Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for INDUSTRY IL1090300 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.

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

The source of drinking water used by INDUSTRY is Purchased Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact: Greg Fulkerson at 815-224-1650 or The Village of Industry at 309-569-0094

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.

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. 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 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).

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 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 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 at Greg Fulkerson at 309-255-0420.

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 Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 – MASTER METER	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 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 815-224-1650. 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: DALLAS RURAL WATER DISTRICT During the surveys of Dallas Rural Water District's source water protection areas, IRWA and Illinois EPA staff recorded potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 400 foot minimum setback zones, the 1,000 foot Phase I Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA), or in the and the Phase II WHPA. The Phase II WHPA, also referred to as the recharge area, is the geographic area surrounding a well or well field providing potable water to a community water supply as modeled using computer software to determine a five-year time of travel. At the Lomax wells, a septic seepage field and oil and gas pipelines are located within the 1,000 foot Phase I WHPA. And at the Wilcox plant, two above ground fuel tanks are located within the Phase II WHPA of the wells. All of the land use around Dallas RWD's wells in the Lomax wellfield in the Phase I and Phase II WHPAs is considered "cultivated crops" (Figure 3). The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) describes this Land Resource Region as the Central Feed Grains and Livestock Region. Further, USDA classifies this Major Land Resource Area as the Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Eastern Part. The Cl/Br vs. Cl ratio indicates non-point source related to agriculture, as a possible source of nitrate in the area of the wells. The nitrate concentrations for well #1 ranged from 5.68 – 6.68 mg/L during the bi-monthly sample collection starting in November 2014 and continuing through November 2016. Figure 4 illustrates an increase in nitrates concentrations over a 20 year period, but a largely steady trend in nitrate concentration during the Nitrate Network. Both graphs show an increasing trend in chloride. The Illinois EPA has determined that Dallas Rural Water District's wells are susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the well, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells, and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells (see Potential Sources of Contamination section). The concentration of nitrate in the Lomax wellfield is above published values attributable to naturally occurring levels, and the increasing chloride concentrations are well below numerical groundwater quality standards. This does appear to show some susceptibility to contamination. All public water supplies using groundwater are required to sample their wells monthly for bacterial contaminants. In 2008, Dallas Rural Water District received a Non- Compliance Advisory (NCA) for bacteriological detections at Well #3. These samples were taken at a point prior to the water treatment process and distribution. Investigation performed by the facility at the well and well field indicated that the contamination was likely not in the source water or the water supplied to its customers. While the NCA has been resolved at this time, monthly monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at the facility.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	3		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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: 35.1 ppb to 298 ppb
Lead Range: <5 ppb to <5 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: The lead sampling data is available on Illinois EPA's Drinking Water Watch https://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Greg Fulkerson at 309-255-0420

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.283	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion 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

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

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 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.

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.

na: not applicable.

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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	2024	1.1	1 - 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	11	10.6 - 10.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	17	17.04 - 17.34	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**
Antimony	08/14/2023	9.14	9.14 - 9.14	6	6	ppb	Y	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	08/14/2023	2.07	2.07 - 2.07	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal

								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/14/2023	0.294	0.294 - 0.294	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	08/14/2023	5.78	5.78 - 5.78		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	08/14/2023	55	55 - 55	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	08/14/2023	131000	131000 - 131000			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	08/14/2023	4.51	4.51 - 4.51	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 226/228	07/25/2023	0.256	0.256 - 0.256	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Antimony			
Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

The well that tested high is not currently in service. The engineer received permit approval from the EPA to abandon this well in 2024. Public notice was distributed to the community for the above violation in November of 2023.

Arsenic			
Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

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IL0710010 Dallas Rural Water District - 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	2024	1.7	1.3 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	2	2.38 - 2.38	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	14	13.5 - 13.5	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	2024	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.727	0.727 - 0.727	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2024	0.018	0.018 - 0.018		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2024	50	50 - 50	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] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.	2024	9	0.43 - 9.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2024	20	20 - 20			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	10/05/2020	0.879	0.879 - 0.879	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Hight nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

DALLAS RURAL WATER DISTRICT

IL0710010

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
DALLAS RURAL WATER DISTRICT is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Rodney Pence

Phone 309-337-0435

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 and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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- 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.
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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. DRWD 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 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 at our office at 217-847-6577. 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
WELL 1 (00870)		GW		
WELL 10 (01636)		GW		1700 FT SW OF WELL 1
WELL 2 (00871)		GW		
WELL 3 (01166)	BETWEEN WLS 1 & 2	GW		
WELL 7 (01598)		GW		
WELL 8 (01599)		GW		225 FT NNW OF WELL 5
WELL 9 (01635)		GW		350 FT SW OF WELL 1

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 stop by our office at 1105 E US HWY 136 or call our office at 217-847-6577. 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: DALLAS RURAL WATER DISTRICT During the surveys of Dallas Rural Water District's source water protection areas, IRWA and Illinois EPA staff recorded potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 400 foot minimum setback zones, the 1,000 foot Phase I Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA), or in the and the Phase II WHPA. The Phase II WHPA, also referred to as the recharge area, is the geographic area surrounding a well or well field providing potable water to a community water supply as modeled using computer software to determine a five-year time of travel. At the Lomax wells, a septic seepage field and oil and gas pipelines are located within the 1,000 foot Phase I WHPA. And at the Wilcox plant, two above ground fuel tanks are located within the Phase II WHPA of the wells. All of the land use around Dallas RWD's wells in the Lomax wellfield in the Phase I and Phase II WHPAs is considered "cultivated crops" (Figure 3). The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) describes this Land Resource Region as the Central Feed Grains and Livestock Region. Further, USDA classifies this Major Land Resource Area as the Central Mississippi Valley Wooded Slopes, Eastern Part. The Cl/Br vs. Cl ratio indicates non-point source related to agriculture, as a possible source of nitrate in the area of the wells. The nitrate concentrations for well #1 ranged from 5.68 - 6.68 mg/L during the bi-monthly sample collection starting in November 2014 and continuing through November 2016. Figure 4 illustrates an increase in nitrates concentrations over a 20 year period, but a largely steady trend in nitrate concentration during the Nitrate Network. Both graphs show an increasing trend in chloride. The Illinois EPA has determined that Dallas Rural Water District's wells are susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the well, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells, and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells (see Potential Sources of Contamination section). The concentration of nitrate in the Lomax wellfield is above published values attributable to naturally occurring levels, and the increasing chloride concentrations are well below numerical groundwater quality standards. This does appear to show some susceptibility to contamination. All public water supplies using groundwater are required to sample their wells monthly for bacterial contaminants. In 2008, Dallas Rural Water District received a Non-Compliance Advisory (NCA) for bacteriological detections at Well #3. These samples were taken at a point prior to the water treatment process and distribution. Investigation performed by the facility at the well and well field indicated that the contamination was likely not in the source water or the water supplied to its customers. While the NCA has been resolved at this time, monthly monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at the facility.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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: 6.2 ug/L to 1000ug/L

Lead Range: DRWD does not have any lead service lines

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: call our office at 217-847-6577

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Call our office at 217-847-6577

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/15/2022	1.3	1.3	0.47	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion 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 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.
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.
na:	not applicable.
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.

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the office.

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	2024	1.7	1.3 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	2	2.38 - 2.38	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	14	13.5 - 13.5	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	2024	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.727	0.727 - 0.727	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2024	0.018	0.018 - 0.018		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2024	50	50 - 50	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] - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby	2024	9	0.43 - 9.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.								
Selenium	2024	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2024	20	20 - 20			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	10/05/2020	0.879	0.879 - 0.879	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

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

Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
CCR REPORT	07/01/2023	01/03/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
Correction:			The original CCR URL address distributed was found to be incorrect. Upon identification of the error the URL address was corrected and re-distributed, although after the notification deadline

Total Trihalomethanes (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

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MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	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.
Correction:			The Water testing was done & was within normal parameters, unfortunately the results of the sampling did not reach the EPA by the deadline for said results. There is no corrective action needed for this violation at this time.