Consumer Confidence Report

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HOOPESTON

IL1830450

Annual 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

HOOPESTON is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Richard Cappellano, Water Superintendent

Phone: 217-283-5833

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el

agua que usted bebe.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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| Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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. |
| To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.  Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. |
| Immuno-compromised people, such as a person 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).  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. The drinking water supplier, the City of Hoopeston 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. |

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

water runoff, and residential uses.

-Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes

and petroleum production, and can

also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

-Radioactive contaminants, which

can be naturally occurring or be

the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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| 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 Standard 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 City of Hoopeston at 217-283-5833. 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. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Reported Level** | **Range** | |
| **Low** | **High** |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring\* | | | |
| Lithium (ug/L) | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10 |

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

Source Water Information

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source Water Name |  | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| WELL 4 (45262) | WEST OF OLD PLANT,NEAR | GW | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| WELL 5 (45263) | AT BASE OF ELEVATED TANK | GW | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| WELL 6 (45264) | SOUTH OF 0.5 MG REACTION | GW | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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 council meetings set on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7pm. 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 217-283-5833. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at:

http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Source of Water: HOOPESTON To determine Hoopeston's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, and the Source Water Protection Program completed by the City of Hoopeston, were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, fourteen potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Hoopeston community water supply wells. These include one unidentified drum storage, one above ground storage, one de-icing agent unit, one manufacturing process unit, one waste pile, one inactive well (which is now reported to be properly abandoned), two restaurant/food services, and six below ground fuel storages. The community water supply indicated the following regarding the potential sources identified through the Illinois EPA's Well Site Survey and Hazard Review Programs: the below ground storage tanks of #07339, #07341, #07342, and #07345 have been removed. The community water supply indicated that the salt storage (#07343) has been moved, and also confirmed that the inactive well (#07344) has been properly abandoned. The Illinois EPA has determined that Hoopeston Wells #4, #5, and #6 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or 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; and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells.

PFAS Detection: In 2024, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water {below the health advisory level} established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit the following link:

<https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>.

**2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**LEAD AND COPPER**

Definitions:

Action Level: 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: \_\_47ppb\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_1700ppb\_\_ Lead Range: \_\_\_\_0\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_5.2ppb\_\_\_

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: \_\_\_\_ City of Hoopeston at 217-283-5833\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply **has**/has not developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Contact City of Hoopeston at 217-283-5833

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level  (AL) | 90th  Percentile | # Sites Over  AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 07/27/2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Water Quality Test Results

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the 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 problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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

## Water Quality Test Results

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| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| 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. |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

## Regulated Contaminants

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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 |
| Chlorine | 2024 | 0.5 | 0.5 - 0.56 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids  (HAA5) | 2024 | 3 | 2.55 - 2.55 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes  (TTHM) | 2024 | 2 | 1.72 - 1.72 | 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 |
| Arsenic | 2024 | 2.2 | 2.2 - 2.2 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2024 | 0.089 | 0.089 - 0.089 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2024 | 0.705 | 0.705 - 0.705 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Iron | 2024 | 0.039 | 0.039 - 0.039 |  | 1.0 | ppm | N | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Manganese | 2024 | 14 | 14 - 14 | 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] | 2024 | 0.07 | 0.07 - 0.07 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
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