



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2025

NORTHEAST MT. VERNON WATER COMPANY

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.

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

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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).

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 THAD STALEY at 618-242-8807. 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>. To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, please call THAD STALEY AT 618-242-8807. Our community water supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of our service line inventory, PLEASE CONTACT THAD STALEY 618-242-8807.

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

Rend Lake Intercity Water System (Facility #IL0555100) provides water to communities in Franklin, Jefferson, Williamson, Perry, Hamilton, Saline, Jackson, Washington, White and Marion Counties. This facility draws water from Rend Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #IN70290). The supply provides approximately 15 million gallons per day to 67 satellite supplies with an estimated population of 175,000 people. Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be 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. Our surface supply location is INTAKE (70290) REND LAKE SURFACE.

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 held on the fourth moday at 7:00 pm at our office at our office located at 1018 Jordan Mt. Vernon Il. 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 our office 1018 Jordan Mt. Vernon, Il 62864 , or call our water operator at 618-242-8807. 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.

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.

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, please call Thad Staley, Water Operator, at 618-242-8807

Our community Water supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line material inventory, please contact Thad Staley at : 618-242-8807

COPPER RANGE OF DETECTIONS: 0 TO 91.7 UG/L

LEAD RANGE OF DETECTIONS: 0 TO 0 UG/L

Lead and Copper								
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	99 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0632	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023	0	15ppb	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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. Northeast Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Samples collected by Rend Lake *

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines*	2025	3.1	2.85 - 3.25	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additives are used to control microbes.
Chlorite*	2025	0.44	0.12 – 0.44	0.8	1	ppm	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	32	17.6 – 42.6	N/A	60	ppb	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2025	51	29 – 80.4	N/A	80	ppb	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloramines	2025	2.9	2.7 – 3	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additives are used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	33	21 – 42.3	N/A	60	ppb	No	By – product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	51	32.2 – 64.2	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*	2025	2	2.19 – 2.19	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium*	2025	0.0235	0.0235 -0.0235	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride*	2025	0.7	0.7 – 0.7	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium*	2025	19	18.6 – 18.6			ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)*	2025	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	10	10	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	0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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 Northeast Mt. Vernon Water Company system

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 Thad Staley at 618-242-8807 Or 1018 Jordan street Mt. Vernon IL 62864

This notice is being sent to you by Northeast Mt. Vernon Water Company.

State Water System ID#: IL0810010.

Date distributed: 5/11/2026

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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINATES DETECTED IN 2025

PFAS ANALYTE PARTS PER BILLION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED 2 SAMPLE EVENTS	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED
PERFLUOROBUTANIC ACID (PFBA)	.00545 PARTS PER BILLION	.0052 - .0057 PARTS PER BILLION

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](#)