Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HAMPTON IL1610300

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Hampton water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Hampton is purchased water from the City of East Moline.

For more information regarding this report contact: Michelle Reyes, Village Clerk 309-755-7165 or email: mreyes@hamptonil.org

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 scheduled meetings. The Village Board meets on the second and fourth Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Village Hall, 520 First Avenue.

Source 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 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 byproducts 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 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 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 In Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of 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 Village of Hampton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in your drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at the East Moline Water Treatment Plant office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminates, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. According to the SWAP, East Moline had a susceptibility rating of medium. If you would like to review the SWAP, you may access the assessment from the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Table 1: Substances Regulated by the USEPA

Substance we test for...	Unit the substance is measured in ...	Year we sampled...	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Amount we detected...	Range detected	Violation	Likely Source of contamination...
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	2015	5	0	1.52	1.52-1.52	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon & Uranium	pCi/L	2015	15	0	0.552	0.552-0.552	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Barium	ppm	2019	2	2	0.004	0.004-0.004	No	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Fluoride	ppm	2019	4	4	0.682	0.682-0.682	No	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	ppm	2019	10	10	1.5	1.5-1.5	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Leaching from septic tanks and sewage Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium	ppb	2019	50	50	<2.0	<2.0-<2.0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Discharge from mines
Turbidity[1]	NTU	2019	1	NA	0.22	0.06-0.22	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit	2019	0.3 NTU	NA	100%	100%	No	Soil runoff

[1]Turbidity is a measure 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 the filtration system and disinfectants.

Table 2: Substances Regulated by the IEPA

Substance we tested for...		Violation	Likely source of contamination...
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 violation section.	No	Naturally present in the environment

Table 3: Substances Regulated by the IEPA

Substance we test for...	Unit the substance is measured in ...	Year we sampled...	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Amount we detected...	Range detected	Violation	Likely Source of contamination...
Iron[2]	ppm	2019	1.0	NA	<0.010	<0.010-<0.010	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese[2]	ppb	2019	150	150	21	21-21	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium[2]	ppm	2019	NA	NA	39	39-39	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Used in water softener regeneration

[2]Iron, manganese and sodium are not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for these contaminants for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

Table 4: Cryptosporidium samples were collected from our source water[3]

Substance we test for...	Unit the substance is measured in ...	Year we sampled...	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Amount we detected...	Range detected	Violation	Likely Source of contamination...
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts per liter	2018	TT	0	1.430	0-1.430	No	Naturally present in the environment

[3]Our source water is the Mississippi River