

## Annual Water Quality Report 2024

### Message from Justin Kersey, President

Dear Prairie Path Water Company Customers,

I am pleased to present your Annual Water Quality Report for 2024. Transparency, health, and safety are key priorities in our company's efforts to provide a high-quality, reliable water supply. Included in this report are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to regulatory standards.

**We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2024. We continually strive to supply water that meets and/or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations at your tap.**

Treating and maintaining a safe and reliable water supply is not only hard work, but it is rewarding. Our team of local water experts are proudly dedicated to providing safe, reliable, and cost-effective service every day. This commitment includes acting with integrity, protecting the environment, and enhancing the local community.

Best regards,



***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***

**Visit us online at [www.prairiepathwater.com](http://www.prairiepathwater.com) to view the Water Quality Reports. Also visit our website for water conservation tips and other educational material.**

**[We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.](#)**

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### Source of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by Oakwood is Surface Water which draws water from the Salt Fork and Oakwood Reservoir through two surface water intakes.

### Source Water Assessment

The Source Water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment 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 [www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl](http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl) or by contacting the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

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 Vermillion River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the Oakwood intakes.

### Help Protect our Resources

Help put a stop to the more than **1 trillion gallons of water lost annually** nationwide due to household leaks. These easy to fix leaks waste the average family the amount of water used to fill a backyard swimming pool each year. Plumbing leaks can run up your family's water bill an extra 10 percent or more, but chasing down these water and money wasting culprits is as easy as 1—2—3. Simply check, twist, and replace your way to fewer leaks and more water savings:

- ⇒ **Check** for silent leaks in the toilet with a few drops of food coloring in the tank, and check your sprinkler system for winter damage.
- ⇒ **Twist** faucet valves; tighten pipe connections; and secure your hose to the spigot. For additional savings, twist a WaterSense labeled aerator onto each bathroom faucet to save water without noticing a difference in flow. They can save a household more than 500 gallons each year—equivalent to the amount water used to shower 180 times!
- ⇒ **Replace** old plumbing fixtures and irrigation controllers that are wasting water with WaterSense labeled models that are independently certified to use 20 percent less water and perform well.

For more information visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense).

## EPA Wants You To Know

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:**

- A. **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C. **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D. **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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E. **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## What measures are in place to ensure water is safe to drink?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Special notice from EPA for the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems

**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. USEPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).**

## Information Concerning Lead in Water

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. Prairie

Path Water Company 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 Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Prairie Path Water Company by emailing [lead.lines@nexuswg.com](mailto:lead.lines@nexuswg.com). 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>.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system and prepared an inventory of all service lines in our water system. To request access to this inventory or request to review the complete lead tap sampling data, email us at: [lead.lines@nexuswg.com](mailto:lead.lines@nexuswg.com).

## Drain Disposal Information

Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. A common cause is sewer pipes blocked by grease, which gets into the sewer from household drains. Grease sticks to the insides of pipes. Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe. Help solve the grease problem by keeping this material out of the sewer system in the first place:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets. Scrape grease into a can or trash.
- Put strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps / solids for disposal.

## Prescription Medication and Hazardous Waste

Household products such as paints, cleaners, oils, and pesticides, are considered to be household hazardous waste. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs poured down the sink or flushed down the toilet can pass through the wastewater treatment system and enter rivers and lakes (or leach into the ground and seep into groundwater in a septic system). Follow the directions for proper disposal procedures. **Do not flush hazardous waste or prescription and over-the-counter drugs down the toilet or drain.** They may flow downstream to serve as sources for community drinking water supplies. Many communities offer a variety of options for conveniently and safely managing these items. For more information, visit the EPA website at: [www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw](http://www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw).

**The Safe Drinking Water Act** was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.

**Understanding This Report** In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

Action level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The "goal" is 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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.
Not applicable (N/A)	Analysis or test results indicate the constituent is not detectable at minimum reporting limit.
Not Detected (ND)	Analysis or test results indicate the constituent is not detectable at minimum reporting limit.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of radioactivity in the water.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	Calculated running annual average of all contaminant levels detected.
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	A measure of water clarity. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Did you know?**

- ◆ The average family of four uses 255 gallons of water a day, 1,785 gallons a week, and 7,650 gallons per month.
- ◆ A single toilet flush uses approximately 5-7 gallons of water.
- ◆ Taking a shower will use approximately 5-10 gallons per minute. A 15-minute shower will use 75-150 gallons.
- ◆ Your kitchen or bathroom sink uses approximately 4-5 gallons a minute.
- ◆ One dishwasher load uses approximately 4-5 gallons a minute.
- ◆ Washing clothes uses approximately 35 gallons per load.

[We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.](#)

**Monitoring Your Water**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2024.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the

concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, maybe more than one year old.

*MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.*

**If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved**

Prairie Path Water Company does not hold regular public meetings. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact customer service at 1-800-831-2359.

**Violations**

In 2024, Prairie Path Water Company performed all required monitoring for contaminants. In addition, we received **no violations** from Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and were in compliance with applicable testing and reporting requirements.

## Water Quality Test Results

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	2024	0.036	0.036 - 0.036	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2024	0.7	0.678 - 0.678	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)	2024	6	0.88 - 5.8	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	2024	23	23 - 23	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

### Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Atrazine	2024	0.81	0 - 0.81	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used to grow crops
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### State Regulated Contaminants

Manganese	2024	2	2.4 - 2.4	150	150	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
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### Water Quality Footnotes:

- **Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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.
- **Manganese:** This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- **Sodium:** There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.
- **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.

### Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1	0.59 - 1.35	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	45	44.5 - 44.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	43	43.1 - 43.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG (ALG)	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range Low High	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.29	0.019 - 0.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	2.5	0 - 4.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Turbidity

Turbidity	Collection Date	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	2024	0.9 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2024	98%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff

*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 the filtration system and disinfectants.*

## PFAS Testing

Prairie Path Water Company continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease or stains including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and is likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. On April 10, 2024, the EPA approved new sampling requirements and drinking water limits for six PFAS including PFOA, PFOS, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX Chemicals. We are completing PFAS sampling ahead of the 2027 initial monitoring deadline and will take appropriate action to meet new regulations as needed.

**Our focus will remain, as always, on supplying our customers with quality, reliable water service.**

To view PFAS results, visit our website at [www.prairiepathwater.com](http://www.prairiepathwater.com) and click Water Quality Reports under Water Safety. For more information visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>.

## PFAS Results (All results reported as Nanograms per liter (ng/L))

Contaminant	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	EPA MCLG	EPA MCL
PFOA	3/13/2024	N/A	ND	0	4.0
PFOS	3/13/2024	N/A	8.7	0	4.0
PFBS	3/13/2024	N/A	ND		
PFHxS*	3/13/2024	N/A	7.6	10	10
PFNA*	3/13/2024	N/A	ND	10	10
PFHxA	3/13/2024	N/A	2.1		
HFPO-DA (GenX)*	3/13/2024	N/A	ND	10	10
Hazard Index*	3/13/2024	N/A	N/A	1 (unitless)	1 (unitless)

### Terms and Abbreviations:

- **GenX** – Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)
- **Hazard Index** – PFAS mixtures containing at least two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS use a Hazard Index MCL to account for the combined and co-occurring levels of these PFAS in drinking water.
- **ND (No Detect)** - No detection means the constituent is not detectable at the minimum reporting limit.
- **Ng/L** – Nanograms per liter (ng/L) which equals Parts per trillion (ppt) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
- **PFBS** – Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
- **PFHxA** – Perfluorohexanoic acid
- **PFHxS** – Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid
- **PFNA** – Perfluorononanoic Acid
- **PFOA** – Perfluorooctanoic Acid
- **PFOS** – Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid

*To access your utility account anytime, anywhere, please register for our customer portal & download My Utility Account at <https://account.myutility.us>*

