VILLAGE OF GERMANTOWN – 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Source of Drinking Water
GERMANTOWN IL0270350

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 GERMANTOWN is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact: Name STEVE MULLINS Phone 618-523-4291

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

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 IV/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 component 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 Steve Mullins at 618-523-4291. 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 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 the Village Hall or call our water operator, Steve Mullins at 618-523-4291. 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 Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 02-WATER PURCHASED FROM BREESE FF IL0270250 TP01		SW	_____	Intersection of Highline Road and Germantown Rd.
WELL 2 (60086)	100 FT W/NW CORNER	GW	_____	293 ft. north of intersection of Main St. and Leo St., south railroad tracks
WELL 3 (60087)	230 FT W/NW CORNER	GW	_____	Northeast corner of intersection of West St. and Leo St. south of railroad tracks
WELL 4 (60088)	250 FT W OF WEST ST S OF	GW	_____	272 ft. west of intersection of West St. and Leo St. south of railroad tracks
WELL 5 (01755)	WELL 5 AND WATER MAIN	GW	_____	Approximately 1932 ft. east of intersection of Old Carlyle Rd. and Drive In Rd.

Source of Water: GERMANTOWN Illinois. The Illinois EPA considers Germantown's source water to be susceptible to IOC, VOC, and SOC contamination. This determination was made primarily based on the identification of potential sources and routes of contamination, land-use activities around the wells, available hydrogeological data, and monitoring results. Material reviewed included the Well Site Survey Report, published in 1989. During the surveys of the source water protection area, eight potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites were identified within the 400 foot minimum setback zones, the 1,000 foot Phase I Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA), and the Phase II WHPA. Two additional sites are outside of the Phase II WHPA. Two additional sites are outside of the Phase II WHPA. Source of Water: BREESE 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. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Middle Kaskaskia River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the Breese intakes.

GERMANTOWN
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: __0__ to __360____ Lead Range: __0___ to __0___
To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: ____Steve Mullins 618-523-4291_____
Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Steve Mullins at 618-523-4291

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.261	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion 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 MRDL:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	0.8	0.76 - 0.83	MRDLG = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	55	8.2 – 54.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	97	0 - 97	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	01/19/21	0.57	0.57-0.57	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	01/19/21	0.0384	0.0384-0.384	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/19/21	0.59	0.59-0.59	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	01/19/21	78.6	78.6-78.6	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 10ppm 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.	2025	6	5.29 – 5.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	01/19/21	5.63	5.63-5.63	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	01/19/21	84100	84100-84100			ppm	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
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2/15/2022	2.29	2.29-2.29	0	15	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 the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	07/01/2024	06/02/2025	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.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2024	06/02/2025	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.

-

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 consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICDE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/12/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICDE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/26/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Source of Drinking Water
BREESE IL0270250

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 BREESE is Surface Water

___
For more information regarding this report contact: Name __DON VOSS/JOSH NIEDERHOFER_____ Phone __618-526-7151/618-526-8848_____

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

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 IV/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 component 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 Josh Niederhofer at 618-526-8848. 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
INTAKE (01779) NEW SHOAL CREEK	RAW WATER INTAKE	SW	Active	Approximately 1150' South of the Rt. 50 Bridge over Shoal Creek

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 the City Hall or call our water operator at 618-526-7151. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; 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: BREESE 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 included coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Middle Kaskaskia River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of Breese intakes.

CITY OF BREESE
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: 8.9 to 2500 Lead Range: <1.0 to 7.1
To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling date: Don Voss 618-526-7151

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Don Voss 618-526-7151

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.17	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	2.4	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion 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 MRDL:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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	2.1	1.9 – 2.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	54	27.4 – 47.5	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2025	62	38 – 85	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2025	0.054	0.054 – 0.054	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.6	0.615 – 0.615	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2025	6	6.3 – 6.3	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)	2025	0.04	0.04 – 0.04	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	44	44 – 44			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Synthetic organic Contaminants Including pesticides And herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Like Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2025	0.36	0 – 0.36	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.5 NTU	0.093 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.2 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.

Sample Event Code/Sample Schedule SE2 Apr 2025
Facility ID/Name Membrane Filter Plant (Shoal Creek) 34794
Sample Point ID/Type/Name TP04 EP Finished Water Tap (after treatment)

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFBS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFHpA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFHxS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFNA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.004

-

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFOS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.004

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFOA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.004

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFDA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFDoA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFHxA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFUnA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.002

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.005

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	9Cl-PF3ONS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.002

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	ADONA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.005

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFBA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.005

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.005

-

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.005

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFMPA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.004

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFPeA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFMBA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFEESA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	NFDHA	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.02

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFPeS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.004

Sample Kit ID	Method ID	Analyte Name	Collection Date	Reported Value(µg/L)
127420P	EPA 533	PFHpS	4/8/2025 12:00:00 AM	<0.003

VIOLATIONS TABLE

1,1,1-Trichloroethane			
Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**

-

MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

1,1,2-Trichloroethane

Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

1,1-Dichloroethylene

Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

1,2-Dichloroethane

Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane 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 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.

1,2-Dichloropropane

Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane 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 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.

Benzene

Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

Carbon Tetrachloride

Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

Chlorobenzene

Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

-

Dichloromethane

Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

Ethylbenzene

Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

Styrene

Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

Tetrachloroethylene

Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

Toluene

Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

-

MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	08/01/2025	08/31/2025	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.

Trichloroethylene

Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

Xylenes

Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene

Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

-

o-Dichlorobenzene

Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

p-Dichlorobenzene

Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene

Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE 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.

-

-