

JUNE 2025

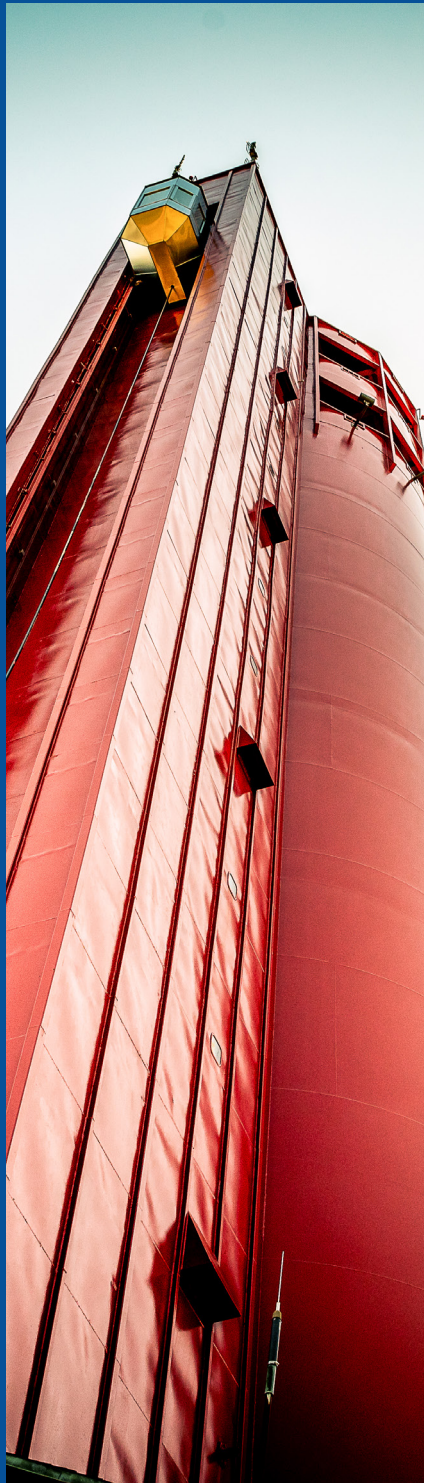


PEORIA HEIGHTS WATERWORKS

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

PWS ID: IL1434750





Peoria Heights Waterworks
IL1434750

Contact Information
Chris Chandler
Superintendent of Public Works
309-686-2375
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ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2024

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Peoria Heights Waterworks to provide safe drinking water. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations, and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2024. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

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

Contact Name: Chris Chandler
Phone: 309-686-2375
Email: water@peoriaheights.org

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Peoria Heights' source of water comes from Ground Water.

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.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Peoria Heights Waterworks is actively working to improve the water system. For more information regarding improvements, please contact us or come to one of the regularly scheduled board 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 Village Hall or call our Water Operator at 309-686-2375. 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>.

To determine Peoria Heights' susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990, was reviewed. During the survey of Peoria Heights' source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded six potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the combined 400-foot minimum setback zones of Wells #7, #8, and #10. Three potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites are located within the combined 400-foot minimum setback zones of Wells #9 and #11. Fourteen potential sources or problem sites are located within the combined 1,000-foot survey radius of all the wells. Thirty-one additional potential sources are located within the delineated five-year recharge zone. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on several criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells.

Water Source Information

Well 11 (50198)

Groundwater
Active Status
Location: 260 feet west of Well 9
about 1 block

Well 12 (01950)

Groundwater
Active Status

Well 7 (50194)

Groundwater
Active Status
Location: 720 feet north of
Gardner Ln 2 blocks

Well 8 (50195)

Groundwater
Active Status
Location: 440 feet north of
Gardner Ln 280 feet

Well 9 (50196)

Groundwater
Active Status
Location: 1030 feet E/SE Well 10
½ block



HOW TO MINIMIZE YOUR POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

Flush your lines

If you have lead or galvanized plumbing in your home, flush your cold water line for 2-3 minutes.

Use Cold Water

Use cold water for drinking and cooking. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap as lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

Clean Faucets

Clean and remove any debris from faucet aerators on a regular basis.

Do Not Boil

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

Lead-free Plumbing

Purchase lead-free faucets and plumbing components.

Replace Lead Service Line

You may choose to wait for the Village's Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) program which will replace the line at no cost to you.

Test Your Water for Lead

While we do not do the testing, we can provide a list of laboratories certified to do the testing.

Pregnant/breast-feeding

Consult with your doctor regarding using bottled water vs. tap water.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT DRINKING WATER

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 to 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, persons 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

Lead can cause serious health problems especially for pregnant persons 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 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 the water department at 309-686-2375, ext 1. Information on lead in drinking 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>.

LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT (LSLR)

The IEPA requires municipalities to gather and update water service line material information for all structures connected to the distribution system. Service lines are owned by the property owner. However, if there is lead or galvanized plumbing, the Village of Peoria Heights will replace the service line at no cost to the homeowner through the Lead Service Line Replacement Program (LSLR).

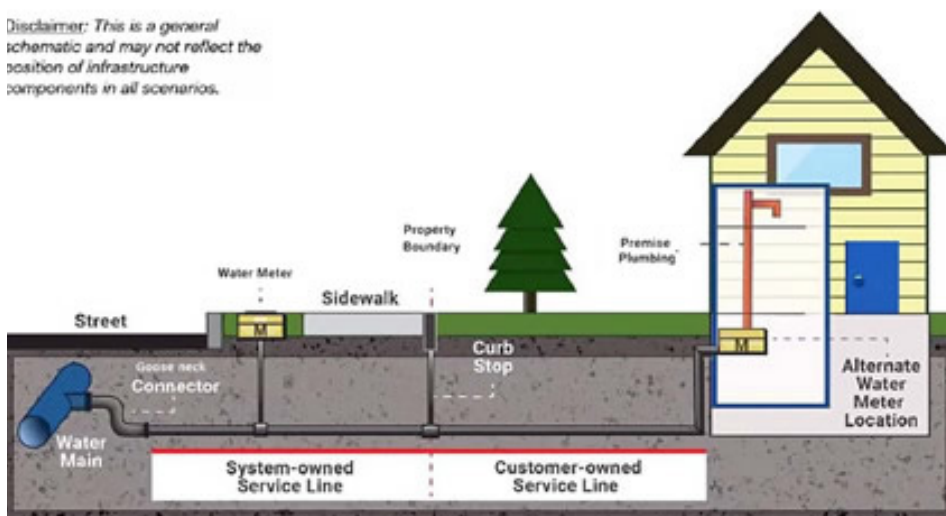
The Village has a long-term plan to investigate and/or replace 1,786 service lines while funding is still available through the Public Water Supply Loan Program of the IEPA.

The property owner's service line runs from the curb stop, or shut off valve, at the edge of the property to the home. The Village owns the section of line connecting the water main to the curb stop, see image below.

The Village has worked with residents who have taken surveys and photos of their service line materials to help with identification. In addition to those materials, a portion of the line from the water main to the curb stop (owned by the Village), still requires identification. A process called "potholing" will be used to dig down and determine those materials. Many residents receive an annual notice informing them that their service material is unknown even if they have already self reported. That is because until the Village's service material is visually verified, the home is still considered by the IEPA to have partially unknown materials.

The Village has partnered with **Five Star Energy Services** to conduct in-home surveys of service materials, as well as potholing and replacement of lead and galvanized service lines. The first phase of LSLR will replace 222 lead or galvanized service lines beginning the summer of 2025. The second phase of addresses will begin in 2026. The Village is committed to completing this project as quickly as possible.

Disclaimer: This is a general schematic and may not reflect the position of infrastructure components in all scenarios.



HOW TO DETERMINE YOUR SERVICE LINE MATERIAL

Locate the Water Meter

Follow the water pipes in the basement or crawl space. Look near your water heater, furnace, or washer/dryer. The meter may also be under a kitchen or bathroom sink, inside the cabinet.

Locate the Service Line

This is the pipe which comes up from the floor or out of the wall before the water meter.

Identify the Material

Lead

- Grey in color
- Non-magnetic
- Soft metal, easy to mark
- Bulb shaped connection

Galvanized Steel

- Silver/grey in color
- Magnetic
- Red/rusty areas

Copper

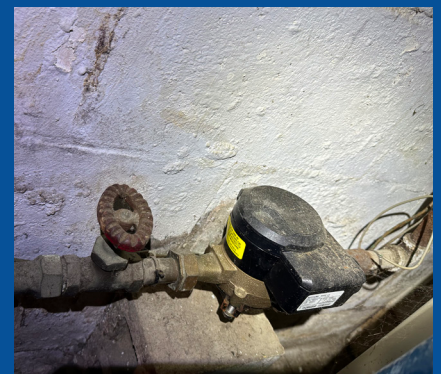
- Color or shine of a penny
- May be green/blue color
- Non-magnetic

Plastic

- Blue or black in color
- Lettering on the pipe

Identify the Year Built

Homes built before 1930 are more likely to have lead plumbing. Homes built before 1960 commonly had galvanized plumbing, which can have lead components.





2024 REGULATED/UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. A few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables are listed below.

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

Action Level Goal (AGL): 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.

Average (Avg): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: 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 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 (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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.

Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): a unit of concentration to measure the amount of a substance dissolved in a liter of water.

MREM/year: Millirems per year, a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity

Parts Per billion (ppb): Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts Per Million (ppm): Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Range of Detections: The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

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

2024 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Range of levels detected	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	1	15 – 1100 ug/L	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2024	0	15	6.3	<1.0 – 60 ug/L	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Peoria Heights Waterworks has developed a service line material inventory. To request a copy of lead tap sampling data or the system's service line inventory, call the water department at 309-686-2375 or email water@peoriaheights.org.

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.2	0.81 – 1.8	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	8	7.5 – 7.5	No goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	41	41 – 41	No goal	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	1.8	1.8 – 1.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.25	0.25 – 0.25	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.732	.732 – .732	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2024	0.037	0.037 – 0.037		1	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2024	145	70 – 170	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	1	.62 – .62	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	1.3	1.3 – 1.3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2024	67	67 – 67			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2024	0.01	0.01 – 0.01	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	2019	0.74	0.74 – 0.74	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2016	2.93	2.93 – 2.93	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING*

Name	Collection Date	Reported Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	6/12/2023	0.017	0.017 – 0.017	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the World.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	6/12/2023	0.0065	0.0065 – 0.0065	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	6/12/2023	0.0079	0.0079 – 0.0079	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	6/12/2023	0.0043	0.0043 – 0.0043	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	
Perfluoropentanesulfonic Acid (PFPeS)	6/12/2023	0.0085	0.0085 – 0.0085	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	

*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.

SPECIAL NOTICE: UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING DATA

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Peoria Heights Waterworks IL1434750

Peoria Heights Waterworks 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 Superintendent Chris Chandler at 309-686-2375 or 4901 N Prospect Rd, Peoria Heights, IL 61616, or email water@peoriaheights.org. This notice is from Peoria Heights Waterworks. State Water System ID # IL1434750

VIOLATIONS

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide their customers with annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	7/1/2024	12/4/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, with an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
Corrective Action: We revised and reissued the Consumer Confidence Report as soon as we were notified of the missing data. We are committed to providing our water customers with accurate information.			
Manganese			
Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages, including coffee and tea.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Manganese, Routine Major	7/1/2024	9/30/2024	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.
Corrective Action: Testing completed immediately following the period indicated with no violations. Subsequent testing was completed on the required schedule.			