

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

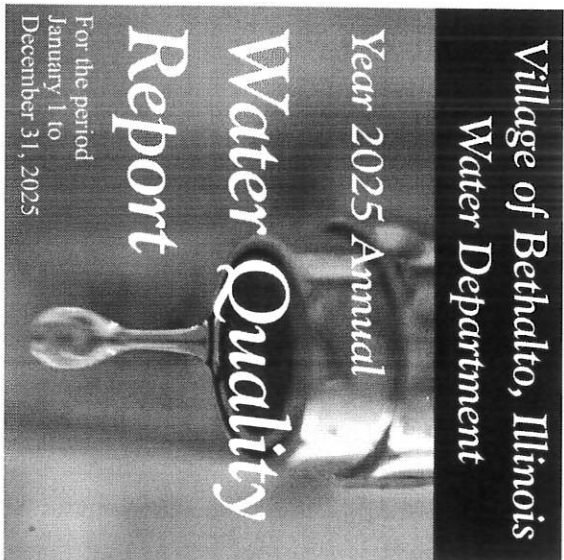
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Immunocompromised 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).

Village of Bethalto
Water Dept.
101 South Prairie
Bethalto, IL 62010



This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact our treatment plant operator, Jim Williams at 259-5941. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled water board meetings which are held the first Monday of each month at 7:00PM.

To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility of 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/wpswap-face-sheets.pl>.

The treatment process consists of prechlorination and aeration to oxidize the Iron and the addition of Sodium Permanganate to oxidize the manganese. Pressure filtration and ion exchange softening to remove the iron, manganese and hardness in the water. We then add chlorine for disinfection, fluoride for dental development and phosphate for corrosion control.

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

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.
 Lead Range: 2.1 mgd to 760 mgd
 Copper Range: 2.1 mgd to 760 mgd
 Lead Range: <1.0 mgd to 0.4 mgd
 Copper Range: <1.0 mgd to 0.4 mgd
 To obtain a copy of the systems lead sampling data: <https://dchhalo.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Lead-Copper-Results-2023.pdf>
 Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory: <https://dchhalo.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Lead-Copper-Results-2023.pdf>
 To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: <https://dchhalo.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Lead-Copper-Results-2023.pdf>

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 PACE LAB at 1-877-859-7778. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/lead/>.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Over-AL	# Sites Over-AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Copper	8/9/2023	1.3	1.3	0.69	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from metal pipes; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	8/9/2023	0	15	1	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from metal pipes; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
 Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
 ppb: milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 1,350 gallons of water.
 ppm: micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,500,000 gallons of water.
 N/A: Not applicable
 Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Chlorine	Halocarbon Acids (HAA5)	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Collection Date	2025	2025	2025
Highest Level Detected	1	6	33
Range of Levels Detected	0.9 - 1	4.8 - 5.93	21.1 - 33
MCLG	MRDLG	MRDLG	Special for the well
MCL	MCL	MCL	90
Units	ppm	ppb	ppb
Violation	No	No	No
Labels Source Of Contaminant	Water utilities used in central intakes	By-product of drinking water disinfection	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Barium	Fluoride	Iron	Manganese	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	Selenium	Sodium	Radionuclide Contaminants	Gross Alpha excluding Radium & Uranium
Collection Date	2024	2024	2024	2024	2025	2024	2024	Collection Date	04/26/2022
Highest Level Detected	0.015	0.587	0.013	68	1	2.8	220	Highest Level Detected	3.57
Range of Levels Detected	0.015 - 0.015	0.587 - 0.587	0.013 - 0.013	68 - 68	1.1 - 1.1	2.8 - 2.8	220 - 220	Range of Levels Detected	3.57 - 3.57
MCLG	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCLG	0
MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	MCL	15
Units	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppb	ppm	Units	pcr/L
Violation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Violation	No
Labels Source Of Contaminant	Discharge of drilling wastes/Discharge from metal reflectors; Erosion of natural deposits	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong taste; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum treatments	This contaminant is not currently regulated under the SDWA. Erosion of natural deposits	Not currently regulated by USEPA, but state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from deposits	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from deposits	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from deposits	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines used in water softener regeneration	Labels Source Of Contaminant	Erosion of natural deposits

PFAS Detections

In 2022, our Public Water Supply 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 on raw water, in one well, but below the Health Advisory Level on the finished water side established by the IEPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS Health Advisories, please visit the following link: <http://dca.illinois.gov/dca/health-advisories>

Source Water Assessment Availability

When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA and a Source Water Protection Plan prepared by the Village of Bethalto and published by the Illinois Rural Water Association, 27 potential sources could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by the Bethalto community water supply wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with on-going remediations that may be of concern.

Based upon the information presented above, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Bethalto Community Water Supply's source water has a high susceptibility to VOC contamination. However, as a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land use activities and source water protection initiatives (refer to the following section of this report) by the village, Bethalto's Community Water Supply's source water has a low susceptibility to IOC and SOC contamination.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Bethalto's community water supply wells have a low susceptibility to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. However, having stated this, the "[U.S.] EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive and these systems must perform routine source water monitoring". Because the community's wells are constructed in an unconfined sand and gravel aquifer, the Illinois EPA evaluated the well by/draulics associated with Bethalto's well field.

Wells #6 thru # 12 have a significant amount of overburden, the wells are approximately 90 feet deep with the last 20 feet open to the aquifer, above the portion of the aquifer contributing a significant quantity of groundwater to the screened interval. This should provide an adequate degree of filtration to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 400 feet for Bethalto's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. Well Water Sample Results are available upon request for Shallow Wells #6 thru #12.

In addition, the village enacted a "maximum setback zone" which became effective on January 17, 1992. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential protection prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from their wells.

To further minimize the risk to the village's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be considered. First, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Second, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the community. Third, the village is encouraged to consider overlay zoning a recharge area regulatory proposal to further protect their source water area.

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

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
 Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Bethalto Community Water Supply: Our water 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 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 Jim Williams at 618-570-5098 or 101 S. Prairie, Bethalto, IL 62010

This notice is being sent to you by Bethalto Community Water Supply. State Water System ID#: 1190150
 Date distributed: 11-26-2025

Analyte	Average	Range	Unit
PFBS	0.0040	0.0036-0.0045	µg/L
PFHxS	0.0036	0.0036-0.0038	µg/L