Oblong Public Water Supply

Facility # IL0330150

Annual Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

The USEPA has mandated that all suppliers of public water provide their customers with a Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) which shall include details about what your water contains, how it compares to regulatory standards and where it comes from. This report is intended to provide you with information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Oblong Public Water Supply to provide safe drinking water. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our operator:Terry Manhart at 618-592-3122

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

Copies of this report will NOT be mailed to each individual customer.

The Environmental Protection Agency has issued the Oblong Public Water Supply a waiver from direct-mail or hand-delivery requirements. Copies of this report are available upon request at the Oblong Public Works office located at 202 S. Range St. in Oblong, Illinois during regular office hours: 8:00AM to 1:00PM, Monday through Friday. 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 on the first Wednesday of each month at 5:30 PM.

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. The source of drinking water used by the Oblong Public Water Supply is Purchased Ground Water.

The Oblong Public Water Supply (OPWS) purchases treated water from the Robinson Palestine Water Commission (RPWC) facility # IL0335030, which pumps groundwater from a Commission owned well field with 5 active wells located Northwest of Palestine, IL. The OPWS also purchases treated water from Hardinville Water Company (HWC) facility # IL0330020, which pumps groundwater from a company owned well field with 3 active wells located Southeast of Hardinville, IL.

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 Public Works office or call us at 618-592-3122. 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 of Water: ROBINSON-PALESTINE WATER COMMISSION: To determine Robinson-Palestine's susceptibility to contamination, the web-based mapping tool identified above was used to evaluate potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Robinson-Palestine's wells. The facility has indicated that Emge Stockyard, D & M Equipment, Ellis Milling Co., Skelgas, and Sunoco are no longer in existence. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with ongoing remediation which may be of concern. Moreover, the Cl/Br vs. Cl ratio indicates non-point source agriculture fertilizer, in this case, manure, as a possible source(s) of nitrate in the area of the wells. As noted in previous sections, the nitrate concentrations for well #11 ranged from 2.58 – 4.93 mg/L. The sample data is from samples collected bi-monthly starting in December 2014 through November 2016. Figure 4 shows the overall chloride and nitrate concentration during the sample period as noted above, the regional and local land use is primarily heavy agriculture with a small urban area. The area around the wells is considered to have a “high to moderately high” potential for aquifer recharge. The wells are considered to be geologically sensitive and therefore susceptible to contamination based on the geology, potential for aquifer recharge, and land use within the 5-year time capture zone referenced above.

Source of Water: HARDINVILLE WATER COMPANY: To determine Hardinville Water Company's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the 2007 survey was reviewed. No potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites exist within the 400 foot minimum setback zones, 1,000 foot maximum setback zone, or the 5-year recharge area. No sites are located within either setback zone or recharge area. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be susceptible to SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, the available hydrogeologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells.

Source Water Information OBLONG PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 02-MASTER METER RPWC FF IL0335030 TP01	GW	Active	West side of Robinson on north side of Rt. 33
Well 11 (47806)	GW	Active	Northwest of Palestine
Well 14 (00791)	GW	Active	Northwest of Palestine
Well 15 (00982)	GW	Active	Northwest of Palestine
Well 16 (01959)	GW	Active	Northwest of Palestine
Well 17 (02026)	GW	Active	Northwest of Palestine
CC 03 CONNECTION TO HWC IL0330020	GW	Active	1 mile south of Oblong on County Rd. 200 E
Well 1 (01566)	GW	Active	Northern Well
Well 2 (01567)	GW	Active	Southern Well
Well 3 (01643)	GW	Active	Middle Well

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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).

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.
AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG (Action Level Goal): The level of contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
ppm: parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb: parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
mg/l: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ug/l: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na: not applicable.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
pCi/l: pico curies per liter (measurement of radioactivity).

Level 1 Assessment: A level1 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.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Samples Collected by Oblong Public Water Supply (OPWS),

Robinson-Palestine Water Commission (RPWC) and Hardinville Water Company (HWC)

NOTE: The IEPA 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, though accurate, may be more than one year old. 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 the future. The CCR regulations require that we include certain pertinent information provided to us by our suppliers, Robinson-Palestine Water Commission (RPWC) and Hardinville Water Company (HWC).

Water Quality Test Results. The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some may require explanation (please see definitions).

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Lead: 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 components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take the responsibility by identifying and removing lead material within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking the 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Oblong Public Water Supply at 618-592-3122. 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.

Copper Range 2025 (OPWS) 12 ug/L to 380 ug/L
Lead Range (OPWS) <1.0 ug/L to 5.7 ug/L
To obtain a copy of the system's Lead tap sampling data: Contact Terry Manhart @ 618-592-3122
Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Contact Terry Manhart @ 618-592-3122

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (OPWS)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	ppm	No	Erosion in of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (OPWS)	2025	0	15	3.6	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

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 the future.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (OPWS)	2025	6	6.4 – 6.4	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (RPWC)	2025	8	5.1 – 8	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (HWC)	2025	8	8.3 - 8.3	No Goal for Total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (OPWS)	2025	18	17.53 – 17.53	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (RPWC)	2025	38	18.5 – 38	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (THHM) (HWC)	2025	24	24 – 24	No Goal for Total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (OPWS)	2025	0.7	0.54 – 0.83	MRDLG=4	MRDLG=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (RPWC)	2025	1	0.9 – 1.1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (HWC)	2025	1.2	1.2 – 1.2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium (RPWC)	2024	0.0338	0.338 -0.338	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (HWC)	2024	0.0252	0.0252-0.0252	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (RPWC)	2024	0.7	0.7 – 0.7	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Fluoride (HWC)	2025	0.90	0.60 – 0..90	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (RPWC)	2025	4	3.58 – 3.58	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (HWC)	2025	1	1.13 -1.13	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (RPWC)	2024	14700	14700-14700			ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Sodium (HWC)	2024	8.90	8.90 – 8.90			ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Arsenic (RPWC)	2024	0.82	0.82 – 0.82	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Manganese(RPWC)	2024	25.1	25.1 – 25.1	150	150	ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (RPWC)	2024	0.118	0.118- 0.118		1.0	ppm	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (RPWC)	2024	2.36	2.36-2.36	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminate
Combined Radium 226/228 (RPWC)	2021	0.99	0.99 – 0.99	0	5	p/Ci/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (HWC)	2021	0.87	0.87 – 0.87	0	5	p/Ci/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium (RPWC)	2021	1.6	1.6 – 1.6	0	15	p/Ci/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium (HWC)	2021	0.78	0.78 – 0.78	0	15	p/Ci/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Bacteria Samples Collected Monthly	**MCL Goal**	**Total Coliform MCL**	**Highest No. of Positive**	**Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL**	**Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples**		**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contaminant**
Coliform Bacteria (OPWS)	0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0		No	Naturally present in the environment

On August 19. 2025 We were informed that our monthly routine coliform bacteria tested positive for coliform. As required , we resampled on August 20, 2025 upstream and downstream of the original sample site and both were negative for coliform bacteria. No violations were issued.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, you are reminded that you **CAN NOT** have a private well connected to your water system (Cross Connection). We will be doing random residential inspections to make sure our customers are safe from this potentially dangerous situation. You are allowed to have a water well system, but it **CAN NOT** be interconnected to your system, even with a shut-off valve. If an interconnection (Cross Connection) is found during an inspection, your water service will be shut off and disconnected (at the owners expense) until the situation is corrected.
Employees of the Oblong Public Water Supply, Robinson-Palestine Water Commission and the Hardinville Water Company work together to provide safe, top-quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources. Please share this information with others at your location by posting this notice in a public place or a common area. This Consumer Confidence

Report is available at the following website: www.ilrwa.org/CCR/Oblong.pdf. If you would like a paper copy of this report, please call our office at 618-592-3122 and we will be happy to send you a copy.