



2022 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE VILLAGE OF HAMEL

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water we delivered to you over the past year. Copies will be available at the Hamel Village Hall, 111 S. Old U.S. Rt. 66, Hamel, IL. If you wish to have a copy mailed to you or if you have any questions about this report, please contact the water supply operator, Don Grimm (618) 633-2484, or attend our regularly scheduled meetings, 7:00 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month at the Village Hall, 111 S. Old U.S. Rt. 66, Hamel, IL.

Hamel purchases water from Bond/Madison Water Company who in turn is supplied by the Illinois American Water Company. This water is piped from the Granite City and East St. Louis Water Treatment Plant which receives water from the Mississippi Rivers. A source water assessment for the Granite City and East St. Louis systems have been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a summary of the information contained in this report, contact Rachel Bretz, Illinois American Water Quality Supervisor at (618) 465-6736 ext. 4. IEPA 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.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	
CC 02-METER STAUNTON RD.	FF-IL1195280 TP02	SW	_____	NE IL 140 AND STAUNTON RD METER
CC 03-MASTER METER	FF IL0050020 TP01	SW	_____	

The Granite City distribution system also has an interconnection with the East St. Louis distribution system. Water is routinely supplied to the Granite City system through that connection. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments you may access the IEPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

The Village of Hamel routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The first table in this report shows the results of Illinois American's monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020 at their Granite City supply. Because customers may at times receive water from the East St. Louis supply, the second table contains the monitoring information from that distribution system. The third table includes the system monitoring data for the Village of Hamel.

GRANITE CITY WATER REPORT

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3 years.

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2020	Yes	0	15	2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2020	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.057	0	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 40 samples collected each month in the distribution system

Substance	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Percentage	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2022	Yes	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	2.2%	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2022	Yes	NA	60	25	15 to 32.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2022	Yes	NA	80	37	16.4 to 59.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location. The Highest Compliance Result reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples from this year used to calculate the running annual average.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Chloramines (ppm)	2022	Yes	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	3.4	3 to 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total Organic Carbon – Granite City Treatment Plant

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA. TOC has no health effects but contributes to the formation of disinfection by-products. Reduction of TOC can help to minimize disinfection by-product formation.

TURBIDITY - Collected at the Granite City Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Requirement	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.2 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.
	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	Yes	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system, water quality, and disinfectants. The treatment technique requires that at least 95% of routine samples are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU, and no sample exceeds 1 NTU. We are reporting the percentage of all readings meeting the standard of 0.3 NTU, plus the single highest reading for the year.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Granite City Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	Yes	4	4.0	0.7	0.73 to 0.73	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate measured as nitrogen (ppm)	2022	Yes	10	10	3	3.38 to 3.38	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six 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.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Granite City Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Sodium (ppm)	2022	Yes	NA	NA	19	19.3 to 19.3	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST – Collected at the Granite City Treatment Plant or Distribution System					
Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2019	24	16 to 35	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids - Br	ppb	2019	3.2	1.4 to 7.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4	ppb	2019	27	18 to 42	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Manganese*	ppb	2019	10	4.7 to 16	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, Illinois American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS – Collected at the Granite City Treatment Plant						
Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	Health-Based Guidance Level	Highest Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022	ppt	2,100	4.4	0 to 4.4	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2022	ppt	14	2.6	0 to 2.6	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2022	ppt	2	2.4	0 to 2.4	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2022	ppt	560,000	3.6	2.0 to 3.6	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

The health-based guidance levels are intended to be protective of all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. It is important to understand that guidance levels are not regulatory limits for drinking water. Rather, the guidance levels are benchmarks against which sampling results are compared to determine if additional investigation or other response action is necessary.

East St. Louis Plant Information

The Granite City Distribution System is supplemented by the East St. Louis Water Treatment Plant. Below is the applicable data.

Total Organic Carbon – East St. Louis Treatment Plant

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA. TOC has no health effects but contributes to the formation of disinfection by-products. Reduction of TOC can help to minimize disinfection by-product formation.

TURBIDITY - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Requirement	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Compliance Achieved	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.
	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	Yes	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system, water quality, and disinfectants. The treatment technique requires that at least 95% of routine samples are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU, and no sample exceeds 1 NTU. We are reporting the percentage of all readings meeting the standard of 0.3 NTU, plus the single highest reading for the year.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	Yes	0	10	1	0 to 1	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	Yes	4	4.0	0.8	0.78 to 0.78	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate measured as nitrogen (ppm)	2022	Yes	10	10	4	1.11 to 4.18	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2020	Yes	0	5	1.29	1.29 to 1.29	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	2020	Yes	0	15	2.84	2.84 to 2.84	Erosion of natural deposits.
Atrazine (ppb)	2022	Yes	3	3	0.8	0 to 0.8	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range Detected	Comments
Sodium (ppm)	2022	Yes	NA	NA	23	15.5 to 22.7	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST – Collected at the East St. Louis Treatment Plant					
Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Manganese*	ppb	2019	7.3	2.5 to 17	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element.

* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, Illinois American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

Parameter	Year Sampled	Units	Health-Based Guidance Level	Highest Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2022	ppt	14	2.8	0 to 2.8	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2022	ppt	2	2.4	0 to 2.4	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2022	ppt	560,000	3.6	0 to 3.6	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022	ppt	2,100	4.6	0 to 4.6	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

The health-based guidance levels are intended to be protective of all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. It is important to understand that guidance levels are not regulatory limits for drinking water. Rather, the guidance levels are benchmarks against which sampling results are compared to determine if additional investigation or other response action is necessary.

VILLAGE OF HAMEL WATER REPORT

Regulated Substances								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.319	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	12/31/2022	1.2	1.1 – 1.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	7	0 – 22	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	38	17.3 – 56.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*Chlorine and chloramines are disinfecting agents added to control microbes that otherwise could cause waterborne diseases or other water quality concerns. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. The values reported reflect multiple locations in the service area. Chloramines are a disinfectant made from combining chlorine and ammonia.

Violations Table

Chloramine

Levels well in excess of the MRDL could cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Corrective Action
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP) MAJOR	10/01/2022	12/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.	We have since taken the required samples. The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Corrective Action
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/31/2022	01/11/2023	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.	We have since given the required notice. The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	Corrective Action
MONITORING, ROUTINE (RTCR) MAJOR	12/01/2022	12/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.	We have since taken the required samples. The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting around 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in untreated surface waters through the United States (the organism is generally not present in a ground water source). Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with severely weakened immune systems have a risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage such people to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it is spread through means other than drinking water.

USEPA issued a new rule in 2006 that requires systems with higher Cryptosporidium levels in their source water to provide additional treatment.

In 2015, our monitoring of the Mississippi River raw untreated water indicated the presence of this organism. The Mississippi River cryptosporidium levels ranged from not detected to 0.698 oocysts/L, with an average of 0.079 oocysts/L. Although this organism is present, it is at levels low enough that no supplemental treatment is required by our facility per USEPA standards.

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present. **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-** 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)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water. **Millirems per year (mrem/yr)** - measure of radiation absorbed by the body. **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. **Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **Maximum Contaminant Level-** The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal-** The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level-** the MRDL is the highest level of disinfectant routinely allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal-** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. "All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by contaminants that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials" All 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.

MCL's 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.

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 another immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Coliform Monitoring Violation

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Village of Hamel Water System

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 12/01/2022 - 12/31/2022 we did not monitor or test for total coliform and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for total coliform and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Chloramine/ Monitoring, Routine (DBP) Major	1	0	12/31/2022	1/9/2023
Lead and Copper Rule / Monitoring, Routine (RTCR) Major	1	10	12/31/2022	1/11/2023
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) / Monitoring, Routine (RTCR) Major	1	0	12/31/2022	1/9/2023

What happened? What is being done?

Missed delivery date, we have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Don Grimm at 618-633-2484 or 111 South Old US Route 66 P.O. Box 345 Hamel IL 62046.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Hamel.

Water System ID#

IL1190450

Date distributed

6/23/23