

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MENDON

IL0010500

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 MENDON is Purchased Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone : 217-430-5411

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 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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the 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 amount 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 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. 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 Nathan at 217-430-5411. 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>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01 -CON TO CLAYTON CAMP POINT	GW	A	Hwy 61

**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 217-430-5411. 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: PAYSONTO determine Payson's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, no potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites are located within the 1,000 foot survey radius of these wells. However, one potential source of groundwater contamination is present outside of the 1,000 foot that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Payson community water supply wells. This potential source of contamination is Sunoco Service Station. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Payson wells #2 and #4 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or synthetic organic compound contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells. Source of Water: CLAYTON-CAMP POINT WATER COMMISSION To determine Clayton-Camp Point Water Commission's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there is 1 potential source of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Clayton-Camp Point Water Commission's community water supply. This is a grain storage facility. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated sites with on-going remediation that might be of concern. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Clayton-Camp Point Water Commission Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential and agricultural properties.

**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: 2.1 ppb to 260 ppb  
 Lead Range: < 1.0 ppb to 11 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Call Nathan Bainter at 217-430-5411

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has not developed a service line material inventory.  
 To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Call 217-430-5411

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/20/2023	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	07/20/2023	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**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 are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: 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 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 or MCLG: 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 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.

**Water Quality Test Results**

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.

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	0.6 - 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	1	1.12 - 1.12	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	8	8.39 - 8.39	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

## Clayton-Camp Point Water Commission IL0015200 Source Water Data

### 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	0.7 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	4	4.3 - 4.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	17	17 - 17	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
Arsenic	03/20/2024	0.62	0 - 0.62	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/20/2024	0.129	0.0659 - 0.129	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/20/2024	0.7	0.35 - 0.7	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - 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.	2025	9	0 - 8.62	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	0.11	0 - 0.11	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	03/20/2024	12600	10800 - 12600			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	01/28/2020	2.05	1.8 - 2.05	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/28/2020	2.5	1.6 - 2.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

## Village of Payson IL0010550 Source Water Data

### 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	0.8	0.6 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	1	1.305 - 1.305	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	01/23/2024	0.053	0.053 - 0.053	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/23/2024	0.464	0.464 - 0.464	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] - 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.	2025	7	5.5 - 7.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	01/23/2024	1.8	1.8 - 1.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	01/23/2024	19	19 - 19			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	01/23/2024	0.017	0.017 - 0.017	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal

## Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

#### Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for [Water System Name]

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 EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Nathan Bainter at 817-430-5411 or mailing address P.O. Box 23 Barry, FL 62312

This notice is being sent to you by Village of Mendon State Water System ID#: 0010500

Date distributed: 4/21/2026

# Compliance Report

Sample Event	SE1	Sample Schedule	Jan 2025
Facility ID	39715	Name	Clayton-Camp Point Water Comm. interconnection
Sample Point ID	CC01	Name	Master Meter Pit (Hwy 61 & Ponderosa Ave) (EP)
Schedule Comments	N/A		

Sample ID	⇕ Collection Date	⇕ Method	⇓ Analyte	⇓ Result	⇕
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 200.7	lithium	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	11CI-PF3OUdS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	9CI-PF3ONS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	ADONA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	NFDHA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFBA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFBS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFDA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFDoA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFEESA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFHpA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFHpS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFHxA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFHxS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFMBA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFMPA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFNA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFOA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFOS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFPeA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFPeS	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 533	PFUnA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 537.1	PFTA	< MRL	
124491P	1/7/2025	EPA 537.1	PFTrDA	< MRL	

Sample Event  
Facility ID

SE2  
39715

Sample Schedule  
Name

Jul 2025  
Clayton-Camp Point Water Comm.  
interconnection

Compliance Report | SDWARS

Sample Point ID

CC01

Name

Master Meter Pit (Hwy 61 & Ponderosa Ave)  
(EP)

Schedule Comments

N/A

Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 200.7	lithium	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	11CI-PF3OUdS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	9CI-PF3ONS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	ADONA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	NFDHA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFBA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFBS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFDA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFDoA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFEESA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFHpA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFHpS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFHxA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFHxS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFMBA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFMPA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFNA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFOA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFOS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFPeA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFPeS	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 533	PFUnA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 537.1	PFTA	< MRL
130650P	7/9/2025	EPA 537.1	PFTrDA	< MRL