

# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



***Presented By***  
**City of Marshall**

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



## About This Report

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. It includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during 2025.

Each year, we will provide you with a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

## Important Health Information

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.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

“Water is the driving force of all nature.”

–Leonardo da Vinci

## Source Water Assessment

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA (IEPA). If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at (217) 826-8087. 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, visit the IEPA webpage [epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl](http://epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl).

To determine Marshall’s susceptibility to contamination, the following document was reviewed: a well site survey published in 1990 by the IEPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there is one potential source of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater used by Marshall’s community water supply wells. This potential source is an aboveground fuel storage tank. The facility has indicated that the tank is empty and has no hoses or attachments in place. Staff are attempting to contact the owner to establish whether there will be future use of the tank. Information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management sections of the IEPA indicated additional sites with ongoing remediation that may be of concern. Based on this information, the IEPA has determined that the Marshall community water supply’s source water is susceptible to contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes agricultural properties.



## Sources of Drinking Water

Our source water comes from:

WATER SOURCE	TYPE OF WATER	LOCATION
WELL 2 (45154)	GW	
WELL 3 (45155)	GW	
WELL 5 (01745)	GW	ALONG BIG CREEK, 1/2 MI E OF MARSHALL & N OR US 40
WELL 6 (01746)	GW	ALONG BIG CREEK, 1/2 MI E OF MARSHALL & N OF US 40
WELL 7 (02167)	GW	

## Public Meetings

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall, 201 South Michigan Avenue.

## QUESTIONS?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Joel Sims at (217) 826-8087 or email [jsims@marshall-il.com](mailto:jsims@marshall-il.com).





## Substances That Could Be in Water

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:

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 occur naturally in the soil or groundwater or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

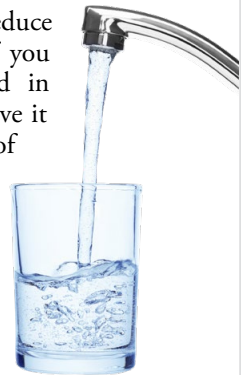
Radioactive Contaminants, which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the U.S. EPA by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting [epa.gov/safewater](http://epa.gov/safewater).

## Lead in Home Plumbing

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 City of Marshall 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, or 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 it tested, contact the City of Marshall at (217) 826-8087. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://epa.gov/safewater/lead).



To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us at (217) 826-8087 for access to the inventory or if you would like more information about any lead sampling that has been done.



## Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

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 the U.S. EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the U.S. EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. None were detected in our water sources. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Joel Sims at (217) 826-8087.

### REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.0397	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	0.9	0.5–1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	0.62	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	5	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.45	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2025	TT	NA	1	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	16	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community<sup>1</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0935	ND–0.124	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	ND	ND–62.9	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NA	170	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NA	34.4	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits

### UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES<sup>2</sup>

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (ppb)	2024	11,500	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup>This table summarizes our most recent lead and copper tap sampling data. If you would like to review the complete lead tap sampling data, please call (217) 826-8087.

<sup>2</sup>An MCL for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.



# About Our Monitoring and Reporting Violations

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGINS	VIOLATION ENDS	VIOLATION EXPLANATION	CORRECTIVE ACTION
CCR ADEQUACY/ AVAILABILITY/ CONTENT	7/1/2025	2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.	We updated our processes and engaged a compliance specialist to ensure that a satisfactory CCR is provided to our customers going forward.

## Definitions

**90th %ile:** The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

**Herbicide:** Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

**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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND (Not detected):** Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

**Pesticide:** Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level):** These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

**TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

