Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MOUND PWD

IL1635050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

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.

The source of drinking water used by MOUND PWD is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name MOUND PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT

Phone 618-344-9264

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

Source of Drinking 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 naturally occur 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.

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 the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact our Water Operator at 618-344-9264

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.

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

Source Water Information

Source Water Name Type of Water Report Status Location

WELL 1 (60185) GW IN NE CORNER OF FILTER ROOM-WTP (Active)

WELL 3 (60187) GW SE CORNER BLACK LANE AND PAUL ST.(Active)

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 City Hall or call our water operator at 618-978-3226. 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: MOUND PWD To determine the Mound Public Water District's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1991, was reviewed. During the survey of Mound Public Water District’s source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded two potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 400-foot minimum setback zone for each of the active wells. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on several criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells.**2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: These were not collected in 2025

Lead Range: These were not collected in 2025

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact the water office at 618-344-9264

Our Community Water Supply has not developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: **It will be made public after it is completed**

2025 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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

AVG: Regulatory Compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessments: A Level 1 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or suspected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na: Not applicable.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	1.2	0.6 - 1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	10	10.4 - 10.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	43	43.4 - 43.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	02/27/2023	0.174	0.174 - 0.174	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/27/2023	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	02/27/2023	136000	136000 - 136000			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	05/18/2021	1.94	1.94 - 1.94	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/18/2021	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	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.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2025	08/12/2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2024	2025	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	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.
LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to develop an approvable initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024.
LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to submit an initial inventory of service lines to the Illinois EPA by October 16, 2024.
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/22/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/13/2025	2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Corrective Actions for Outstanding Violations

1. Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) – Adequacy, Availability, and Content

These issues will be fully corrected with the current CCR. All required information will be included to ensure complete transparency and compliance.

2. CCR Report

The upcoming CCR report will address previous deficiencies. All pertinent system information will be provided to customers as required.

3. Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) – Follow-Up or Routine Tap Monitoring

This requirement will be corrected this year. Once the system evaluation is complete and 20 sampling sites are selected, testing will begin immediately. This action will resolve both outstanding follow-up tap monitoring violations.

4. Lead Service Line (LSL) Inventory – Initial Submission

We are actively compiling the full service line inventory. It will be submitted as soon as the data collection and verification process is complete.

5. Notification of Known or Potential Lead Service Lines

After determining the material of each service line, any residence identified as having:

- lead service lines,
- galvanized lines requiring replacement, or
- unknown materials

will receive written notification regarding the status of their service line.

6. Public Notification Rule – Linked to Violation

Going forward, we will ensure timely and accurate notifications are provided to all water customers regarding water quality and any system violations

Lead in Drinking Water

This notice is to inform residents that **lead may be present in drinking water** due to the corrosion of household plumbing materials or service lines. **No amount of lead exposure is considered safe**, and certain groups are especially vulnerable.

Who Is Most Affected

Lead exposure can impact anyone, but the following groups face the highest risk:

- **Infants and young children**, whose developing brains and nervous systems absorb lead more easily
- **Pregnant individuals**, as lead can cross the placenta and affect fetal development
- **Residents of older homes**, particularly those built before 1986 that may contain lead pipes or solder
- **Low-income and historically underserved communities**, where aging infrastructure increases exposure risk

Potential Health Effects

Lead can cause serious and long-lasting health problems.

In children:

Reduced IQ and learning difficulties

- Behavioral and attention problems
- Delayed growth and development
- Hearing and speech issues

In adults:

- Increased blood pressure and hypertension
- Kidney damage
- Reproductive problems
- Memory and concentration difficulties

During pregnancy:

- Developmental delays in the fetus
- Increased risk of pregnancy complications

Recommended Actions for Consumers

If you believe your drinking water may contain lead, take the following steps to reduce exposure:

1. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water dissolves lead more easily.
2. **Flush your pipes** by running water for several minutes, especially after periods of non-use.
3. **Use a certified water filter** labeled to meet **NSF/ANSI Standard 53 or 58** for lead removal.
4. **Use bottled water for infants**, especially for formula preparation, until water safety is confirmed.
5. **Have your water tested.** Contact your local water utility or health department for testing options.
6. **Inspect your home plumbing** to determine whether lead service lines or fixtures are present.
7. **Seek a blood lead test** for children or pregnant individuals if exposure is suspected.
8. **Report concerns** to your local water utility or public health agency so they can investigate and take corrective action.

Copper in Drinking Water

While copper is an essential nutrient in small amounts, **excessive copper in drinking water can cause both short-term and long-term health effects**. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set an **action level of 1.3 mg/L** for copper in drinking water.

Potential Health Effects

Short-term exposure to elevated copper levels may cause:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Stomach cramps
- Metallic or bitter taste in water

Long-term or high-dose exposure may lead to:

- Liver damage
- Kidney damage
- Anemia

Infants, individuals with **Wilson's disease**, **Menkes disease**, or **existing liver conditions** are at higher risk because their bodies cannot eliminate copper efficiently.

How to Identify Possible Copper Issues

You may notice:

- A metallic or unpleasant taste in drinking water
- Blue or blue-green stains on sinks, tubs, or fixtures

Only laboratory testing can confirm copper levels.

Immediate Actions to Take

If you believe you have been exposed to high copper levels:

- **Stop using the water for drinking, cooking, or preparing infant formula.**
- **Use bottled water** or water from a known safe source.
- **Flush your pipes** by running cold water for several minutes before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Avoid using hot tap water** for consumption; hot water dissolves copper more easily.
- **Consult a healthcare professional** if you or someone in your household experiences symptoms such as vomiting, stomach pain, or persistent gastrointestinal issues.
- **Have your water tested** by a certified laboratory to confirm copper levels.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for Mound PWD

We were required to report to our water customers that we did not know the material of their water service line. We also didn't report it to the State.

Our system failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water and *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

What is being done?

We are actively collecting all the information that we can and will make it public as soon as it is completed. If any lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown lines, you will be getting a letter very soon.

For more information, please contact Mound PWD at 618-344-99264 or come into the water office located at #7 Paul St.

**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 Mound PWD. Public Water System ID# IL1635050.

Date distributed: May 27th, 2026.

Failure to Develop Initial Inventory or make publicly accessible for Service Line Materials or Make Publicly Accessible

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Failed to Develop an Initial Service Line Inventory

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. If combining with reporting violation, include text: Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the [Name of state or other primacy agency] by October 16, 2024. The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)[1], lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

There is the potential your service line could be made of lead or contain lead. People living in homes with service lines that are made of or contain lead have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

**Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. **

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- **Learn what your service line material is.** Contact us at **618-344-9264** or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. We are currently working on a replacement plan for all lead service lines found in our water system. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.
- **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.

[1] A galvanized requiring replacement service line is a galvanized service line that is or was potentially downstream of a lead service line.

- **Have your water tested.** Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

What does this mean?

Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) because galvanized service lines that are or ever were downstream from an LSL can adsorb lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

What is being done?

With the hiring of a new water operator, we are actively working to identify each water service in our system. Once completed, there will be a replacement plan drawn up for all lead lines requiring replacement. Anyone with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement or an unknown line we will notify them of their status.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/lead* or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact Mound PWD at 618-344-9264 or #7 Paul Street.

> **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 Mound PWD. Public Water System ID#: IL1635050.

Date distributed: **May 27th, 2026**.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Mound PWD

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 2024 and 2025 we did monitor or test in our water system for lead and copper 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 lead and copper, 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 (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead	10 yearly	0	By 10/01/2024	July 2026
Copper	10 yearly	0	By 10/01/2024	July 2026
Lead	20 every 6 months	0	By 07/01/2025	July 2026
Copper	20 every 6 months	0	By 07/01/2025	July 2026

What happened? What is being done?

We are actively working on compiling a list of sample sites that meet the state's criteria. Once collected they will be turned into the state for their approval. Once approved, we will immediately start collecting these samples.
For more information, please contact Mound PWD at 618-344-9264, or come into the water office located at #7 Paul Street.

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.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for Mound PWD

We were required to report to our water customers that we did not know the material of their water service line. We also didn't report it to the State.

Our system failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water and *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

What is being done?

We are actively collecting all the information that we can and will make it public as soon as it is completed. If any lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown lines, you will be getting a letter very soon.

For more information, please contact Mound PWD at 618-344-99264 or come into the water office located at #7 Paul St.

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Failure to Develop Initial Inventory or make publicly accessible for Service Line Materials or Make Publicly Accessible

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Failed to Develop an Initial Service Line Inventory

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. If combining with reporting violation, include text: Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the [Name of state or other primacy agency] by October 16, 2024. The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)[1], lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

There is the potential your service line could be made of lead or contain lead. People living in homes with service lines that are made of or contain lead have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

**Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. **

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- **Learn what your service line material is.** Contact us at **618-344-9264** or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. We are currently working on a replacement plan for all lead service lines found in our water system. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.
- **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
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- **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- **Have your water tested.** Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

What does this mean?

Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) because galvanized service lines that are or ever were downstream from an LSL can adsorb lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

What is being done?

With the hiring of a new water operator, we are actively working to identify each water service in our system. Once completed, there will be a replacement plan drawn up for all lead lines requiring replacement. Anyone with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement or an unknown line we will notify them of their status.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at *http://www.epa.gov/lead* or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact Mound PWD at 618-344-9264 or #7 Paul Street.

> **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 Mound PWD. Public Water System ID#: IL1635050.

Date distributed: **May 27th, 2026**.

Lead in Drinking Water

This notice is to inform residents that **lead may be present in drinking water** due to the corrosion of household plumbing materials or service lines. **No amount of lead exposure is considered safe**, and certain groups are especially vulnerable.

Who Is Most Affected

Lead exposure can impact anyone, but the following groups face the highest risk:

- **Infants and young children**, whose developing brains and nervous systems absorb lead more easily
- **Pregnant individuals**, as lead can cross the placenta and affect fetal development
- **Residents of older homes**, particularly those built before 1986 that may contain lead pipes or solder
- **Low-income and historically underserved communities**, where aging infrastructure increases exposure risk

Potential Health Effects

Lead can cause serious and long-lasting health problems.

In children:

Reduced IQ and learning difficulties

- Behavioral and attention problems
- Delayed growth and development
- Hearing and speech issues

In adults:

- Increased blood pressure and hypertension
- Kidney damage
- Reproductive problems
- Memory and concentration difficulties

During pregnancy:

- Developmental delays in the fetus
- Increased risk of pregnancy complications

Recommended Actions for Consumers

If you believe your drinking water may contain lead, take the following steps to reduce exposure:

1. **Use cold water for drinking and cooking.** Hot water dissolves lead more easily.
2. **Flush your pipes** by running water for several minutes, especially after periods of non-use.
3. **Use a certified water filter** labeled to meet **NSF/ANSI Standard 53 or 58** for lead removal.
4. **Use bottled water for infants**, especially for formula preparation, until water safety is confirmed.
5. **Have your water tested.** Contact your local water utility or health department for testing options.
6. **Inspect your home plumbing** to determine whether lead service lines or fixtures are present.
7. **Seek a blood lead test** for children or pregnant individuals if exposure is suspected.
8. **Report concerns** to your local water utility or public health agency so they can investigate and take corrective action.

Copper in Drinking Water

While copper is an essential nutrient in small amounts, **excessive copper in drinking water can cause both short-term and long-term health effects**. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set an **action level of 1.3 mg/L** for copper in drinking water.

Potential Health Effects

Short-term exposure to elevated copper levels may cause:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Stomach cramps
- Metallic or bitter taste in water

Long-term or high-dose exposure may lead to:

- Liver damage
- Kidney damage
- Anemia

Infants, individuals with **Wilson's disease**, **Menkes disease**, or **existing liver conditions** are at higher risk because their bodies cannot eliminate copper efficiently.

How to Identify Possible Copper Issues

You may notice:

- A metallic or unpleasant taste in drinking water
- Blue or blue-green stains on sinks, tubs, or fixtures

Only laboratory testing can confirm copper levels.

Immediate Actions to Take

If you believe you have been exposed to high copper levels:

- **Stop using the water for drinking, cooking, or preparing infant formula.**
- **Use bottled water** or water from a known safe source.
- **Flush your pipes** by running cold water for several minutes before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Avoid using hot tap water** for consumption; hot water dissolves copper more easily.
- **Consult a healthcare professional** if you or someone in your household experiences symptoms such as vomiting, stomach pain, or persistent gastrointestinal issues.
- **Have your water tested** by a certified laboratory to confirm copper levels.