploas, discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,24 - Trichtorobenzene	qdd	R	2					Discharge from taxifie-fibiling factories
1,1,1 - Trichioroethurne	ppb	200	200	g	pa-pa	ê Liou		Discharge from metal degreasing after and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichlocoethane	ppb	3	40	2	pu-pu	anon		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	dqq	0		ß	pu - pu	none		Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene	ELCC			ž	nd - nd	none		Discharge from periodeum factorios
Viry Chloride	qdd	0		2 nd				Learching from PVC pipes; discharge from plestics factories
Xyfertes	und ti	10	10	g	pr-pr	2004		Discherge from petroferum factorites; discherge from chemical fectories
In this table you will fined that but	The and abbre	vietions y	ou might not	be tamillar v	with. To help you be	tter underst	and these ter	In this table you will fined many home and abbievications you reight not be familiar with. To help you befar understand these series we've provided the following definitions.
Parts per million (ppm) - cre part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,00.	r million corre	spords to c	one minute ic	the years of	a single penny in \$	10,00		· · · · · ·
Parts per billen (opb)- ene part per billen contaconda in one minde in 2,000 years, o't s triges periny in 5/11,000,000. Parts ner millen (nei)- ene part aer billen contestonds in one minde in 2,000 0000 wars. et a sinch bernv in 5/11,000,000.000	alianco nollita	ionds to on ands to on	e minute in 2 embiute (n 2	000.000 Yanara 2000.000 Yanar	r a tingle penny in 1 3. or a sinola penny	na,000,000. In \$10,000.0	00,000	
Parts per quadrillon (ppd) - one part per quadrillen corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 veze, or one perry in \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000	t per quadrillo	odsouce u	nds to one m	fourte fin 2,000	0,000,000 years, or	me permy in	\$10,000,000	000,000.
Piccouries per liter (pCUL) - piccouries per filar ta a measure of the radioactivity of	os per Elar la l	1 III C 3161210 -	of the radios	clivity of water.		•	•	
Millinems per year (mrem/y) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.	re of radiation	bechecke	by the body.					
Millon Fibers per Liker (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a mossure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.	n fibers per Ill	tr is a mos	sure of the p	resence of as	ibosios fibers that a	te longer the	n 10 mlarone	tiers.
Nephelometric Turbidily Unit (NTU) - nephelmetric turbidily unit is a measure of t	- nepheimetric	turbidity u	nit is a meas	tre of the cla	riy of water. Turbid	ty in codess	d SI UTU IS P	o datiy of water. Turbidiy in excess of SNTU is just noticeation to the average person.
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, it exceeded, triggers	rof a contemin	ani which,	t excessed,	triggers treat	i teatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	ements which	na water sys	lem must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) = a treatment to unique is a fequided process intended	terttochnique thefaure Aller	is a requir	ed process if	aroed to re	to realize the lovel of a contaminant in drinking water.	orteminant i Sever le ver	ו מרוחאנות ב שבנ	ia.
Maxamuri Contantastr Lavel - dei Maxamuri Abowed (Mull) is no nginest (evel di 4 contante LCI a are est es rivea ito the MCI Ga as feadula reint the best available tranment technology	varomum Auto As freshin r	der (he be	s availatiet st availatiet	st (evel C) 4.4 Teatment toch	of a contratute that is anowed in Dunking Walls. If fechnology	itin til bawor	winish Berry	
Maximum Contaminant Lavel Gozi -	the "Goal" (M	CLG) Is the	level of a co	maminant in	distribution water below	r which there	nvoral on si a	Maximum Constantiant Level Good - the "Good" (MSLC) is the level of a contaminant is distribute value below which there is no known or expected risk to health, MCLGs allow for a margin of setier.
NIA - not applicable.								
ND - not defectable at tosting limits.								

ND - not detectable at testing limits.

- to total coliform bacteria, no MCL is the presence of coltorin bacteria in 5% of monthly semplas; for facal collorm and E. Coll, the MCL is a positive result for facal collorm

or E. Coll +]n the event of two consocritive samples testing positive for total coliform bacteria.

Date of Semple column - If a date appears in this containing the containing the SCR calendar year. If no date appears in the column, the containing the SCR calendar year. * - load and copper lexing is required every three years. Results shown here are from samples tested in 1936.

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

Sodium - There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monkoring is required to provide information to consumers and finally officials that are concerned about sodium intaire due to dramy presentions.

ff the level is greater than 20 mg/, and you are on a sodium-restricted dict, you should corsult a physicen.

GREEN035058

Contaminant	nnt:	MCLG	ц М	Level	Range of detections	Violation	Date of Sample	Typical Source of Containination
Stata Regulated Contaminants								
Atdrin	8	4		8	nd-nd	1000		Rurraff from use as an insecticide, not used since 1987
DDT	qdd	8		80	84-84	Picte		Runoff used as a contact insecticide
Dieldtin	ppb	4	ľ	3	м-м	none		Runtal from uses as an insecticide, not used since 1 387
lon	dqq	6 Na		a√a nd				Erosian from secturally occurring deposits
ទំនោះទទួល	dqq	b n/a		n/a nd				Erosion from resturely occurring deposits
Zinc	doq	b n/a		a/e				Naturally occurity; Discharge from matal (actories
					Ň	Violation Summary Table	nery Table	
Violatione Conteminants					Type	Start Deto	Start Date End Date	
No violations were recorded for our facility during this CCR reporting period	r our facility d	turting this	CCR mp	orting period				
In this table you will fined many terms and abbreviations you might not be familia	y terms and a	bbrevlatic	un you m	ight not be f	amillar with. To h	ilp you bette	r understar	ir with. To halp you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions.
Parts per mittion (ppm) - one part per mittion corresponds to one mirute in two years or a single penny in $\$10.00$.	per million cont	sponds to	one minut	a in two years	or a single penny l	15t0.00.		
Parts per billon (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.	er bliton corras	ponds to o	ne minute	in 2,000 years	s, or α single ponny	In \$10,000,00	ġ	
Parts per trilion (ppt) - one pert per trilion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.	er trillion corres	ponds to ci	ne minute l	n 2,000,000 y	ears, or a single pe	nmy in \$t0,00	0,000,000,0	
Parts per quadifiert (ppd)- one part per quadifien corresponds to one rrinute in 2,000,000,000 years, or one perity in \$10,000,000,000,000,000.	art per quedrille	on correspo	onds to on	s minuto In 2,(000,000,000 years,	or one penny	In \$t0,000,0	00,000,000.
Flocouries per ther (pCML) - plocouries per liter is a measure of the radioschivity of water.	uries per liter is	a measuri	s of the rad	loactivity of w	ator.			
Militerns per year (streinky) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.	sure of radiatio	n absorbed	d by the bo	Ŕ				
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per fiter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are jorger than 10 micromoters.	lion fibers per B	torit a me	assure of th	le presence d	l asbestos fibers th	t are longert	han 10 micro	ritekens.
Nephelomettic Turbidity Unit (NTU)	J) - nephatmetri	c turbidity :	unit (s a m	sasure of the (safty of water. Turk	idity in exces	s of S NTU (Nepheiometer Tutslofty Unit (NTU) - nepheimetic turblofty unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turblofty in access of SNTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Action Love (AL)- the concentration of a contantinant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a wrater system must follow.	ton of a contain	inent which	h, if encoed	led, triggers tr	tertment or other re	pulcements w	hich a writer	system must fallow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in dahling water.	denent techniqu	e is 8 requ	fred proces	intended to	reduce the level of	a contaminan	t in difiniting	katter.
Maximum Contantinant Level - the "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest lovel of a contantinant that is allowed in difinking water.	"Maximum Alli	weer (MC	L) is the h	ghest tevel of	a contaminant that	s allowed in c	iri nking wate	ť
MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available (reatment technology.	LGs as feelble	using the	best evails	ble treatment	technology.	•		• •
Maximum Contantinent Level Goal	d - the "Goel" (ACLG) Is U	be level of	a contantinan	t in diinking water b	Xow which th	ara is no kno	Maximum Contantinent Level Goel - the "Goel" (MCLG) is the lovel of a contaminant in dishing water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
NA - not epplicable.								
ND - not detectable at testing limits.	ţ;							
 for total collions becteria, the M 	ACL is the pres		liform bact	cria in 5% of n	contriy samples; fo	fecal coliforn	tand E, Coll	* for total collform becteria, the MCL is the preserve of collform becteria in 5% of monthly samples; for focal coliform and E. Coli, the MCL is a positive result for facal coliform
or E. Coil + in the event of two consecutive samples testing pushive for total coliform bacteria.	nsecutive serre	les testing	positive to	r total coliforn	ı bacteria.			
** - icad and apper texting is required every three years. Results shown here are from earnofes tested in 1896.	hined every thm	st yours. F	lesutts alto	wa here are f	om eamples tosted	in 1896.	5	
Date of Serpte column - If a date Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure o	eppears in this of the cloudine.	s of the w	ne contant ater. We n	nam was mor soritor it beca	moren nar <u>prop</u> rus un 13ee it is a good Indi	a CUT CERT	uar yoan. Inn queithy end i	Date of Serpte column - If a date appears in this countrictum was increated in Post. If no date appears in the country, the contracted for Curricy and Curricy and the second of the country of the value. We movily he appears it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and distributants.
Sodium - There is not a state or tederal MCL for sodium. Moritading is required to provide information to co If the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consuit a physican.	ederal MCL for	sodium. Mi n s sodium	onitating is Prestricted	required to p diet, you sho	rovide information tr uid consuit a physic	an,	nd health of	Softum - There is not a state or faderal MCL for softum. Monitoding is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to distary precaultons. If the jewel is prester than 20 mgf, and you are on a sodium-restricted dist, you should consuit a physican.

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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 Tucsday 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.

Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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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;
- <u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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, whan stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- <u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, 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:

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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 <u>http://www.ctic.purdue.edu</u>, as well as "A Guide to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois Agronomy Handbook should also be used as guidance in ÷

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2000 Source Water Assessment Summary

implementing BMPs. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: gczapar@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 ongoing, 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 <u>http://il.water.usgs.gov</u>. or by calling the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

	2	COO Wate	r Quality Data D	Detected Co	2000 Water Quality Data Detected Contam Inants for Greenville Water	onvitie Wat	br	, page 4
				ievel	Range of	했다	Date of	
Conterninent	Cat	MCLG	NG.	found	detactions	Violation	Sample	Sample Typical Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants								
Turbidity	% 40.5 NTU	n/a	-E	100.000	100.000 - 100.000	none		Soli runofi
Turbidity	NTU		na TT-SNUmex	0.280	D/S	ອນວບ		Soù wnoti
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/Photon Emitters	201	C	501	9.000	S.000 - S.000	ncme		Decary of Natural and mean made deposits.
inorgenic Contaminents								
Arsentc	dqq	nìa	ନ	0.800	0.8000 - 0.8000	none.		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastee
Bartum	ppb	8	2	0.032	0.032 - 0.032	anon		Discharge from drilling warteer, Discharge from metal refineries; Errosion from natural deposits.
Copper	ррш	1.3	ALe1.3	0.100	0 ecceeding AL	none	09811011960	none 19.130/1999 Comaton of household plumbing systems; ecolon of natural deposita, leaching from wood preservatives
Fluctide	udd	4	4	0.850	0.850 - 0.850	none		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and
								aluminum factories.
Lead**	qdd	0	AL#15	Ŋ	0 ecceding AL	ncme	092011999	acrae 12320/1939 Corrocico of household plumbing systems, ercelon of natural deposits
Disinfectanta/Disinfactection	1							
Bytroduct								
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	qdd	n/a	5	54 000	72,000 - 105.000	ouou		By product of denking water charination.
Umeguiated Contaminants								
Bromodhloromethane	dqo	1 n/a	n'e	13.000	11.000 - 15.000	none		By-product of drinking water chiodrastion.
Chioroform	400 00	n n/a	nia	68.000	58.000 - 87.000	ouou		Used as a solvent for fats, oils, rubber, restars; A cleansing agent; Found in fire exclinguishers.
Dibromochionomethane	dqq	i nia	ava	3.000	3.000 - 3.000	000		Used as a chemical respect, An intermediate in consuir, synthesis.
Sulfate	ppm	1 1/3	a'n	72.200	72.200 - 72.200	none		Erosion of naturally cocuring deposits.
State Requisted Contaminants								
Sodium	uudd	n/a	n/a	14.000	14.000 - 14.000	ncne		Erosion of resturally coording deposits; Used as water softener.
					(q)	ntion Sumi	Violation Summary Table	
Violations Contaminants					Type	Start Date End Date	End Dete	
No violations were recorded for our facility during this CCR reporting parted	or our facility	r during ti	the CCR reportin	ng period				

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in this table you will fined many terms and atbreviations you might not be fam likar with. To help you better understand these farms we've provided the following definitions. Unit of Messurement

Patts 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 pari per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single ponsy in \$10,000,000.

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

Patts per quadrillon (ppg) - one part per quadrillon corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

posímo - Number of positive samples per month.

Piccouries per liter (pCIU.) - piccouries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity of water.

Definition of Terms

Milliterns per year (mtem/y) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Lifer (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a mossure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micromaters.

Nephelometic Turbidiy Unit (NTU) - nepheimetic turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in eccess of S NTU is just noticeable to the average person. %-0,S NTU - Percent samples less than 0,S NTU.

Level Found - This coulum 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 acceeded, itiggers 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. Medmum Contaminant Level - (MCL) The highest level of a contaminent that is allowed in drinking water.

MCLs are set as close to the MCLCs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Warkmum Contaminant Level Gosis - (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 satisfy.

Range of Detections - This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the COR existing of

NA - not applicable

ND - not detectable at teating limits.

- for total coliform bacteria, the MCL is the presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly semples; for facel coliform and E. Coli, the HCL is a positive result for facel coliform

or E. Coil + In the event of two consecutive samples testing positive for total collorm bacteriz.

**- 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 litinols EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once por year because the concentrations do not thequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Condence Report calendar year.

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Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudinees 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 fodens MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumens and health officiational accounted about sodium intake due to dictary precautiona.

If you are on a sodium-restriced digt, you ahould consult a physican about this ievel of sodium in the water.

if the fovel is greater than 20 mp/l, and you are on a sodium-restitched diet, you should consult a physican.

Fluoide - Fluoide is added to the water supply to help promote stong teath. The likhols Department of Pubic Heath recommends an optional studied range of 0.3 mg/l (o 1,2 mg/l

"BetarPhoton Emitters - The MCL for beta particles is 4 mremiyeer, EPA considers 50 pCl7 to be a level of concern for beta particles.

TTHAs (Total Trihalmethanes) - Some people who drink water containing thratomethanes in access of the MCL over many years may arperiance problems with their liver, kicheys, or central systems, and may have an increased risk of getling cancer.

Usingulated Contaminants - A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory heath effects tanguage. The propose for monitoring this contaminant is to acids USBA in determing the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warrented

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Case 3:10-cv-00188-JPG -PMF Document 264-3 Filed 11/30/11 Page 18 of 59 Page ID 2002 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For City of Greenville Water Supply

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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).

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 <u>http://www.ctic.purdue.edu</u>, 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,

2001 Source Water Assessment Summary

Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: gczapar@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 ongoing, 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 <u>http://www.agr.state.il.us</u>. In addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois 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: <u>http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html</u>.

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

				2	-			
traminant.				level	Range of	MCL	Date of	
	Cult	MCLG	MCL	found	detections	Violation	Sample	Typical Source of Contamination
	1							
Microbial Contaminants				Į	100 000 - 100 000	000		Soil runoff
Turbidity	01N 9.0>%	8/U	:	E				
Turbidity	<u>P</u> N	0/3	TT=5NTUmax	0.260	<u>n/a</u>	none	1	
Padioscrites Contaminants								
Party Photon Emitters	PCIM	0	50-	000 5	9.000 - 9.000	none	0002/82000	none 02/28/2000 Decay of Natural and man made deposits.
inorganic conditionation	400	e/c	50	1 300	1.300 - 1.300	none		Eresion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards, runoff from class and electronics production wastes
Arsenic	3					none		Discharge from drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refinences; Erosion from natural deposits.
Banum	qda	3	N				0001000	comorio de presentation al provestador al ambiana sustamas: erosion of natural depositis; leaching from wood presentatives
Copper*	Eoc	1.3	AL=1.3	0.100	n exceeding AL	200	5751 INC/60	
								rest and second to whether additions which populotes strong teeth; Discharge from ferblizter and
Fluorde	mdd	4	4	1.001	1.001 - 1.001	none		
			-				T	aluminum factories.
		ę	10	0 350	0.350 - 0.350	none		Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from seotic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nmogen)			0.]		none		Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate & Nitrite	and		21-12			none	09/30/1999	none 09/30/1999 Comosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead	loca				j			
Disinfectants\Disinfectection								
THW Total trihalomethanes]	qoc	n/a	100	64.000	30.000 - 97.000	none		By-product of drinking water chlonination.
I tomoristed Contaminants								
and Alternation	doq	a/u	n/a	a 10.750		none		By-product of drinking water chlomation.
	qqq		n/3	a 50.750	20.000 - 82.000	none		Used as a solvent for tats, oils, hubber, resins, A deansnid agent, routiv in the contraction of
	qaa		n/a	3.500	1	none		Used as a chemical reagent. An intermediate in organic synucese.
Ciulton Contraction Contraction	maa			"	52 300 - 52 300	none		Erosion of naturally occuring deposits.
Constraints Contaminants								
	maa	8/U	n/a	a 12.000	12.000 - 12.0	none		Erosion of naturally occuring deposits: Used as water softener.
		l				lation Sum	Violation Summary Table	
tatistican Controlingute					Type	Start Date	Start Date End Date	
violations community for our facility during this CCR reporting period 2001	and the second second	during th	is CCR report	ing period 2				

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 Measureme

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

- Parts per bilion (ppb) one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Parts per trilion (ppt) one part per trilion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.000.
- Parts per quadriliton (ppq) one part per quadriliton 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 (pCUL) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity of water.

Definition of Terms

Millirems per year (mremly) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Milion Fibers per Liter (MFL) - milion 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 dinking 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 bacte

** - 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.

Turbidiy - Turbidity is a measure of the coudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our fitration 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 tecth. The Illincis Department of Public Health recommends an optional fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

-BetarPhoton Emitters - The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCM to be a level of concern for beta particles.

TTHMS (Total Thhalmethanes) - Some poople who drink water containing thhalomethanes 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.

Unegulated 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 clinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

#9724

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form Method of Delivery Waiver Option (501 to 10,000 persons served)

<u>Please complete and return with a copy of the CCR and the newspaper publication if applicable to</u>: 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			00	
Custodian	Jeff Leidner		M Til	
Daytime Telephone number	618-664-0131	Date)-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

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

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

For more information regarding this report, contact

Jeff Leidner Name 618-664-0131 Phone ____ Este informie contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. water travels over the surface of the land or through bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, The sources of drinking water (both tap water and and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As animals or from human activity. Source of Drinking Water

water poses a health risk. More information about obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants and potential health effects can be reasonably be expected to contain at least small contaminants does not necessarily indicate that Drinking water, including bottled water, may Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic which can be naturally occurring or result from wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

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undergoung chemotherapy, persons who have # undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or 6 other immune system disorders, some elderly and 25 in form infertions in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelincs Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants These people should seek advice about drinking water on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800compromised persons such as persons with cancer infants can be particularly at risk from infections. undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have **126-4791).** 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.

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Source Water Assessment Availability

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

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, furdation and disinfection in order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices the Illinois Council on Best Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-czapar@uiuc.edu.

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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 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 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 Ilinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html 9

GREEN051928

Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 9/30/2002

Likely Source of Contamination	0 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Children mid chnu cinnt double de chnu cinnt de chnu cinnt de chnu cinnt de chnu cinnt de childre who drikt this water or
# Sitos Over Copper AL	a	the second as manual of
Copper Action Copper 90th # Sites Over Level (AL) · Percontile Copper AL	0.1 ppm	an delare in their
Copper Action Copper 90th # Sitcs Over Level (AL) - Percentile Copper AL	1.3 ppm 0.1	
Copper MCLG	1.3 ppm	
Load Lead Action Lead 30th # Sites Over Copper MCLG Level (AL) Percentile Lead AL MCLG	2	
Lead 90th Percentile	20 ppp	1
Lead Lead Action MCLG Leval (AL)	26 15 ppb	
PC1G MCLG	90d 0	

9 Sec 2 š., Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

			Concernent of the second se	the second se			
	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Unit of			:	
Regulated Contaminants	Detected	Detected	Measurement	MCLG	g ₹	Violation?	Messurement MCLG MCL Violation? Ukely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	36.6	27.4-36.6	фф		-09	Ñ	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMS [Total Total Total	z	46-54	qdd	ел	8	8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants		-					
Aconic	0.56	Not Applicable	qdd	n'a	õ	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Posti m	0.016	Not Applicable	wdd	7	2	Ŷ	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinenes; Erosion of natural deposits
Private	0.88	Not Applicable	шdd	4	4	oN N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teetry. Fertilizer discharge
State Regulated Contaminants							
	13	Not Applicable	wdd	e/u	5/3	2	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits, used in water softener regeneration
Socium	_						
						•	

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 precondons. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about about sodium intake due to dietary precondons. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about about sodium intake due to dietary precondons. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about about sodium intake due to dietary precondons. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about about sodium intake due to dietary precondons. If you are on a sodium-

-MCL Statement. The maximum contaminont level (MCL) for TTHM and HLAS is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more popple. These MCLs will become affective 01/01/2004 for a groundwater supplies and surface serving less than 10,000 people. any sear supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water supplies and surface water supplies and surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water supplies and surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface maximum surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. The maximum supplies that the times and surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving less than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trinsformethanes in excess of the MCL over maxy years experience problems with their tivers, bichoys, 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 (Moximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a concaminant that is allowed in driving water. MCLs are set as close to the MCL is as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLS (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant Level of the more than one year old.

which a water system must follow. ppm: parts por million ppb: parts por bition ppt: parts por thilion pCirl: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

TURBIDITY

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	Q	QN	Soil runoff.
0.3 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	0.08	QN	Soil nunoff.
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 fitration system and disinfectants.

IL.0050050

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

Name Jell Teruner 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.

<u>Contamínants that may be present in source water</u> 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 byproducts 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 naturallyoccurring 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.

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

12/17/2003 Date Sampled: Lasd and Copper

Lend MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Copper 90th Level (AL) Percentile	Copper 90th Percentile	A # Sitas Over Copper Al.	ts Over Per AL		Lifely Source of Contamination
C ppb	15 ppb	\$ ¢q	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	E.	0	arrosion of h	Corroston of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		4		Highest Level	Range of Levels		Unit of	2121	100	
nembeul	Regulated Contamination	50		iananan i	-	POIN1	HIGHLIGING	NILLS		
Distrifec	Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	ection By-Pro	ducts							

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Total Haloscetic Acids (HAAS)	47.3	30.5-47.9	Qdd		8	g	No by-product of crimary water chloningtion
TTHMs [Total Trihakomethanes]	141.9	22.8-141.9	qdd	n/a	80-	QN ND	By-product of chinking water chiorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	850	Not Applicable	qdd	0/B	10	¥	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orcherder, Runoff from electronics production wastes
Sertum	0.018	Not Applicable	шdd	5	2	No	Discritinge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinence; Erosion of natural deposite
Fruncice	1.09	Not Applicable	udd	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes sporg teeting. Forthoor discharge
Nitrato-Nitrite	0.271	Not Applicable	udd	10	10	No	Runcif from fertilizer use; Leeching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides	as and herb	cides)					
Attache	150	Not Applicable	qdd	3	3	No	Runoil from harbicide used on row crops
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sodium	7.6	Not Applicable	Elect	14a	<i>u</i> /a	Ŷ	Erosion of neutrally occuring deposits, used in water softener regeneration

There is not a state of federal MCL for sociaring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sociarm intake due to dietary pecadione. If you are on a sociarm-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sociarm in the water.

Twick Statement: The maximum containing level (wich) for TTHM and HAAS is 80 ppm and 50 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MiCLs will bocome effective 010/12004 for all groundwater supplies sorting for the maximum contained market water source , and surface water supplies sorting more than 10,000 people. These MiCLs of 100 people. These MiCLs and provide that source , and groundwater supplies sorting for than 10,000 people. These MiCLs of 100 people. These MiCLs of 100 people sources are also water source , and groundwater source , and from source , and groundwater source , and and mark source , and and mark source , and and mark incored the for the ground source , and for 100 ppm.

Note: The state requires mentioning of certain conterper year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, same of this data may be more than one year old. MCL (Mincimum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in diriving water. MCLs are state as close to the MCL (So as facilities under the end): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in diriving water. MCLs are state as close to the MCL (Mincimum Contaminant hardford): The highest level of a contaminant that is a contaminant that is a contaminant to that are as a close to the MCL (Mincimum Contaminant hardford): The remainent hardford water before which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of settley. AL (Action Level): The contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements pare system must follow. Port parts parts part follow. PCL parts per trailion PCUt is procCuries per liter (measurement of redicentrity)

Some poople who drink water containing triandometranes in access of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, iddnays, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of geting cancer.

TURBIDITY

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	100	CN	Proven they
0.3 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	ac 0	42	Coll month
1 NTU (POP served > 9,989)	0.420	2	
Information Statement Turbidity is a measurement of the coudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a	secument of the cloudiness of the	Water caused by suspended par	ticles. We monitor it because it is i

uncomation Scattement: Lurbioity is a meesurement of ure coucuriess of the water caused by Y good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our fibration system and distributants.

IL0050050

Amnual 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 leidner

Name veri retuiter

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo δ 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 fron 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.

<u>Contaminants that may be present in source water</u> 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 rumoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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 naturallyoccurring 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. 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). .

Source Water Assessment Availability

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

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 our 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 Czapat, Springfield Extension Certer, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: sllinois 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 (CBMP) 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.

넝 load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, integrion wells, livestock water wells, abandoned wells or sinkholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by requiring a In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herbicide attazine, USEPA made significant changes to the attazine use label in 1990. It is a violation of law to apply, mix, 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 niver. A concerted effort to incorporate best management practices for arrazine applications is on-going, an arrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemicel Association at (800) 892-7122.

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 waste-handling structures. Detailed Agriculture, Illinois Department of Engineers, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservatory are described and Illustrated at 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. ine web site: http://www.epe.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html .

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

Likely Source of Contamination	Corrosian of horsehold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposite
# Sties Over Copper AL	0 Corro
oer 90th centile	<0.100 ppm
Copper Action Copy Level (AL) Per	1.3 ppm
Copper MCLG	1.3 ppm
# Sites Over Lead AL	0
Lead 90th Percentilo	& &
MCLG Load Action	15 ppb
Lead MCLG	0 ppb

				i l			
	Level	Range of Levels	Unit of		3	5	
Regulated Contaminants	Detected	Detected	Measurement	n n n n n	MCL	Violabon?	Measurement (MCLG) MCL (Violation) (UKaly Source Of Containing M
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloscotic Acids (HAAS)	35.3	30-35.3	qdd		-09	Ŷ	Sy-product of criticing water chicknatter.
TTTAMS [Total Tribulomotranes]	47	13-47	qdd	р ₁ 2	80	No	By-product of christing water criteria lon
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arterike	1.2	Not Applicable	qdd	178	0;	No	Erosion of neural deposits. Runoff from orchards, Runoff from electronics production wastes
References and the second s	10 077	Not Applicable	tudd	7	2	9N	Discharge of drilling wastnar. Discharge from metal refinerios; Erosion of natural deposits
Fitnercide	8	Not Applicable	Edd	4	4	9N N	Eccelon of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Fertilizer discharge
Nittate-Nittiko	0. f	Not Applicable	wdd	ç	10	Ŷ	Runof from tarilizar use, Leaching from septic tarixe, sewage; Eroslon of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Including pesticides and herbit	des and herbl	cides)					
Atazho	10.3	Not Applicable	qdd	5	en	9N	Runoff from harbledde tweed on row crops
State Regulated Contaminants							
Sockm	1 8 8	Not Applicable	udd	លន	n/a	9%	Erosian of naturally occuring deposits; used in water schener reponeration

Then is not a state of foderal MCL for socium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and heath officials that are concerned about actium intake due to cletary procautions. If you are on a sodurm-restricted clet, you should consult a physician about about actium intake due to cletary procautions. If you are on a sodurm-restricted clet, you should consult a physician about actium intake due to cletary procautions. If you are on a sodurm-restricted clet, you are on a sodurm-restricted clet.

TACL Statement. The maximum contantivent level (AICL) for TTHM and HALE is 80 ppm and 80 ppm respectively and 15 currently only applicable to surface water supplies that some 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface water supplies and surface water supplies and surface water supplies to a surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 and 15 currently only applies and surface water supplies and the surface water surface water supplies and surface water supplies and surface water supplies and surface water supplies and surface water surface s

Note: The state requires monitoring of certein contantinents less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants or not change frequently. Therefore, some of this date may be more than once peer old. MCL (Maximum Contaminent Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in dichting water. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Level) would proved the set of the state of the state of the best mailable instant the conclept. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant term of the state of t

ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt. parts per tillion pCUr: pkocUrles per liter (measuranent of radoed/vity) Some people who driek weter containing thalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their fiver, kichayr, or contrai nervous systems, and may have an increased disk of getting cancer.

TURBIDITY

		0-26	1 NTU (POP served > 8,989)
Soil runoff.	on N		5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)
Source	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Limit (Treatment Technique)
Compared and the second s			
			0.3 NTU (POP served > 9,999)
Soil runoff.	Ŷ	100	0.5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)
Source	Violation	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Limit (Treatment Technique)
		~~	

Information Statement. Turbicity 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 litration system and disinfectants.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE

110050050

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:

Name Jeff Leidner

618-664-4779 Phone

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 atthe 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.

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Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 6/23/2005 Definitions:

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

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		ikelv Source of		Contamination	
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		1400	}	Copper AL	
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	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	0	
	0.018 ppm	
-		
	1.3 ppm	
	1.3 ppm	
χ.	o	
	<5 ppb	
	15 ppb	
	0	

Water Quality Test Results

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 billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 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 for 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 for brown or expected risk Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection	Collection	Highest Levei	Ran	MCLG	NCL NCL	Jnits'	MCL Units Violation	Likely Source Of	
By-Products	Date	Detected	Detected					Contaminant	
TTHMS [Total Trihalomethanes]	9/28/2005	86.2	19 - 86.2	N/A	80	qdd	Ŋ	By-product of drinking water chiorination	Edit
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	9/28/2005	50.8	7.4 - 50.8	N/A	60	qdd	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Chloramines	7/31/2005	1.2943	0.9833 - 1.2943	MRDLG=4 MRDL=4 ppm	MRDL=4	Шdd	No	Water additive used to control microbes	臣데
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Leveis MCL(Detected	MCLGMCL Units Violation	sviolati	с о о	ikely Sou	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Barium	3/1/2005	0.014	Not Applicable 2	2 ppm	ů No	SID P	charge of dr n metal refi	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinenes; Erosion of natural	뛆

							deposits	sits			
Fluoride	3/1/2005	н	Not Applicable	4	4 ppm	°N N	Erosion of which proi discharge	on of natur 1 promotes arge	al deposits; strong teet	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Nitrate-Nitrite	6/1/2004	0.4 N	Not Applicable	10	10 ppm	. N	Runoff fr septic ta deposits	ff from fen : tanks, se sits	dlizer use; t wage; Eros	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Nitrate (As N)	5/31/2005	0.026 h	Not Applicable	10 1	10 ppm	Ñ	Runoff fr septic ta deposits	ff from fer c tanks, se sits	ollizer use; l wage; Eros	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	뛆
State Regulated Contaminants	ι Δ		Collection Date	ę	0 <u>8</u> 9 9	ange of Leveis M(etected	OW OTO	LUnits	MCLGMCLUnitsViolation	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.	ited by USEPA. Howe s serving a populatio	ever, the state has s on of 1000 or more.	et 3/1/2005	ri	Appli	Not Applicable	N/A ISO	qdd	о Х	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Line and Lin
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.	sodium. Monitoring is ficials that are conce u are on a sodium-re odium in the water.	s required to provide smed about sodium sstricted diet, you sh	3/1/2005	e U	Appli	Not Applicable	N/A N/A	u	Ŝ	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	E
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 thalomethanes 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.	of certain contami more than one yes g trihalomethanes ir ancer.	inants less than on ar old. 1 excess of the MCL (ce per year bec	ause the may exper	concentra lence prob	tions of t lems with	their live	ntaminan er, kidneys	ts do not o	hange frequen hervous systems	t and
Turbidity						:				ļ	
Limit (Treatment Technique)			Lowest	Monthiy	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	ting lin	넔	>	Violation	Source	

l urbidity				
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation Source	Source	
0.3 NTU	TOO	No	Soil Runoff Edit	Edit
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation Source	Source	
T NTU	0.27	N	Soil Runoff Edit	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	s of the water caused by suspended particles. We monit	or it because it is a	good indicato	r 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 CCP Delivery	

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)

	7
The CCR was delivered by mail or hand delivery	/on
Systems serving 100,000 must post CCR on a pu	blicly accessible Internet site
If applicable, list internet site	
At a minimum, one "good-faith" effort MUST he Posted CCR on the Internet	ive been made to reach non-bill paying c
WHEN TO A COVOR THE INCLUCION STRATED	Malled the UCIC to po

- Advertised availability of CCR in the news media Posted the CCR in public places and the core in the second s
- a osted me corv in public places of a
- Delivered to community organizations

creach non-bill paying consumers. Thus, check all that apply: 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

(list date)

DELIVERY METHOD B (CCR only published in local newspaper)

DELIVERY <u>METHOD C</u> (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)
(date)
(date)
(availability was delivered light delivered, etc.)

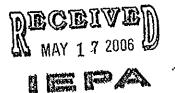
Signature of Owner or Official Custodian

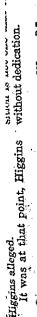
The community water system indicated above hereby confirms that the 2006 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR Reporting Year - 2005) was distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given) in accordance with 40 CFR 141.155. The system certifies that the information contained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

Signature of Owner or Official Custodian Water Superintenden Daytime Telephone Number (618) 66.4 -Date 6131

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)





Medicare Part D Signup Deadline Mon.

Part D program is still available by

Monday is the deadline for se-Signing up before the deadline nior citizens to enroll in the Medicare Part D drug prescription program without incurring a penalty.

can also avoid facing gaps in insurance coverage.

face financial penalities and not have another chance to enroll until They would not receive benefits until January 1, 2007 November 15.

contacting the Bond County Senior Center in Greenville. Those who are unable to enroll by the deadline will

STIRE ſ dver Information about the Medicare r egal

Public Notice Advertising Protects Your Bight To Know

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LEGAL NOTICE

0131 or you may pick one up at the drinking water rules, as well as educational materials. To please call Jeff Leidner at 618-664but is available upon request. The the levels of any contaminants that were detected in the water during 2005, and compliance with other obtain a free copy of the report. (CCR) will not be mailed this year CCR includes basic information on Municipal Building at City Hall ... oly Consumer Confidence Report the source of your drinking water, Sup Greenville Water NOTICE The some will be selected. BCMW is an Equal which time qualifying contractors qualified Heating and Cooling, ¢, inc., will be accepting bids from at 909 E. Rexford, Centralia, II BCMW Community Services, Contractors for the Home Weath Contractors meeting will be hell tia. IL of their intent to bid by 3:0

erization Furnace Program. Quali fied HVAC contractors must notif

BCMW at 909 E. Rexford, Centr

P.M. on June 1, 2006. A mandator

at 2:00 P.M. on June 15, 2006,

director, commented, "Proper train-. Larry Trent, Illinois State Police ing the windshields of cars and trucks at rest areas and distributeast 32 motorcycle clubs are wash ing a "Share the Road" prochure. SCREWIL LULING WCOADLES IN LINGS

State Police and motorcycle riders "Our Cycle Rider Safety Training Program has been giving people the basics they need to know in orare joining together to urge drivers to "Share the Road."

in the classroom and h Since the progra 222,963 students have CRST courses.



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-PMF

Document 264-3

MAY 1.7 2006

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Opportunity Employer. BCMW encourages participation by small 552

LEGAL NOTICE

INVITATION TO BID BCMW Community Services, v, will be accepting bids from slifted Heating and Cooling atractors for the Home Weathation Furnace Program. Quali-HVAC contractors must notify MW at 909 E. Rexford, Centra-IL of their intent to bid by 5:00 f. on June 1, 2008, A mandatory stractors meeting will be held 909 E. Rexford, Centralia, IL. 2:00 P.M. on June 16, 2006, at bb time sublidies down ich time qualifying contractors lbeselected. BCMW is an Equal portunity Employer. BCMW enrages participation by small, isis, and minority owned busi-888.

NOTICE

37-3u

NOTICE Public Notice is hereby given i on May 3, 2008, a certificate tilled in the office of the County rk of Bond County, Illinois, set-forth the names and post office reases of all the persons own-conducting and transacting business known as: Ten Tai-s. Located at: 114 S. Second St., senville. L6 62246. enville, 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:

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

iges and safety harards. If you have any questions it he tree trimming work to done, please call 1.800-735-0, or visit our wabeits at www. ren.com. You may address 'concerns about the proposed (in the manner specified on website. You may also call the prove Saving Divides at the numer Services Division of the ois Commerce Commission at

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

This report is intended to provide you with impor-tant information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GREENVILLE water system to Provide said drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water. For more information regarding this report, con-text Joff Leidner, 618-664-0131.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ò hable con alguien que lo entienda bian. Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled wathe sources of unnang water toom usp and potted wa-ter) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, toservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water insvels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it discolves naturally-oc-curring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and consider unbefore any first form the surface form. and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water

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

0 15 ppb <5 ppb 0 13 ppm 1.3 ppm 0.018 ppm 0 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								The sum of the attached by spectry,
0 13 ppb <3 ppb 0 1.3 ppm 1.3 ppm 0.018 ppm 0 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Brosion of		MCLG-	Level (AL)	<i>o</i>		Coppen MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	Siles Over - Copper AL	and the second state of the second
	p	0	15 ppb	<5.ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm		0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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 (MCLQ): The level of a conteminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG as allow for a margin of safety. mg/s milligrams per like or 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 drink-ing water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLQ): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Confaminants 📌		1	[T	<u> </u>	[· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Disinfectants & Disinfection By, Products	Collection Date		Range of Levels	MCLĞ	. MCL	: Units Vite	Violation	Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Tribatomethanes)	9/28/2005	86.2	19-86.2	N/A	80	ррб	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Halascetic Acids (HAAS)	9/28/2005	50.8	7,4-50,8	N/A	60	рръ	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorainines	7/31/2005	1,2943	0.9833-1.2943	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganie Contaminants	Collection	Highest Lovel	Range of	MCLG	MCL	- Hnite	Violetion	Pale Cam in the

AI AUN -ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT GREENVILLE - IL0050050

Advertising

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Microbiel contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may ome from sewage treatment plants, septie sys-toms, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storn water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil

and gesproduction, mining, or farming. Pesticides and harbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and mideatic tures. and residential uses. Organic memical contaminants, including synthetic and

volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of indus-trial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems

Radioactiva contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may respon-ably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not neces-2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

arily 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) 425-4791.

The Greenville Advocate, May 16, 2006

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Page 11

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certein contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in boiltdo water which must provide the same protection for public health.

health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under-going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ iranylants, 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/CDO guidelines on appropriate means to leasen the risk of infec-tion by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 426-4791).

	3/1/2005	. 1	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Eroslou of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong
	6/1/2004	0,4	Not	10	+	<u> </u>		teeth; fertilizer discharge
		<u>`</u>	Applicable	FU FU	10	ppm.	N0	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of gatural
	5/31/2005	0.025	Not	10		ļ		deposits
			Applicable	10	01	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septie tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
-	Collection	Highest Level ;	Range of Levels	MCLĞ	MCL		5	
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>	Date	Detected	Detected		16. 1	Units.	Violation	Likely Source of
regulated by USEPA.	3/1/2005	1	Not	N/A	150		1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 -	Containinant
for this contaminant for 000 or more,			Applicable	(114)	130	ррб	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
for sodium. Monitoring	3/1/2005	6	Not	N/A				
o consumers and health dium intake due to sodium-restricted diet, it this level of sodium in	1		Applicable	IVA	N/A	ppm	. 1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this ear old.

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

The second of the state of the second second	2-2 (Arrange 18 (Arrange 19			٦.
ALCONTRACTOR	Lowest Monthly & Meeting Limit (1997)	THE REPORT OF TH		:
	the interesting the interesting the interesting the state	Violation 28: 171	With With Same Stats Hickory	ł.
1.0.4.54.54	100	No	Contra statistication	Ł
	0.27	110.	Soil Renoff	1
The state of the second state of the	war and the star and provide pressurements of the start	Violation	The second second	1
	0.57	a state a state a cost	Sale / 19 32 Source / 18 28	i
		No		;
idity is a measurement of the cl	pudingen of the surface of the surfa		Soil Runoff	•

cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the system and disinfectants.

ic 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 commuthe to potential pollution prob-datory treatment for all surface idatory treatment includes opdeloty treatment includes op-tion, and disinfection. In order und agricultural practices the ement Practices (C-BMP) was on of Agribusiness and agricul-ithe support of the University as a clearinghouse on current by in Illinois. The Council also rt to local watershed groups to usity initiatives and can offer facilitate the technical and fi feedlitate the technical and fiy out water quality objectives. e, please refer to the website

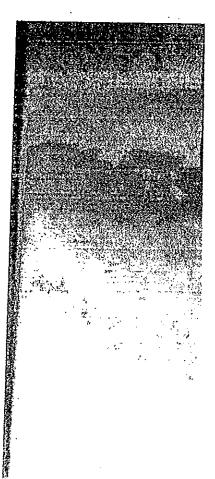
at http://www.clic.purdua.edu, as well as "A Guida to Illinois Lake Management" available from Illinois EPA. The Illinois', Agronamy Handbook should also be used as guidance in imple-menting BMPs. Por more information on CBMP contact Dr. George Chaper, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 6270, email: g-capar@utucedu. In a national effort to anaure adequate prodoction against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label in 1990, ilita violation of law to apply, mix, or load atrazine within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, brightion runface weters by requiring a 200 foot application setback for lakes and reservoirs. In addition, there is a 66 fooset back from any point where field surface water runfoff enters a stream of river. A concerted effort to incorporate beet an atrazine BMP document is available from Novarius Crop

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Protection, or by contacting the Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892-7122,

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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 Facili-ties Act. This legislation is designed to keep librois' livestock i 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 Manage-ment Facilities Act may be found at the website hitp://www. egretatical.us. In addition, Anther watershed protection act forts and priorities of the Bilinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Matural Resources Conserva-tion 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-assess ment/inder.html. In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities,



2007 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Information & Certification Form

Water System: Melliod of Delivery Waiver Status:	IL0050050, GREENVILLE
CCR Delivery Requirement(s):	No Walver (Violation recorded during 2006) 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 <u>by July 10, 2007</u> 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)

DELIVERY METHOD B (CCR only published in local newspaper)

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 Daytime Telephone Number (618) 664. 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 dampter failures continues a fue 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 (3/07)

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREENVILLE 11.0050050 Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to

December 31, 2006

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

LEIDNER

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Name___

	•	
Source of Drinking Water	Drinking water, including bottled water, may	
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.	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	
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.	In ouch we have a way that water is safe to offink, be the presenties regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for	
Inorganic contaminants, such as saits and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban shorm water mixed	contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.	
Industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.	Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general	
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.	population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who-have indemone orman transforme	
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.	people with HIV/ADS 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	#9
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.	nearon care providens. EMA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Gryptospondium and other microbial contaminants	9745
	are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline	;

Source Water Assessment

Este informe contiene înformación muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que

lo entienda bien.

618-664-013)

Phone_

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, fitration, and disinfection. In order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices the Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (C-BNP) was formed. The Council is a coalitton of agricultural producer organizations with the support of the University of Illinois Extension and serves as a cleaninghouse 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 that much affect and offer educational assistance and help facilities the technical and financial resources needed to carry out water quality objectives. For more information on BMPs, please refer to the website at more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Context changes to the arazine usel in 1990. It is a violation of law to help implement sound water quality initiatives that information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, Ti. 62/301, email: g-czapar@uito.edu. In antional effort to ensure adequate within 50 feet of any well, including water wells, investors water wells, abandoned wells or sincholes. In 1992, the atrazine label was further amended to protect surface waters by incorpored and 200 foot application setters for atrazine and mandation standard changes to the variable form into the restor is a violation of law to protect surface water and and 200 to apply including water wells, interaction against groundwater contamination from the herbicide atrazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atrazine use label was further amended to protect surface waters by incorpute estimanagement practices for atrazine and apply of any well, including water wells, intere Association at (800) 892-7122. In an effort to minimize the impact of ityeans, an water resources on a statewide basis, ityestock facilities are now regulated under the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock management facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information is fagretiture, Illinois Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources, U.S. Ammy Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservator are described and Illustrated at the web site: http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-watershed-watershed-watershed-watershed-watershed-watershed-watershed-watershed watershed watershed

(800-426-4791)

			5	2006 Re	gulai	Regulated Contaminants Detected	nants De	etected			
Lead and Date Sam Definitions: Action Leve	Lead and Copper Date Sampled: 12/31/2005 Definitions: Action Level (AL): The concent	/31/2005 he concentration 1.GY-The level of	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.	exceeded, tr water helow	iggers tre which the	ded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a mardu of safety.	nents which a w ted risk to healt	ater system m h. ALG's allow	ust follow. for a mardin of saf	č.	
Lead	Lead Action MCLG Level (AL)	Lead Action Lead 90th MCLG Level Percentile (AL)	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	Percentile	# Sites	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	15 ppb	<5 ppb	Q	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.018 ppm	Ed		o	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edk
Water (Maximur Maximur avallable Maximur ng/1: mik ng/1: mik ng: not avg: Reg Maximur Maximur Maximur	Water Quality Test Results Definitions: The following table Maximum Contaminant Level available treatment technolog Maximum Contaminant Level mg/l: millograms per litre or p ug/l: micrograms per litre or p avg: Regulatory compliance Maximum Residual Disinfectar Maximum Residual Disinfectar Regulated Contaminants	Water Quality Test Results Definitions: The following tables cor Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts p ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts p na: not applicable. Avg: Regulatory compliance with so Maximum Residual Disinfectant Lew Maximum Residual Disinfectant Lew Regulated Contaminants	Water Quality Test Results Definitions: The following tables contain sclentific 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 usin maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 usin maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maxium Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water. Maximum Secondanis per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350,000 galions of water. Maximus per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 galions of water. Maximum Secondanice 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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant 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 Regulated Contaminant 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 Regulated Contaminant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to h	aasures, som taminant that minant in dri 7,350 gallon: 7,350,000 ge 1,350,000 ge 7,350,000 ge 1,350,000 ge 1 of disinfectan of disinfectan	t is allowe t is allowe inking wai s of water allons of w rverage of ant allowe t in drinki	i may require explanation d in drinking water. MCL er below which there is i rater. monthiy samples. d in drinking water. ing water below which th	n. 's are set as clo no known or ex) no known	se to the Maxlu pected risk to 1 1 or expected r	im Contaminant Le ieaith. MCLG's allo isk to health. MRD	 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 tervel (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maxium Contaminant Level Goal (MCL): 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/: millicorgarms per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. 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. 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. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. 	
Disinf By-Pr	Disinfectants { By-Products	Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected		Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Total h	Haloacetic	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2/22/2006	35		26 - 35	N/A	60	oN dqq	By-prodúct of drinking water chlorination	Edit

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				Edit	Edit	Edit		Edit	臣	Edt.
el Goal as feasible using the best	for a margin of safety.	s's allow for a margin of safety.	Likely Source Of Contaminant	By-prodúct of drinking water chlorination	By-product of drinking water chiorination	Water additive used to control microbes	Likely Source Of Contaminant	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sevage; Erosion of fratural (2, 1) deposits
aminant Levi	1CLG's allow	eaith. MRDLG	Units Violation	NO	NO		Units Violation	No	οN	So
im Cont	iealth. N	isk to h	Units	qdd	qdd	udd	Units	mqq	udd	udd
lose to the Maxi	xpected risk to I	wn or expected t	MCL	ŷ	80	MRDL=4	MCL	м	4	10
on. L's are set as c	no known or e	here is no kno	MCLG	N/A	N/A	MRDLG=4	MCLG	'n	4	10
h may require explanatio ed in drinking water. MCI	drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety, ons of water.) galions of water.	f monthly samples. ed in drinking water. dng water below which t	Range of Levels Detected	26 - 35	24.7 - 65.8	1.0147 - 1.3268	Range of Levels Detected	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
asures, some of whic aminant that is allow	mínant in drinking wat 7,350 gallons of water. 7,350,000 gallons of w	Ing annual average o l of disinfectant allow of disinfectant in drin	Highest Level Detected	35	55.8	1.3268	Highest Level Detected	0.024	0.77	0.088
entific terms and me obest level of a cont	The level of a conta n - or one ounce in n - or one ounce in	s are based on runn L): The highest level (MRDLG): The level	Collection Date	2/22/2006	9/30/2006	12/31/2006	Collection Date	2/22/2006	2/22/2006	5/15/2006
water guanty i est resuts Definitions: The following scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Definitions: The following the following the followed in 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 Goai (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water be mg/i: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one cunce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/i: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.	na: not approve. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. Avg: Regulauel Distinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in dhinking water. Maximum Residual Distinfectant 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. Becuritated Contaminants	Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	Chloramines	Inorganic Contaminants	Barium	Fluoride	. Nitrate-Nitrite

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		Edit	Edit	some
deposits	Likely Source Of Contaminant	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	ess than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some
	Units Violation	No	0N N	nts do not ci
	Units	qdd	uudd	ienimed
	MCL	150	N/A	is of these con
	MCLG	V/A	Ν/Α	concentration
	Range of Levels Detected	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	per year because the o
	Highest Level Detected	5.8	, Q	
•	Collection Date	2/22/2006	2/22/2006	certain contamina
	State Regulated Contaminants	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.	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.	Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants

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of this data may be more than one year old.

urbidity					
imit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source		
).3 NTU	100	Š	Soll Runoff	Edit	
lmit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source		·
ו אדט	0.27	No	Soil Runoff	Edit	
	and the second se				1 +

water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and e S ġ ŝ unormation statement: Luroloity is a measurement of the 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
	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.

-City-of-Greenville-404 S. Third Street Greenville, IL 62246



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2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Information & Certification Form

Water System:
Aethod of Delivery Waiver Status:
CCR Delivery Requirement(s):
Connected System Requirement(s):

IL0050050, GREENVILLE No Waiver (Violation recorded during 2007) METHOD A (See Attachment) 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 <u>by July 10, 2008</u> 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 <u>METHOD A</u> (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 acc	essible Internet site.	
If applicable, list Internet site:		
At a minimum, one "good-faith" effort MUST have been t Posted CCR on the Internet Advertised availability of CCR in the news media Posted the CCR in public places	Mailed the CCR to postal Published CCR in local ne	patrons within the service area ewspaper s to single bill addresses serving
Delivered to community organizations	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

Published on:	
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.) _________(date)

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.

Moate: 6-26-08 Signature of Owner or Official Custodian Daytime Telephone Number (618) 66- 0136

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Illinois Revised Statutes, 1987, Chapter 111 1/2, Section 1004(H). Disclosure of this superfide a superfide state of the section of the secti

IL532-2626 PWS266 Revised (3/07)

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IEPA/CAS

IEPA/CAS

	Source of Drinking Water	Therefore location bottled water may
GREENVILLE	The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water)	amounts of some contaminants. The presence of
IL0050050	Include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or	contaminants does not necessarily indicate that
	through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in	contaminants and potential health effects can be
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to	some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.	obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
December 31, 2007	Contaminants that may be present in source water include:	In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink.
This report is intended to provide you with important	Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural	EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public
information about your drinking water and the efforts	livestock operations and wildlife.	water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for
there by the encenerated water system to provide sale drinking water. The source of drinking water used by	Inorganic contaminants, such as saits and metals, which can be	the same protection for public health.
GREENVILLE IS SUITACE WATER.	Industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production,	Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general
For more information regarding this report contact:	innining, or icinining.	population. Immuno-compromised persons such as
Name Jeff Leidner	Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.	persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants,
	Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are hy-products of industrial processes and	disorders, some elderly and infants can be
Phone 018-004-0131	petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.	particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el acua ma instad baba. Tradúzcalo ó bable con alculen que	Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the	appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by
jo entienda bien,	result of oil and gas production and mining activities.	cryptospondium and other indroblas contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline

Source Water Assessment

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

Illnois 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 clearinghouse on current research to protect water quality in Illinois. The Council also provides information and support of sound agricultural practices 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* evaluable 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 Caper, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: g-caper@uiuc.edu. In a national effort to ensure adequate protection against groundwater contamination from the herblicke atmazine, USEPA made significant changes to the atmazine used be in a violation of law to apply, mix, or load atmazine Incorporate best management practices for atrazine applications is on-going, an atrazine BMP document is available from Novartis Crop Protection, or by contacting the IIImois Fertilizer & Chemical Association at (800) 892–121. This is a sefort to minimize the Impact of Ilvestock facilities on water resources on a statewide best facilities are now regulated under the Livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide by establishing requirements find under the twettood. Bolities on water resources on a statewide by establishing requirements for dunder the function, operation Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, one and management facilities and wester-handing structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.ll.us. In and management of Ilvestock information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.ll.us. In and management facilities and wester-handing structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website http://www.agr.state.ll.us. In and management facilities and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Jilinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural addition, further watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources and Priorities of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources and Priorities of the Illinois Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources and Priorities of the Illinois Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources and Priorities of the Illinois Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources and Priorities of assessment/index.html Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservancy are described and illustrated at the web site: 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 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 http://www.epa.state.li.us/water/unified-watershed-

(800-426-4791)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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		Fluoride	Barium	Inorganic Contaminants	i i HMs [Total Trinalomethanes]	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)		Chloramines	Disinfectants & Disi	yi: kegulatory complianc ximum Residual Disinfec ximum Residual Disinfec gulated Contaminants	Water Quality Test Results Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in or available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG); The level of a contaminant in drinking water be Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG); The level of a contaminant in drinking water be mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gailons of water. ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gailons of water.		c	Level Goal	Maximum	Collform Bacteria
				ants		HAAS)			& Disinfection	e with some MCLs tant Level (MRDL) tant Level Goal (N	i lts ables contain scie rel (MCL): The hig logy. rel Goal (MCLG); 1 r parts per millon r parts per billon		1 positive monthly sample	Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform	
5/15/2006	2/22/2007	2/22/2007	Date	Collection	6/29/2007	6/29/2007	12/31/2007	Date	Collection	are based on i 1: The highest i 1RDLG): The le	ntific terms an hest level of a - or one ounc - or one ounc		y sample			
0.088	1.3	0.013	. Detected	Highest Level	267.08	41.7	1.1		n Highest Level	running annual level of disinfect wel of disinfects	d measures, so contaminant th contaminant in contaminant in contam		4	of Positive		2007
			fed	Level	8	~		ted	Level	average tant allov ant In drir	me of wh bat is allo hat is allo hat hing v fathing v gallons o		and a real co	Fecal		Regu
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Detected	Range of Levels	33.97 - 267.08	28.1 - 41.7	Not Applicable	Detected	Danna of land	Arys: 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 allowed in drinking water. Regulated Contaminants	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 dose to the Maxium Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as dose to the Maxium Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best 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. up/1: micrograms per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 galions of water. up/1: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 galions of water.		and a repeat sample are total collform positive, and one is also fecal collform or E. coll positive,	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level		2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected
10	4	2	MCLG	3	M/A	N/A	MRDLG=4	MCLG		there is no kno	ition. 1CL's are set as Is no known or		For the sample solution of the sample structure structur	li Maximum evel		ninants
10 4	4	N	MCL	ę	3	60	MRDL=4	MCL		wn or expected	close to the Ma expected risk t	-		0 10		Detecte
	E E E	ppm	Units	ppo		3	ppm	Units		risk to h	xlum Con o health.			tal No. of Positi E. Coli or Fecal oliform Sample		Õ.
No	No	No	Units Violation	Yes	ā	ŝ	No	Violation		ealth. MR	itaminant MCLG's al	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Runoff fro	Erosion o Water ad promotes Fertilizer	Discharg Discharg refineries deposits		chlorinat	chiorinal	By-prod	Water a			Dí Gie allou	Level Gozł low for a m		N	Violation		
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks.	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refinerles; Erosion of natural deposits	Likely Source Of Contaminant	by-product of drinking water chlorination	chiorInation	control microbes By-product of drinking water	Water additive used to	Likely Source Of	in a maryni of safety.		as feasible using the be argin of safety.	Contraction of the second s	Naturally present in the	Likely Source Of Contamination		
		Edit		Edit	Edit						9					

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Simutana 12/26/2007 1.178063 0.53 - 1.178063 4 4 ppp No Render enner Simulation Simulatin Simulation Simulation <th< th=""><th>Nitrate (As N) Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)</th><th>6/26/2007 Collection Date</th><th>0.05 Highest Level Detected</th><th>Range of Levels Detected</th><th>MCLG</th><th>MCL</th><th>Units</th><th>Units Violation Contaminant</th></th<>	Nitrate (As N) Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	6/26/2007 Collection Date	0.05 Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Units Violation Contaminant
1.1/2006 0.53 - 1.1/2008 4 0.7897366 0 - 0.7897366 0 Highest Level Detected Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCLG 4 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 13 Soft the MCL over many years may experience problems with so of the MCL over many years may experience problems with 100 100 4 Lowest Monthly % meetin 100 100 100 100 100 100 0.28 0.28 0.28	Synthetic Organic Contaminants (including pesticides and herbicides)	Collection Date	Highest Level	1	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
0.7897366 0 - 0.7897366 0 Highest Level Detected Range of Levels Detected MCLG 4 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 13 Second Participation N/A 14 Not Applicable N/A 15 Lowest Monthly % meeting 100 100 Highest Single Measure 0.28 Cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. 0.28	Simazine	12/26/2007	1.178068	0.53 - 1,178068	4.	4	qq	No
Highest Level MCLG Detected Detected MCLG 4 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 13 Not Applicable N/A 14 Not Applicable N/A 15 less than once per year because the concentrations of the MCL over many years may experience problems with 100 25 Of the MCL over many years may experience problems with 100 26 Uoudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	12/26/2007	0.7897366	0 - 0,7897366	0	თ	dd	No
4 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 13 Intervention of the very sear because the concentrations of the water caused by suspended particles.	State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected		MCLG	MCL		/iolation
12 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 12 Not Applicable N/A 13 Interval and the second state of the MCL over many years may experience problems with 100 100 100 Highest Single Measure 0.28 cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. 0.28	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	- ddd	Š
ts less than once per year because the concentrations of ass of the MCL over many years may experience problems with Lowest Monthly % meetin 100 Highest Single Measure 0.28 cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	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	 גז	Not Applicable	N/A			
ass of the MCL over many years may experience problems with Lowest Monthly % meetir 100 Highest Single Measure 0.28 cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	ote: The state requires monitoring of c f this data may be more than one year	certain contamina oid.	nts less than once			NA	ppm	
Lowest Monthly % meetir 100 Highest Single Measure 0.28 cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	Some people who drink water containing tri increased risk of getting cancer. Furbidity	lhalomethanes In e	cess of the MCL ove	per year because the c	oncentration	-71	ppm	s do not c
100 Highest Single Measure 0.28 cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	Limit (Treatment Technique)			r many years may experie	oncentration		ppm kidneys,	or central ne
Highest Single Measure 0.28 cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	0/3 NTU			r many years may experie	oncentration ince problems		ppm kidneys,	vr central ne
0.28 cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	1.1			r many years may experie	oncentration		ppm kidneys,	or central ne
cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles.	1 NTU			r many years may experie Lowest Mont	oncentration ince problems hily % mee		ppm kidneys,	violi
	formation Statement: Turbidity is a m e effectiveness of our filtration system tal Organic Carbon	easurement of th		r many years may experie Lowest Mont	oncentration ince problems hily % med 100 100 0.28		kidneys, h	No not ch

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City of Greenville 404 S. Third Street Greenville, IL 62246



Presorted Standard

JEFF LEIDNER **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 duidance 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
CHLORANINE	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	7/1/2007 To 9/30/2007
COLIFORH (TCR) Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MINOR	1/1/2007 To 1/31/2007
COLIFORN (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 Colliform 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.

CREENVILLE	Source of Drinking Water	Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small
IL0050050	The sources of drinking water, (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, stroams,	amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2008 This report is intended to provide you with important	ponds, reservoirs, spiings, and werths. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals provide in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of	contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.	animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water	In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the
The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water	Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.	amount of defrain containtails in water provided by public water systems. FDA requlations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
For more information regarding this report contact: Tota intervention	 Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or 	
Name Jell Leiuller	domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. - Pesticides and berbicides, which may come from a	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 BIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infamte ran he narticularly at risk from
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el açua que usted bebe. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien gue lo entienda bien.	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.	Infections. These people should seek advice about drinkting water from their health care providers. USEFA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium
	 Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally -occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 	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	я
60096 INTAKE GOVERNOR BOND LAKE GOV BOND LAKE	SW	
Source Water Assessment		
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water guality. 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 by City Ball or call our water operator at <u>618-664-0131</u> . To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibulity to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois website at thep://www.epa.state.ilus/eqi-bin/vp/swar5act-sheets.pl.	er guality. If you would like to learn more, please pply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you . To view a summary version of the completed Sourc . and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Pr sheets.pl.	feel welcome to attend any of our regularly would like a copy of this information, please stop e Water Assessments, including: Importance of otection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA
the state of the second of the second of the second of the second second second second second second second sec	ulfor friendrov of claimersons of of standards set	tion worklame. Hence the wascon for mandatory

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.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Lead and Copper

2008

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 safery

Action revel: The concentration of a contaminant which, if axceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action revel: The concentration of a contaminant which, if axceeded, 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 primitily thevarials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quugity dividing water, but we cannot control thevarials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quurity dividing 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 therhingyour tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using were for drinking were 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 minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking water Souther souther watertested. orar http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.--

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLIG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		1.3	1.3	6+00-0	0	HCC	z	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from
								wood preservatives; Corrosion of household
								plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

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.	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.	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. WUDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing avidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.	not applicable.	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	Marimum Contaminant Level or MCL:	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	Definitions:	: q đđ	11a :	5AV	: uđở

Regulated Contaminants

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Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Range of Levels Detected	NCLO	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		2.1	0-6 - 2.1	ARDLG = 4	7 = 1011	ಜ ದೆಂ.	z	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite		0.7	0 - 0.7	8-0	-1	H GČ	7	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)-		35	10 - 55.1	No goal for the total	60	ಧರದ	z	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Tevel Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future	may have been	used for calcul should occur in	culating the Higher in the future	st'Level Detec	ted because s	ome results	may be part	of an evaluation to
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*			9 - 51.5	No goal for the total	80	ಧರೆದೆ	х	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Eighest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future	may have been unce sampling (used for calcul should occur in	culating the Eigher in the future	st Level Detec	sted because s	ome results	may be part	of an evaluation to
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Bighest Level Detected	Eighest Level Range of Levels Detected Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	violation	violation Likely Source of Contamination
			(((T	

			1					
Barium		0.02063	0.02063 - 0.02063 -	2	7	wđđ	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride		1.1	1.07 - 1.07	4	4.0	uđđ	N	Erosion of matural deposits; Warer additive Which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen]		н	0.617 - 0.617	10	10	шdd	2	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Socium		2 T	13.64 - 13.64			ಹರದ	×	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Righest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	XCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine		0.647807	0 - 0.647807	m	m	ಇದೆದೆ	7	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Keptachlor		92	7 5 1 0	o	100	ಗಿರ್ಧ	2	Residue of banned termiticide.
Beptachlor epoxide		56	0 - 95	o	100	ppt	и	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Lindane	-	65	0 = 59	200	200	ដ ក្នុង ភ្ល	×	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor		IL.O	0 - 0.11	40	40	ಧರೆದೆ	2	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Simazine		-	0 - 0	v	4	ಧರೆದ	z	Bezbicide zunofi.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	violation	Limit (Treatment Level Detected Violation Likely Source of Contamination Technique)
Righest single measurement	I NTU	0.28 NTU	N	Soil ruacff.
Lowest monthly & meeting limit	0.3 NTO	3001	2	Soil runcff.

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

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न	1
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Some infants and young children w in fetuses of pregnant women who a	so drink water cor Mrink water contai	ataining chlorite ining chlorite in	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 Begin Violation End Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	8002/10/10	01/31/2008	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.



Presorted Standard

Current Resident Or

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Violations Table

Public Notification Rule			
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Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/10/2008	07/20/2008	Ne failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of th 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 th 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 th 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 th drinking water regulations.
Total Tribalomethanes (TT Soze people who drink water con nervous systems, and way have a	aining tribalometh	anes in excess o gatting cancer.	f the HCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
HCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2008	03/31/2008	Nater samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated HCL) for the period indicated.

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City of Greenville

404 S. Third Street

Greenville, IL 62246

GREENVILLE	Source of Drinking Water	Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small
ILLOOSOOSO	The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams,	amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009	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 case redianction minerals	water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Mater (800) 456-1941
This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made	puckup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.	To order to ensure that tan water is safe to
	Contaminants that may be present in source water include: - Mistobial contaminants, such as viruses and	drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided
The source of drinking water used by GREENVILLE is Surface Water	bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.	by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public
For more information regarding this report contact:	 Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from utsan storm water runoff, industrial or 	Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
Name Jettrey Leidner	domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.	Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have
Phone 618-664-0131	 Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 	undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from
Este informe contlene información muy importante sobre	 Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are supported of induction of support of support 	
el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzealo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.	py-products or manuscrat processes and perioteum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.	the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
	 Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally -occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 	If present, clevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water
Source Warer Information		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
Source Mater Name Type of Water	Report Status Location	potential for lead exposure before using your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for
MS INTEL CLOSE ACC INTEL CAOS MONIZACO INTELLI 96009		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
		mensioned argenties a graning and the same Drinking Water Boline or at http://www.ens.cov/sifewater/lead
Source Water Assessment		
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water guality scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has b by City Hall or call our water operator at <u>618-664-0131</u> . To vi Source Water: Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and doce website at http://www.epw.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.	ustomers to be informed about their water gualtry. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please our water operator at <u>618-664-0131</u> . To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of tibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois w.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.	l welcome to attend any of our regularly Id like a copy of this information, please stop ater Assessments, including: Importance of ction Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA
Illinois EFA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems; hence, the reason for mandatory	<pre>/ water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution</pre>	i problems; hence, the reason for mandatory

Illinois EFA 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.

r (ALG): The level of a a concentration of a con a concentration of a con bate Sampled Date Sampled nt Level of a con 06/28/2007 07/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 06/28/2007 07/28/2007 06/28/2007 07/28/2000 07/28/2000 0000000000000000000000000000000	water below wh eded, triggers > 90th Percentile	there is tree over AL	is no known or expect	
H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	king water below whi exceeded, triggers t evel * 90th *	there is treat or At	о Аломп ог ехрест	
er Date Sampled of a current sampled to be a complete the sampled of the sampled of the sample of th	Percentile			expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of
	-		Units Violation	a waret system must
	. 0.0043	Þ	E D D D	N Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives: Corrosion of household blumbing systems.
scal or MCLG: br MCL: Int level or Mut level or Lection High				
Dr MCL: Int level Int level or Date Date	contaminant in drinking water below which there : safety.	water below w	hich there is no	known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow
mt level or mc level or Date Date		that is allowed i technology.	that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are technology.	. MCLS are set as close to the MCLSs as feasible
unt level or lection High	warer disin the use of		there is no atrol microbi	known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not al contaminants.
Date 13.	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. T disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	owed in drink: f microbial c	ing water. There ontaminants.	is convincing evidence that addition of a
Dection Bection Bate	s contain scientific	scientific terms and measures, some		of which may require explanation.
Date 13:5	r or parts per billion	on - or one ounce in		7,350,000 gallons of water.
Date Date Date				
milligrams lection Highest Level Date 2.1 2.1	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on		running annual aver	average of monthly samples.
lection Highest Level Date Detected 2.1	r or parts per million	54 O	one ounce in 7.350 ga	gallons of water.
Collection Highest Level Date Detected 2.1				
2.1 1.	Levels MCLC ced	WCL	Units Violation	tion Likely Source of Contamination
0.73 0 -	.1 MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	N mđđ	Water additive used to control microbes.
	.73 0.8	r!	N mad	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Halcacetic Acids 42 28.3 - (HAAS) +	58.2 No goal for the total	ę	N qâd	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the I deserving there are a second and the second se	Righest Level Detected	because	some results may be	e part of an evaluation to

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are an assignt reverse and mare are asso for parturation the future determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future	ince sampling s	should accur in	יסודווש וואלווכס כאכ לענעדפ	יר הביני הניני	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		may us your	רוה וועעונטי אמיטה אמיטריטי גמיטינט אימים אישר גמטנינט ווסי עם ישט ער איז מי מימינטיונון וי ונוונט
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Runge of Levels Detected Detected	SUCIA	WCL	Unites	violation	violation Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic		ri	0.86 - 0.86	٥	OT	ಇ ರೆದೆ	2	Erosion of matural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium		0.036	0.036 - 0.036	N	2	щđđ	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural doposits.
Fluoride		1.1	1.08 - 1.08	7	4.0	ಹಿರದ	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]		0.239	622.0 - 922.0	0T ,	OT	maa	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium		vo	6160 - 6160			udd	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Range - Detected Det	Range of Levels Detected	NCLG	Ъ.	Units	violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Simerine		**	0 + T.S	¥	4	ಳದೆದೆ	×	Rezbicide zunoff

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Level Technique)		Violation	Detected Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Righest single measurement	DIN T	DIN ST.O	и	soil runoff.
Lowest monthly & meeting limit	O.3 NTU	\$001	и	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month und 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 wi in fetuses of pregnant women who a	to drink water con Brink water contai	ataining chlorite ining chlorite in	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effocts. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.	lar effects may occur
Violation Type	Violation Begin		Violation End Violation Explanation	
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DEF), MAJOR	AJOR 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.	indicated. Because of during the period

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City of Greenville 404 S. Third Street Greenville, IL 62246



Presorted Standard

Current Resident Or

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consummar Confidence Rule requi		ter syste≢s to p	repare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of
Violation Typa	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	n effects. Howeve	er, total organia	c carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts
include Tribalomethanes (THNs) and	i haloacetic acid	B (HAAS). UTINK	ing water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL way lead to adverse health
include Tribalomethanes (THMs) and Violation Type	1		ing vater containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health Violation Explanation

Annual Drinking Water Apatity Report

GREENVILLE

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

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con algulen 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 productions, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a varlety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatife 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.

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. EPS 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 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

We want our valued customer 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 <u>618-664-0131</u>. 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.ik.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Illinols 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 Illinols. -

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 MRD1:	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.
ρρb:	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.

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Regulated	Contami	inants
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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	MROLG = 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 (HAAS)*		38	10.4 - 35.9	No goal for the total	60	ррб	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may h the future.	iave been used for cold	ulating the Highest	level Detected becau	use some results n	nay be part of an e	valuation to dete	rmine where compl	lance sampling should occur in
Total Trihalomenthanes (Tfhm)*	ove been used for calc	41 vlating the Highest	11.6 - 34.2 Level Detected becau	No goal for the total use some results n	80 hay be part of an e	ppb valuation to dete	N rmine where compl	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Ionce sampling should occur li

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Ukely Source of Contamination
Barium		0.0111	0.0111 - 0.0111	2	2	քնա	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride		1.1	1.07 - 1,87	4	4.0	ppm 1	~ 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	ţŎ	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	рръ	N	Oischarge from rubber and chemical factories.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTV	0.16 NTU	N ,	Soll runoff.
Lowest monthly # meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soit 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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35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.100

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

NOTES:

LexisNexis 50 State Surveys, Legislation & Regulations

Drinking Water

Authority & General Source

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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 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

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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

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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	РТА
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

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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	РТА
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	Alachior	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

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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)	0.0000003
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 III. Reg. 12650, effective July 23, 1993. Amended at 19 III. Reg. 8613, effective June 20, 1995. Editorial correction December 1, 1995. Amended at 27 III. Reg. 16447, effective October 10, 2003. Amended at 28 III. 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)

Maximum

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.

	waxmum
	Contaminant Level,
Contaminant	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

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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)	0.0000003
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.

10 CSR 60-4.040

(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

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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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LexisNexis (R) KANSAS ANNOTATED STATUTES

*** 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:

K.S.A. § 65-1,176

"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 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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* 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 a	nd 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

and NTNCWSs: See 5 (a) The MCL a for the following synthetic organic chemicals apply to all CWSs

327 IAC 8-2-5

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

Listed in Subsection (a)

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

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, S, 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.

LexisNexis 50 State Surveys, Legislation & Regulations

Water Quality

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#9780

*** 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 OAC Ann. 3745-81-12

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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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Drinking Water

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IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

#9782

*** 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)

Bacton	a ornaria rabia (organismis, roo mi	or many	
	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 (0	Only)		
	3/15 - 11/15	630	2880
	11/16 - 3/14	Does not apply	Does not apply
[Class A2 a	nd 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 A1 - Primary Contact Recreational Use

Class A2 - Secondary Contact Recreational Use

Class A3 - Children's Recreational Use

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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.

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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		
Atrazine Barium	MCL Human Health + F & W		
Barium	Human Health + F & W		
Barium Benzen e	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W		
Barium	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W Human Health Fish		
Barium Benzen e	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W Human Health Fish Human Health F & W		
Barium Benzene Benzo(a)Pyrene	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W Human Health Fish Human Health F & W Human Health Fish		
Barium Benzene Benzo(a)Pyrene Beryllium	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W Human Health F ish Human Health F & W Human Health Fish MCL		
Barium Benzene Benzo(a)Pyrene Beryllium	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W Human Health F & W Human Health F & W Human Health Fish MCL Human Health F & W		
Barium Benzene Benzo(a)Pyrene Beryllium Bromoform	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W		
Barium Benzene Benzo(a)Pyrene Beryllium Bromoform	Human Health + F & W Human Health F & W Human Health F & W Human Health F & W Human Health Fish MCL Human Health F & W Human Health F & W	 1	

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Carbofuran	MCL		
Carbon Tetrachloride	Human Health F & W		
	Human Health Fish		
Chlordane	Chronic	.004	
Chlorudate	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			

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Benzo(a)Pyrene			
Beryllium			
Bromoform			
Cadmium	.45<(h)>	.45<(h)>	.45<(h)>
	4.32<(h)>	4.32<(h)>	
Carbofuran			
Carbon Tetrachloride			
Chlordane	.0043	.0043	.0043
	2.4	2.4	2.4
	U	se Designations	
Parameter	B(LW)	С	нн
Alachlor		2	
Aldrin			
Addin			 050<(e)>
			049<(t)>
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Aluminum	748		
	983		
Antimony		64	40<(e)>
			.6<(f)>

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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		
Chlorobenzene			
	Human Health + F & W		
	MCL		
Chlorodibromomethane	Human Health F & W		
	Human Health Fish		
Chloroform	Human Health F & W	**	
omororoni	Human Health Fish		
	Human Huann 1 Ion		
Chloropyrifos	Chronic	.041	
	Acute	.083	
Chromium (VII)	Chronic	40	
Chromium (VI)			
	Acute	60	
	Human Health + Fish		
	MCL		
Copper	Chronic	20	
	Acute	30	
	Human Health + Fish		
	Human Health + F & W		
Cuenide	Chronic	5	
Cyanide	Acute	20	
	Human Health + F & W		
	Human Health Fish		
	numan nearul Fish		
Dalapon	MCL		
Dibromochloropropane	MCL		
4,4-DDT ++	Chronic	.001	

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	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 -			
	Human Health -	- F & W		
	١	Use Designation	S	
Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)		
Chloride	389<(m)>*	389<(m)>*		
	629<(m)>*	629<(m)>*	629<(m)>*	
Chlorobenzene				
Chlorodibromomethane				
Chloroform				
Chloropyrifos	.041	.041	.041	
Споторуннов	.110.	.071	.071	

.083

11

16

--

16.9<(i)>

26.9<(i)>

Chromium (VI)

Copper

.083

11

16

16.9<(i)>

26.9<(i)>

.083

11

16

--

--

16.9<(i)>

26.9<(i)>

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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	

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

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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)>
			60 . ()
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine			.28<(e)>
			.21<(f)>

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		Use D	esignations
Parameter		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		

Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)
Dichlorobromomethane			
1,2-Dichloroethane			
1,1-Dichloroethylene			
ois 1.2 Dichlaraathulana			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene			
1,2-trans-Dichlorethylene			
-,			
Dichloromethane			
1,2-Dichloropropane			
Dieldrin	.056	.056	.056
	.24	.24	.24

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•

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

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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)>
			.00052~(1)~
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)>

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		2100<(e)>
Ethylene dibromide	05	
	Use De	signations
Parameter		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	

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	Human Health	+F&W		
Mercury (II)	Chronic		3.5	
	Acute		6.5	
	Human Health	+ Fish		
	Human Health			
Methoxychlor	Human Health			
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			
	_			
		Ise Designation		
Parameter	B(WW-1)	B(WW-2)	B(WW-3)	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate				
11 /0 /1 11 - Watch-1-4-				
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	**			
Fluoride				
Fluoride		-		
Churchonata				
Glyphosate				
Heptachlor	.0038	.0038	.0038	
mohannox	.52	.52	.52	
Heptachlor epoxide	.0038	.0038	.0038	
<u> </u>	.52	.52	.52	

Hexachlorobenzene			
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			
Lead	7.7<(j)>	7.7<(j)>	7,7<(j)>
	197<(j)>		
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	N/A	N/A	N/A
	.95	.95	.95
	0	0	0
Mercury (II)	.9	.9 1.64	.9
	1.64		1,64
Methoxychlor			
Womonyomor			
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		с нн	-
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate		00	

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bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate			12<(f)>
			22<(e)>
Fluoride		4000	
Glyphosate		700	
Heptachlor	.0038		
	.38		
			.00079<(e)>
			.00079<(f)>
YV-use all four our and do	0020		
Heptachlor epoxide	.0038		
	.52		
			.00039<(f)>
			.00039<(e)>
TT 11 1			0000 - (0>
Hexachlorobenzene			.0028<(f)>
			.0029<(e)>
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			40<(f)>
			1100<(e)>
			1100 (0)
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)>

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Nickel	150				
	1400				
			4600<(e)>	•	
			610<(f)>		
Nitrate as N		10*			
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		10*			
Nitrite as N		1*			
				Use Des	ignations
Parameter				B(CW1)	B(CW2)
Oxamyl (Vydate)	MCL				
Parathion	Chronic			.013	
1	Acute			.065	
	110000			.000	
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			20 - 20
Picloram	MCL				
Polychlorinated	Chronic			.014	
Biphenyls (PCBs)	Acute			2	
	Human Health	Fish			
	Human Health	F & W			
Polynuclear Aromatic	Chronic			.03	
Hydrocarbons	Acute			30	
(PAHs)**					

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	Human Heal	Human Health Fish			
	Human Heal	th F & W			
Selenium	Chronic			10	
	Acute			15	
		th + F & W			
	Human Heal	th + Fish			
Silver	Chronic			N/A	
	Acute			30	
	MCL				
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	MCL				
Simazine	MCL				
Styrene	MCL				
Tetracholorethylene	Human Health F & W				
	Human Heal	th Fish			
Thallium	Human Heal	ih + F & W			
	Human Health + Fish				
	U	se Designatio	ns		
Parameter		B(WW-2)			
Oxamyl (Vydate)					
Parathion	.013	.013	.013		
	.065	.065	.065		
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	<(d)>	<(d)>	<(d)>		
	<(d)>	<(d)>	<(d)>		
Dhan-l-	50	50	50		
Phenols	50 2500	50 2500	50 2500		
	2000	2300	2300		

Picloram			
Polychlorinated	.014	.014	.014
Biphenyls (PCBs)	2	2	2
Polynuclear Aromatic	.03	3	3
Hydrocarbons	30	30	30
(PAHs)**			
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

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Parameter	B(LW)	с	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)>
~ • • • •	0.0		
Polynuclear Aromatic	.03		
Hydrocarbons	30		
(PAHs)**			10 // >>
			.18<(e)>
			.038<(f)>
Selenium	70		
Selenium	100		
			170~(4)>
			170<(f)> 4200<(e)>
			4200-(0)-
Silver	N/A		
/ ==	4		
		50	

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

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Parameter		Use Designations		
		B(CW1)	B(CW2)	
Toluene	Chronic	50		
	Acute	2500		
	Human Health + Fish			
	Human Health + F & W			
Total Residual	Chronic	10		
Chlorine (TRC)	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			

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Trihalomethanes (total)<(c)>	MCL			
Vinyl Chloride	Human Health	F & W		
	Human Health			
Xylenes (Total)	MCL			
Zinc	Chronic		200	
	Acute		220	
	Human Health			
	Human Health	+F&W		
Parameter	U	se Designation	s	
	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				
1,1,2-Themotoeunane				
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	80	80	80	
	4000	4000	4000	

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

Parameter	Use Designations		ations
	B(LW)	С	нн
Toluene	50		
	2500		
			15<*(e)>
			1300<(f)>
Total Residual	10		
Chlorine (TRC)	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		

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			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]>

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(1) 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	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0*				
at least 16 hours of										
every 24-hour period										
Minimum value at	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0*				
any time during										
every 24-hour period										
*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)

Class B(WW-1), B(WW-2),	Class B(CW1) & B(CW2)
B(WW-3) & B(LW)	
48.8	32.6
46.8	31,3
44.6	29.8
42.0	28.0
39.1	26.1
	B(WW-3) & B(LW) 48.8 46.8 44.6 42.0

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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)

pН				Т	emperature	e, [degree]	с			
	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

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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)

pН				Те	mperatur	e, [degre	e] 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)

pН	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

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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	$25 \le C1 \le 500$
H < 100 mg/l	500	500	500
100 <= H <= 500	500	[-57.478 + 5.79	[1276.7 + 5.508
		(hardness) + 54.163	(hardness) -1.457
		(chloride)] x 0.65	(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.

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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

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IL.FOIA.0000626



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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PAT QUINN, GOVERNOR

DOUGLAS P. SCOTT, DIRECTOR

217/785-0561

Special Exception Permit

January 29, 2010

	EXHIBIT	
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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, III. 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 <u>must</u> be collected <u>during the months</u> 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 <u>not</u> reflect the monitoring requirements for all your sampling points and SOCs, but for <u>only</u> 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



Rockford = 4302 N. Main St., Rockford, IL 61103 = (815) 987-7760 Eigin = 595 S. State, Eigin, IL 60123 = (847) 608-3131 Bureau of Land -- Peorla = 7620 N. University St., Peorla, IL 61614 = (309) 693-5462 Colificaville = 2009 Mall Street, Collinsville, IL 62234 = (618) 346-5120 Des Plaines • 9511 W. Harrison St., Des Plaines, IL 60016 « (847) 294-4000 Peorla • 5415 N. University SL. Peorla, IL 61614 • (309) 693-5463 Champaign • 2125 S. First SL, Champaign, IL 61820 • (217) 278-5800 Marion • 2309 W. Main SL, Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 • (618) 993-7200

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PAT QUINN, GOVERNOR

DOUGLAS P. SCOTT, DIRECTOR

Page 2 IL0050050, GREENVILLE

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 <u>must</u> be collected <u>during the months</u> specified above. The above schedule does <u>not</u> reflect the monitoring requirements for all SOC parameters, but for <u>only</u> 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.

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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: . \$807110-01
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	<u>Qualifier</u>	Reporting Limit	<u>MDL</u>
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

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.

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Reported: 06/26/08 15:46 Page 3 of 4

GREEN047941

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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 INT	AKE	Monitoring Unit: SOUTHE	RN
Trip ID:	200804291419	Visit Number:	001		Monitoring Program: Ambie	nt Lakes
Client Sample ID:	ROP-1 INT				Lab Sample ID:	S804779-01
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected	I By: _MDE	J/DEH	Date/Time Collected:	04/30/08 12:30
Sample Fraction:	Total	·		,	Sample Depth:	14 Feet
)	Pesticides	s by NPD		
Method:	8141		•		Prepared: 05/05/08 08	8:47
Units:	ug/L				Analyzed: 05/07/08 04	4:36 .
Analyte		R	esult	<u>Qualifier</u>	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

ND

ND

0.41

ND

ND

ND

ND

ND

	EXHIBIT	
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		-

0.0060

0.039

0.024

0.011

0.022

0.013

0.041

0.011

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.

0.050

0.10

0.10

0.10

0.10

0.10

0.15

0.10

Reported: 05/14/08 12:37 Page 3 of 4 **GREEN047652**

IEPA Laboratory

Terbufos

Diazinon

Atrazine

Fonofos

Simazine *

Chlorpyrifos

Ethyl parathion

Malathion

Methyl parathion

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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 INTAI	KE	Monitoring Unit: SOUTHE	RN
Trip ID:	200807011419	Visit Number:	001		Monitoring Program: Clean	Lakes
Client Sample ID	: ROP-IINT				Lab Sample ID:	S808941-01
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected I	By: MDB ·		Date/Time Collected:	07/10/08 10:35
Sample Fraction:	Total				Sample Depth:	13 Feet
	· .	•	•		· ·	
·	•	P	esticides k	oy NPD		. ·
Method:	8141		• .		Prepared: 07/15/08 0	8:56
Units:	ug/L			• •	Analyzed: 07/17/08 0	4:35
<u>Analyte</u>	•	Res	ult	<u>Qualifier</u>	<u>Reporting Limit</u>	MDL
EPTC *		· N	D	•	0.50	0.022
Butylate *		N	D		. 0.20	0.023
Phorate		N	D		0.25	0.012
Terbufos		N	D	•••,	0.10	0.012
Diazinon		N	D		0.050	0.0060
Atrazine		0.	.39		0.10	0.039
Simazine *		0.	.12		0.10	0.024
Fonofos		N	D		0.10	0.011
Methyl parathi	on	N	ID		0.10	0.022
Chlorpyrifos		N	D		0.10	0.013
Malathion •		N	D		0.15	0.041
Ethyl parathior	1	, N	D		0.10	0.011

EXHIBIT 8

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.

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IEPA Laboratory

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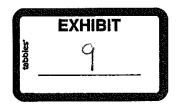


Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory 825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

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			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	1	0.15	0.041
Ethyl parathion	ND		0.10	0.011



IEPA Laboratory

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GREEN048220

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Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Laboratory 825 N. Rutledge Springfield, Illinois 62702 217.782.9780

LABORATORY RESULTS

Name: Station Code: Funding Code: Trip ID:	GOVERNOR BOND ROP-1 WP03 200810061419	PWS Intake: P	IOND WS INTAKE 001	Received : 10/09/08 09:30 Temperature C: 2.00 Monitoring Unit: SOUTHE Monitoring Program: Clean	RN
Client Sample ID	ROP-IINT	,		Lab Sample ID:	S815065-01
Sample Matrix:	Water	Collected By	y: MDB	Date/Time Collected:	10/08/08 11:15
Sample Fraction:	Total			Sample Depth:	13 Feet
		Pes	sticides by NPD		
Method:	8141			Prepared: 10/15/08 0	8:39
Units:	ug/L	Analyzed: 10/21/08 22:09		2:09	
Analyte		Resu	it 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		0,5	•	0.10	0.039
Simazine *		0.05		0.10	0.024
Fonofos		ND		0.10	0.011
Methyl parathi	on	ND		0.10	0.022
Chlorpyrifos		ND		0.10	0.013
Malathion		ND		0.15	0.041 0.011
Ethyl parathior	n	ND)	0.10	0.011

	EXHIBIT	
tabbles	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.

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> > **GREEN048403**

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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 <u>must</u> be collected <u>during the months</u> 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 <u>not</u> reflect the monitoring requirements for all your sampling points and SOCs, but for <u>only</u> 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,

ua Rhodes

Andrea Rhodes Chemical Monitoring Sub-Unit Drinking Water Compliance Unit Bureau of Water

	EXHIBIT	
tabbles		

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ROCKFORD - 4302 North Main Street, Rockford, IL 61103 - (815) 987-7760 • DES PLAINES - 9511 W. Harrison St., Des Plaines, IL 60016 - (847) 294-4000 ELGIN - 595 South State, Elgin, IL 60123 - (847) 608-3131 • PEORIA - 5415 N. University St., Peoria, IL 61614 - (309) 693-5463 BUREAU OF LAND - PEORIA - 7620 N. University St., Peoria, IL 61614 - (309) 693-5462 • CHAMPAIGN - 2125 South First Street, Champaign, IL 61820 - (217) 278-5800 SPRINGFIELD - 4500 S. Sixth Street Rd., Springfield, IL 62706 - (217) 786-6892 • COLLINSVILE - 2009 Mall Street, Collinsville, IL 62234 - (618) 346-5120 MARION - 2309 W. Main St., Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 - (618) 993-7200 Page 2 0050050, GREENVILLE

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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 <u>must</u> be collected <u>during the months</u> specified above. The above schedule does <u>not</u> reflect the monitoring requirements for all SOC parameters, but for <u>only</u> those sampling points and chemicals identified above. To check the monitoring schedule for additional contaminants you may do so at <u>http://epadata.epa.state.il.us/water/</u>

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.