

Hardinville Water Company, IL0330020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo 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. 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, 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 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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/19/21	1.3	1.3	0.331	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	08/19/21	0	15	0	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)	2023	7	6.9-6.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2023	22	22 – 22	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	2023	1.4	1.2-1.65	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Rng of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	4-26-21	0.0198	0.0198–0.0198	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4-26-21	0.5	0.5 – 0.5	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)	2023	1.0	0.94-0.94	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	4-26-21	8.61	8.61 - 8.61			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