Consumer Confidence Report

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HECKER

IL1330150

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

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 HECKER is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name CHAD RHUTASEL

Phone 618-539-5541

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 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 CHAD RHUTASEL at 618-539-5541. 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
CC01-METER-E SIDE IL 159-N	FF IL1635300 TP02	SW	ACTIVE	EDGE/TOWN IN PIT

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 618-539-5541. 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: S L M WATER COMMISSION Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

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: 11 ppb to 760 ppb
Lead Range: < 1.0 ppb to 4.6 ppb
To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: CALL 618-539-5541

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: CALL 618-539-5541

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	12/11/2024	1.3	1.3	0.47	0	ppm	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	12/11/2024	0	15	2.1	0	ppb	Y	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.

Water Quality Test Results

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	2025	1.2	0.26 - 1.92	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	22	21.9 - 21.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	40	40 - 40	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

“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.”

SLM Water Commission

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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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: 0 to 0.112 ppm
Lead Range: 0 to 7.16 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: 618-566-7100
Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: 618-566-7100

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/15/2025	1.3	1.3	0.103	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	08/15/2025	0	15	3.58	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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Water Quality Test Results

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

PFAS Detections

In 2021, our PWS was serviced 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 the Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit the following: https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	3.3	2.7 - 3.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	27	24.4 - 30.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	54	44.8 - 68.5	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
Arsenic	2025	3	2.5 - 2.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2025	0.0437	0.0437 - 0.0437	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.7	0.73 - 0.73	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]	2025	1	0.66 - 0.66	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	11	11000 - 11000			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring 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	08/02/2021	0.75	0.75 - 0.75	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/02/2021	0.63	0.63 - 0.63	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2025	0.38	0.3 - 0.38	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2025	<0.069	0 - <0.069	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.10 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.15 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

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 ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, 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.

We failed to include special language for OCCT/SOWT it is in this report

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	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.
OCCT/SOWT RECOMMENDATION/STUDY (LCR)	04/02/2024	2025	We failed to propose treatment to our regulator in response to results that indicate our water needs treatment to reduce lead and/or copper levels.

PNs for these violations are attached

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/23/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

the PN for OCCT/SOWT is attached to this CCR

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Hecker

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2025 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Lead/Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [this contaminant/these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead/Copper	20 every 6 months	0	1/1 to 6/30/25 7/1 to 12/31/25	By 6/30/26

What happened? What is being done?

Samples will be collected to attain compliance by 6/30/26

For more information, please contact Chad Rhutasel at 618-539-5541 or hydroservicesinc@sbcglobal.net

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Hecker Water System ID# IL 1330150 Date distributed By 6/30/26

Failure to Submit Source Water and/or Optimal Corrosion Control Recommendations Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Hecker

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

The Hecker public water supply failed to submit the required source water and/or optimal corrosion control treatment recommendations by 4/1/24 in which it was required to be submitted by. The recommendation is an explanation to the State of what the water supply plans to initiate in order to reduce the amount of lead and copper exposure to its consumers. Failure to submit the recommendations in a timely fashion has resulted in a reporting violation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?

Forms were submitted and natural OCCT awarded.

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. The required reports were submitted approved on 2/14/25

For more information, please contact Chad Rhutasel at 618-539-5541 or hydroservicesinc@sbcglobal.net

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Hecker Water System ID# IL 1330150 Date distributed By 6/30/26

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
2520 WEST ILES AVENUE, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 · (217) 782-3397
JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR **JAMES JENNINGS**, ACTING DIRECTOR

217/782-1724

SPECIAL EXCEPTION PERMIT

February 14, 2025

Charles Kujowski, OC/AC
Village of Hecker
151 West Monroe
P.O. Box 176
Hecker, IL 62248

Re: HECKER (IL1330150)
Lead and Copper Rule Revisions
Natural Optimal Corrosion Control Designation
Log number 2025-0675

Dear Mr. Kujowski:

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency grants natural optimal corrosion control treatment for the Hecker public water supply in response to a 2023 copper action level exceedance despite optimal corrosion control not being installed. The Hecker public water supply is not required to complete the corrosion control treatment steps of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.351(b)(2), specifically recommending a compliance flexibility option pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.363(a).

Should the Hecker public water supply exceed the lead or copper action level again, it is required that the water supply resume completion of the applicable corrosion control treatment steps.

Sincerely,

Chris Johnston, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Public Water Supplies

CLJ:CLB

cc: Collinsville Regional Office
Chad E. Rhutasel, Designated Operator