Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for NORTH PEKIN IL1790550 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.

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 NORTH PEKIN is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact: Christopher Perra at 815-252-9637 or The Village of North Pekin at 309-382-3464

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 Christopher Perra at 815-252-9637.

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
WELL 2 (50211)	GW		.5MI N OF RT 98 AT GRA PIT S OF V

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 815-252-9637. 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: NORTH PEKIN To determine North Pekin's susceptibility to contamination the following information sources were utilized: a 1990 Well Site Survey Report, a field evaluation conducted by the Illinois Rural Water Association, and data supplied by the village. Based upon this information, 24 potential sources of groundwater contamination were noted that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by North Pekin's wells. These include three facilities that store petroleum below ground, two improperly abandoned wells, and several other facilities have the potential to handle materials that could pose a risk to groundwater. In addition, Illinois EPA records indicated additional sites with on-going remedial activities, proximate to North Pekin Well #1, that may be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the North Pekin community water supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells. The land use within the recharge area of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential, industrial, and commercial properties.

2025 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: 40.5 ppb to 234 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
To navigate the DWW website: search for your PWS, click on Chem/Rad Samples/Results by Analyte under Links on the left hand side, and click on either Lead or Copper, Free to review the results.

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Christopher Perra at 815-252-9637

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.21	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion 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	2025	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	1	1.05 - 1.05	No goal for the total	60	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	07/19/2023	0.066	0.066 - 0.066	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/19/2023	0.815	0.815 - 0.815	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	3	2.55 - 2.68	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/19/2023	18	18 - 18			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	07/19/2023	0.0079	0.0079 - 0.0079	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

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.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	01/01/2025	12/31/2025	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.

Failure to collect and sample HAA5 at the required sampling point during this monitoring period resulted in a violation. Samples were collected the following month. a public notice for the above violation is included with this CCR.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for [IL1790550 – NORTH PEKIN]

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 [01/01/2025-12/31/2025], we [did not complete all monitoring or testing] for [contaminant(s)], 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 [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
[HAA5]	[Yearly]	[0]	[1/1/2025-12/31/2025]	September of 2025

What happened? What is being done?

We failed to collect samples and test for HAA5 in August of 2025 at the required sampling point. Samples were collected in September of 2025 with results satisfactory to EPA guidelines.

No other action is needed.
For more information, please contact Chris Perra at 815-252-9637 or 2323 4th St, Peru, IL 61354.

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 [NORTH PEKIN] | Water System ID# | IL1790550 | Date distributed | with 2025 CCR

PFAS Monitoring

In 2021, 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 {above the health advisory level/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.

Our 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 the 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 Christopher Perra at 815-224-1650.
This notice is being sent to you by the Village of North Pekin. State Water System ID#: IL1790550

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, the Village of North Pekin recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

Location – TP01

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	2025	6.0 4.3 2.4	2.4 – 6.0	4.23	2.0 2.0 2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL50211

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	2025	4.0 4.0 2.1	2.1 – 4.0	3.37	2.0 1.8 1.8	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL01656

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2025	4.6 4.5 5.4	4.5 – 5.4	4.83	2.1 2.0 1.9	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.