

Hardinville Water Company, IL0330020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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 HARDINVILLE WATER COMPANY is Ground Water. For more information regarding this Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) contact: Ethan Mendenhall, 618-557-3556, email hardinvillewater@gmail.com, also on the web at hardinvillewater.com. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. The Board of Directors meets at the office of the Hardinville Water Company on the second Monday of each month at 8:30 am. The office is located at 4440 N 575th Street, Robinson, Illinois. The public is invited to attend.

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: - **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. - **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. - **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses. - **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems. - **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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

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 the information, please stop by the Company Office at 4440 N 575th Street, Robinson, IL or call our water operator at (618) 557-3556 and we will mail you one. To view the summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

To determine Hardinville Water's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the 2007 survey was reviewed. No potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites exist within the 400 foot minimum setback zone, 1,000 foot maximum setback zone, or the 5-year recharge area. No sites were located within either setback zone or recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source of this water of this facility to be susceptible to SOC 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, the available hydro-geologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name: **WELL 1** (01566), Type of Water: **Ground Water**, Report Status: **Active**, Location: **NORTHERN WELL**

Source Water Name: **WELL 2** (01567), Type of Water: **Ground Water**, Report Status: **Active**, Location: **SOUTHERN WELL**

Source Water Name: **WELL 3** (01643), Type of Water: **Ground Water**, Report Status: **Active**, Location: **MIDDLE WELL**

Water Quality Test Results. The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some may require explanation.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of a water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential and determine (if possible) why an E. coli violation MCL has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lead and Copper

Copper Range: 0 ppm to 0.593 ppm

Lead Range: 0 ppb to 11.3 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data call and request a copy at 618-557-3556.

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory please contact 618-557-3556 to request a copy.

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. Hardinville Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Hardinville Water company at 618-557-3556. 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>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/25/24	1.3	1.3	0.316	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	06/25/24	0	15	7.18	0	ppb	N	

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Rng of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	14	13.7-13.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2024	32	32 - 32	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Chlorine	2024	1.2	1.10-1.30	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	TT	MCLG	VALUE	DATE	VIOLATION		SOURCE	
E. Coli	TT	N/A	Positive	4-15-24	No		Human and Animal Fecal Waste	
E Coli	TT	N/A	Positive	4-16-24	No			

Hardinville Water Company detected E. coli in their source water sample; the sample was collected in response to a total coliform-positive routine sample collected on April 15th, 2024.

On April 16th, 2024, we were informed that our routine total coliform sample collected on Well 1 on April 15th, 2024, was total coliform and e-coli positive. As required, we resampled that source on April 16th, 2024, after being notified, and shut that source off. The April 16th, 2024, re-sample on Well 1 also tested positive for total coliforms and e-coli and we were notified on April 17th, 2024. Per IEPA policy a sample was taken from our other two sources Well 2 and Well 3 on April 17th, 2024, and analyzed for fecal contamination (E. Coli) both were negative for total coliform and e-coli. Well 1 was left off until 4-30-24, to allow river level to go down and to allow inspection of piping and well before shocking the well with chlorine and re-sampling. Well 1 was ran to waste after shocking it, and resampled on April 30th, 2024 and then shut it off. We were notified on May 1st, 2024 that the sample was Negative for Total Coliforms and E. coli. On May 1st, 2024, we sampled Well 1 again to satisfy the second sample 24 hours apart rule, and on May 2nd, 2024, we were notified that the sample was again Negative for total coliforms and E. coli. After this we were allowed to put Well 1 back online per IEPA. The IEPA also requested we take another sample on Well 1 one week later. Well 1 was sampled again on May 13th, 2024, and again tested negative for total coliforms and E. coli.

Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches. Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

In response, we turned Well 1 off as soon as we were informed of positive sample, inspected the Well 1 plumbing and components, shocked the well, and also took precautionary samples at all other source wells. We stayed in contact with the IEPA through the entire process and followed their orders, protocol, and guidance.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Rng of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	2024	0.0252	0.0252--0.0252	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.79	0.79 – 0.79	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2024	2.0	1.60-1.60	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2024	8900	8.90 – 8.90			ppm	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Arsenic	05/02 2018	0.552	0.552-0.552	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics and production waste.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Rng of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium 226/228	7-12-21	0.87	0.87 – 0.87	0	5	p/Ci /L	N	Erosion of natural occurring deposits
Gross Alpha excl Radon & Uranium	7-12-21	0.78	0.78 – 0.78	0	15	p/Ci /L	N	Erosion of natural occurring deposits