Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HAMMOND

IL1470250

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

HAMMOND is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____Ron Miller_____

Phone _____217-262-3431_____

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.

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 andmetals, 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 avariety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, includingsynthetic 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 benaturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled wa
reasonably be expected to contain at
amounts of some contaminants. The p
contaminants does not necessarily in
water poses a health risk. More inf
about contaminants and potential hea
can be obtained by calling the EPAs
Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is
drink, EPA prescribes regulations wh
amount of certain contaminants in wa
by public water systems. FDA regulat
establish limits for contaminants in
water which must provide the same pr
public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable t
contaminants in drinking water than
population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as p
cancer undergoing chemotherapy, pers
undergone organ transplants, people
or other immune system disorders, so
and infants can be particularly at r
infections. These people should seek
drinking water from their health car
EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate me
the risk of infection by Cryptospori
other microbial contaminants are ava
the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800

Lead can cause serious health proble
especially for pregnant women and yo
Lead in drinking water is primarily
materials and components associated
lines and home plumbing. The drinkin
supplier is responsible for providin
quality drinking water and removing
but cannot control the variety of ma
in plumbing components in your home.
the responsibility for protecting yo
your family from the lead in your ho
You can take responsibility by ident
removing lead materials within your
and taking steps to reduce your fami
Before drinking tap water, flush you
several minutes by running your tap,
shower, doing laundry or a load of d
can also use a filter certified by a
National Standard Institute accredit

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Ron Miller_____ at ____217-262-3431_____. 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 IS INSIDE THE PLANT	GW	A	Inside
WELL 2 IS OUTSIDE THE PLANT	GW	A	Outside

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 ___217-262-3431_____. 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: HAMMONDTo determine Hammond's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, and the Source Water Protection Program completed by the Village of Hammond, were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, seven potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Village of Hammond. These include four below ground fuel storages, a domestic water water treatment, a machine shop/shed, and an autobody. The Illinois EPA has determined that Hammond Wells #1 and #2 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.In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Hammond's community water supply wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; there is a hydrogeologic barrier that restricts pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. However, having stated this, the U.S. EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel, and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aquifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydaulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination.

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: _____N/D_____ to _____593 UG/L_____
Lead Range: _____N/D_____ to _____None Detected____ To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data:

_____Call the Village Hall at 217-262-3431_____

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: _____ Call the Village Hall at 217-262-3431_____

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

Water Quality Test Results

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	1.3	1.21 - 1.37	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	8	7.8 - 7.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	8	8 - 8	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	11/08/2023	5	5 - 5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	11/08/2023	0.0449	0.0449 - 0.0449	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/08/2023	0.48	0.48 - 0.48	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	1	0.5 - 2.22	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.4	0 - 0.4	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	11/08/2023	178000	178000 - 178000			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.