

2025 Woodhaven Utilities

Water Quality Report, PWSID #IL1035100

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

About Your Drinking Water

Woodhaven Utilities is pleased to provide you with its 2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Woodhaven Lakes (public water supply ID-IL1035100), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Woodhaven provided in 2024 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our activities during 2024. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call Rusty at 815-849-5718.

Your Water Source

Woodhaven Utilities water comes from a ground water supply that has two wells. Well #1, is a 1,466-foot deep sandstone well that can produce a continuous flow of 700 gallons of water per minute, or 1,000,000 gallons per day. In 2024, the total amount of water pumped by well #1 was more than 99 million gallons. This well was drilled in 1971. Well #2 is a 1,504 foot deep sandstone well that can produce a continuous flow of 750 gallons of water per minute or 1,080,000 million gallons per day. In 2024 the amount of water pumped by well #2 was more than 5 million gallons. This well was drilled in 1991.

Source Water Assessment

The public water supply wells were sampled as part of the Statewide Groundwater Monitoring Network on October 13, 1999 and June 4, 2001. The VOC analyses performed detected no quantifiable levels of organic chemicals in either well. Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), only one potential source of contamination is located within 1,000 feet of one of the wells. The IEPA has determined that the Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. Furthermore, the IEPA has determined that the Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. The facility has implemented a wellhead protection program which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This information will be supplied to the general public through local libraries, community water supplies, and via the internet at http://il.water.usgs.gov/proj/il_swap/index.html.

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, can 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 USEPA 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 can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants (IOCs)**, 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 can come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including **synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs)** and **volatile organic chemicals (VOCs)**, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and,
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

2024 Water Quality Data: Woodhaven Utilities – PWSID IL1035100

Detected Contaminants	Detect Level	Range of Detect Levels	(Ideal Goal) USEPA MCLG	MCL	Date of Sample	Violations	Likely Source of Contaminants
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic, ppb	1.1	1.1 -1.1	0	10	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium, ppm	0.089	0.089-0.089	2	2	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As N), ppm	0.05	0.0-0.05	10	10	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium, ppb	<5.0	ND-5.0	50	50	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc, ppm	0.009	0-0.009	5	5	2024	No	Naturally occurring, discharge from metal.
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Chlorine, ppm	0.8	0.5-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids), ppb	10	9.81-9.81	NA	60	2024	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes), ppb	23	22.5-22.5	NA	80	2024	No	
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride, ppm	0.573	0.573-0.573	4	4	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Iron, ppm	0.44	0.44-0.44	NA	1.0 (a)	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese, ppb	8.1	8.1-8.1	150	150 (a)	2024	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium, ppm	24	24-24	NA	NA (b)	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; used as a water softener
RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters, pCi/L	RAA=14	0-13.7	0	15	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 Combined, pCi/L	RAA=4	3.5-4	0	5	2024	No	
Uranium, ug/l	.13	.13-.13	0	30	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Woodhaven Utilities has collected for unregulated contaminants (UCMR 5) with all results being below the range of detection. Results can be found by going to: www.woodhavenassociation.com.

- (a) Iron and manganese are not currently regulated by the USEPA. However the state has set an MCL for these contaminants for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.
- (b) There is no 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. People on a sodium-restricted diet should consult a physician about the level of sodium in water they drink.

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	90th Percentile Level	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Last Monitoring Period	Violations	Likely Source of Contaminants
Copper, ppm	0.24	0	1.3	1.3	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2.2	0	0	15	2023	No	

Woodhaven Utilities Lead and Copper Range

Copper Range: 0 ug/L to 240 ug/L

Lead Range: <1 ug/L to 3.9 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data go to: www.woodhavenassociation.com

Woodhaven Utilities has developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory go to: www.woodhavenassociation.com

LEAD: 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. Woodhaven Utilities 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 take 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, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Woodhaven Utilities at 815-849-5718. 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>.

IL1035100

Notes and Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Date of Sample: Some contaminants are monitored less frequently than once a year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were monitored, they are included in the table with the sample date.

Level Found: For contaminants with annual or less frequent monitoring, this is the single level detected in the most recent monitoring period. For other contaminants, the level found is the annual average of multiple test results. If multiple locations were tested, the level found is the annual average for the location with the highest level. For Lead and Copper, see above.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Lead and Copper Level Found: The 90th percentile detect level from the most recent monitoring period of all approved sites sampled for each of these contaminants. The number of sites monitored and the frequency of monitoring is determined by the IEPA for every supply.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

PWSID: Public Water Supply Identification Number.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Range of Detected Levels: The range of values from all tests in 2005 or the most recent monitoring period. For contaminants tested annually or less frequently, only one value is reported. For Lead and Copper, see above.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

