Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2024

Mount Vernon (IL0810300)

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. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2024. 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.

Contact Name: Anita Flota
Telephone Number: 618-242-6850
E-mail (if available) public.utilities@mtvernon.com

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

Sources 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.

Our source of water comes from **Purchased Surface Water from Rend Lake Inter-City Water System (IL0555100)**

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 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 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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).

Source Water Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

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 City Hall, or call our water operator at 618-242-6850. 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: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM, Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CCOl - MT. VERNON MASTER METER FF IL0555100 TP02	SW	_____	Northeast corner of County Highway 36 and railroad tracks.

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply. Since water is purchased from **Rend Lake Inter-City Water System (IL0555100)**, results indicated with an asterisk (*) were provided to us by them.

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running the annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* MCL	Total No. of Positive E. coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
240	0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	Naturall present in the environment

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, please call Anita Flota, Water Operator, at 618-242-6851

Our community Water supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line material inventory, please visit:
https://www.mtvernon.com/home-property-utilities/water-and-sewer-services/lead-service-line-information/

Copper Range: Non – Detect (ND) to 64.5 UG/L
Lead Range: All samples were Non-detect (ND)

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 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 Standard 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 Anita Flota at 618-242-6851 for 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.

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0557	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper*	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0524	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023	0	15ppb	0.0557	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead*	2023	0	15ppb	0.0524	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chloramines*	2024	3.0	2.84 - 3.3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additives are used to control microbes.
Chlorite*	2024	0.55	0.26 – 0.55	0.8	1	ppm	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2024	26	10 - 37	N/A	60	ppb	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2024	40	20.9 - 64	N/A	80	ppb	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloramines	2024	3	2.6 - 3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additives are used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	23	12 - 37	N/A	60	ppb	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	42	21.9 -53.3	N/A	80	ppb	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic*	2024	2	1.93 – 1.93	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium*	2024	0.0116	0.0116 -0.116	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride*	2024	0.7	0.66 – 0.66	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium*	2024	23	22.9 – 22.9			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nirogen)*	2020	0.16	20.6 – 20.6			ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radiological Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 226/228*	1/22/2020	0.86	0.86-0.86	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium*	1/22/2020	0.12	0.12-0.12	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

Samples collected by Rend Lake*

Turbidity*	**Limit (Treatment Technique)**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Highest single Measurement	1 NTU	0.44 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.5%	No	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants
For City of Mount Vernon

Our water system has sampled a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Anita Flota at 618-242-6850.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Mount Vernon.

State Water System ID#: IL0810300.

Date distributed: 10/24/2024 A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

See the table below for sample results from September 2023 to June 2024 UCMR5 sampling events:

PFAS Analyte Parts per billion (ppb)	Average Level Detected 4 sample events	Range of Levels Detected
Perfluorobutanic acid (PFBA)	0.0075	0.0052 – 0.0099

UCMR5 information can be found at: UCMR5 Data Finder https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder

PFAS, or **per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances**, are a large group of man-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in various industrial and consumer products due to their water- and grease-resistant properties. They are often found in items like non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, and food packaging. **PFAS are persistent in the environment and human body**, leading to potential health risks such as cancer, liver damage, and immune system effects. Due to their widespread use and environmental persistence, PFAS have become a significant concern for public health and environmental safety.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**+4**

Violation Summary Table

The following table(s) lists all violations that occurred during 2024. We included a brief summary of the actions we took following notification of the violation.

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Consumer Confidence Report	Adequacy/Availability/content	07/01/2024 thru 12/06/2024	We failed to provide 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.
Health Effects (if applicable)			
Actions we took:	Added a table containing the contaminant, updated our Consumer Confidence Report and gave public notice.		