ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SMG – Lynnville

IL1370250

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by SMG - Lynnville is Purchased Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: David Hays

Phone: 217-473-3340

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

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, 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 byproducts 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. SMG – Lynnville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing a load of laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce the lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested; contact our office at 217-742-8559. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01 Master Meter – FF IL1370400 TP03	Ground Water	Active	Morgan County

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please call 1-217-473-3340. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Waters, Susceptibility to Contamination Determination, and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts; you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

SMG - Lynnville purchases drinking water from the Village of South Jacksonville. To determine South Jacksonville's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990, and IRWA's recharge area survey were reviewed. During the initial survey of South Jacksonville's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 400-foot minimum setback zones and the 1,000-foot maximum setback zones of the wells. One site was located in the minimum setback zones of both wells and no sites were located within the 1,000-foot maximum setback zones of both wells. IRWA identified one additional site located within the recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be highly susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level (AL):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Copper Range: <50 UG/L to <50 UG/L
Lead Range: <5 UG/L to <5 UG/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data visit: https://tinyurl.com/hnjmtmpv

Our Community Water Supply **HAS** developed a service line material inventory; for a copy of the inventory please call 217-742-8559

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/6/2023	1.3	1.3	0.0	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	9/6/2023	0	15	0.0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 (MRDL):	The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Abbreviations:

n/a:	not applicable
TT:	treatment technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm:	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Note: Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1.5	0 – 2.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	5	5.3 – 5.3	n/a	60	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	27	26.6 – 26.6	n/a	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Violations

Chlorine

Some people who use chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	09/01/2025	09/30/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of the this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Corrective Action: In the future, SMG - Lynnville will ensure timely and sufficient sampling of contaminants as required by the Illinois EPA. A public notice detailing this violation and steps that the Village will take to avoid any further is issues has been distributed as part of this Consumer Confidence Report.

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the system

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to provide 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.

Corrective Action: SMG – Lynnville has issued corrected and current information with this Consumer Confidence Report.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LSL Inventory – Initial	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to develop an approvable initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024
LSL Reporting – Initial	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to submit an initial inventory of service lines to the Illinois EPA by October 16, 2024
Notification, Known or Potential LSL	07/02/2025	2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required

Corrective Action: SMG – Lynnville created and submitted a Lead Service Line Inventory and submitted it to Illinois EPA and has issued a public notice detailing the violation and steps that it will take to avoid further issues with this Consumer Confidence Report. The Inventory identified all water service lines as non-lead and no individual customer notifications were required. In the future, SMG - Lynnville will ensure public notices are issued in a timely manner when required.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency)

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	08/22/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations

Corrective Action: SMG – Lynnville created and submitted a Lead Service Line Inventory and submitted it to Illinois EPA and has issued a public notice detailing the violation and steps that it will take to avoid further issues with this Consumer Confidence Report. In the future, SMG Lynnville will ensure public notices are issued in a timely manner.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine, Major (RTCR)	09/01/2025	09/30/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of our drinking water during the period indicated

Corrective Action: In the future, SMG - Lynnville will ensure timely and sufficient sampling of contaminants as required by the Illinois EPA. A public notice detailing this violation and steps that the Village will take to avoid any further is issues has been distributed as part of this Consumer Confidence Report.

THE FOLLOWING WATER MONITORING DATA IS PROVIDED BY THE VILLAGE OF SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS, AS THE PARENT WATER SUPPLY FOR WEST MORGAN WATER CORPORATION.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1.3	0.41 - 1.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	9	2.47 - 17.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	44	11.29 - 37.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	09/26/2024	0.026	0.026 - 0.026	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/26/2024	0.513	0.513 - 0.513	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	09/26/2024	0.023	0.023 - 0.023		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	09/26/2024	3.7	3.7 - 3.7	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1	1.1 - 1.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	09/26/2024	15	15 - 15			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	09/26/2024	0.042	0.042 - 0.042	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

Failure to Certify to Persons Served by Known or Potential Service Lines Containing Lead

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for SMG - Lynnville

We were required to report a copy of the notice and materials sent to persons served by known or potential service lines containing lead to the State. Our system failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation. It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water

What Should I Do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basicinformation-about-lead-drinking-water and http://www.epa.gov/lead.

What is Being Done?

In the future, the SMG - Lynnville will complete consumer notifications requirements in a timely manner when necessary. SMG – Lynnville did develop and submit an Inventory of Service Line Materials. As indicated on that inventory, all services were identified as “non-lead;” therefore, SMG – Lynnville was not required send out individual notifications.

For more information, please contact David Hays at 217-473-3340.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by SMG - Lynnville Public Water System ID# IL1370250

Date distributed: 06/01/2026

Failure to Develop Initial Inventory for Service Line Materials or Make Publicly Accessible

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

SMG – Lynnville Failed to Develop and Report an Initial Service Line Inventory

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the Illinois EPA by October 24, 2024. The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

SMG – Lynnville did develop and submit an Inventory of Service Line Materials. As indicated on that inventory, all services were identified as "non-lead;" therefore, SMG – Lynnville was not required send out individual notifications.

> **Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.**

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- Learn what your service line material is. Contact us at 217-473-3340 or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- Learn about construction in your neighborhood. Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.
- Use your filter properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.

- Clean your aerator. Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- Use cold water. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- Have your water tested. Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water

What does this mean?

Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) because galvanized service lines that are or ever were downstream from an LSL can adsorb lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

What is being done?

An initial Inventory for Service Line Materials was developed and submitted to the Illinois EPA on 03-17-2026. The inventory indicates that all service materials were identified as "non-lead."

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at http://www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact David Hays at 217-473-3340

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by SMG – Lynnville

Public Water System ID#: IL1370250 Date distributed:

06/01/2026

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for SMG - Lynnville

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 09/01/2025 – 09/30/2025 we did not monitor or test for chlorine and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Chlorine	1	0	09/01/2025 – 09/30/2025	10/01/2025 – 10/31/2025

What happened? What is being done?

In the future, SMG – Lynnville will ensure timely and proper sampling and reporting of contaminant levels during future monitoring periods. The required samples were taken, as described in the last column of the table above.

For more information, please contact David Hays at 217-473-3340

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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Coliform Monitoring Violation Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for SMG - Lynnville

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 09/01/2025 – 09/30/2025 we did not monitor for total coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for total coliform and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Total Coliform	1	0	09/01/2025 – 09/30/2025	10/01/2025 – 10/31/2025

What happened? What is being done?

In the future, SMG – Lynnville will ensure timely and proper sampling and reporting of contaminant levels during future monitoring periods. The required samples were taken, as described in the last column of the table above.

For more information, please contact David Hays at 217-473-3340.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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