



2025 Annual
**WATER QUALITY
REPORT**

Peoria
PWS ID: IL1435030



ILLINOIS
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

Water Quality Summary

We are proud to share our annual Water Quality Report - also known as a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR.

This report provides important details about your drinking water – like where it comes from and what we detected when we sampled. It also explains the importance of protecting water sources and the extensive effort required to deliver safe, clean, and reliable drinking water service – reminding us that keeping water clean is everyone's responsibility.

There is more to it than just sampling!

Dedicated employees.

Our employees care deeply about providing essential water and wastewater services to the customers they serve. From the people collecting samples to those working in the treatment plant to those that keep water flowing through the pipes, our employees strive to be the best at what they do!

National recognition.

Our Peoria treatment plant was nationally recognized by the U.S. EPA Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program. We received the Directors Award for our long-term commitment to improve operations, deliver excellent performance, and protect public health and the environment.

Investing in your water.

At Illinois American Water, we know how important it is to keep our water system reliable and resilient. Last year, we invested more than \$286 million across the state to upgrade water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems.

Illinois American Water welcomes your feedback about your water. If you would like to share your thoughts, ask questions, or receive a copy of this report, call our Customer Service team Monday-Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., at 1-800-422-2782. You can also visit amwater.com/ilaw or follow us on Facebook, X, LinkedIn, and YouTube.

IMPORTANT: Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email, or another method.

ENGLISH

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it at the number listed below.

SPANISH/ESPAÑOL

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien llamando al número de teléfono que aparece debajo.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE/繁體中文

該報告包含有關您的飲用水的重要資訊。請將其翻譯，或撥打以下電話與理解報告內容之人士溝通。

TRADITIONAL CHINESE (HONG KONG)/繁體中文 (香港地區)

該報告載有關於閣下飲用水之重要資訊。請將報告內容翻譯，或致電下列號碼，與精通報告內容之人士聯絡。

SIMPLIFIED CHINESE/簡體中文

本报告包含关于您的饮用水的重要信息。请将其翻译，或拨打以下电话与理解报告内容的人员沟通。

CREOLE/KREYÒL AYISYEN

Rapò sa a gen ladan enfòmasyon enpòtan sou dlo pou bwè a. Tradui li, oubyen pale ak yon moun ki konprann li nan nimewo ki endike anba a.

CROATIAN/HRVATSKI

Ovo izvješće sadrži važne informacije u vezi vaše pitke vode. Dajte ga prevesti, ili razgovarajte s osobom koja ga razumije, a koju osobu možete kontaktirati na donji broj.

GERMAN/DEUTSCH

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Informationen zu Ihrem Trinkwasser. Lassen Sie ihn übersetzen oder rufen Sie die unten angegebene Telefonnummer an, um mit jemandem zu sprechen, der Ihnen den Inhalt erklären kann.

GUJARATI/ગુજરાતી

આ રિપોર્ટમાં અમારા પીવાના પાણી વિશે અહત્યવહારું માહિતી છે. તેનો અનુવાદ કરો અથવા નીચે આપેલ નંબર પર તેને સમજતા કોઈ વ્યક્તિ સાથે વાત કરો.

HINDI/हिन्दी

इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के पानी के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है। इसका अनुवाद करें, या नीचे दिए गए नंबर पर इसे समझने वाले किसी व्यक्ति से बात करें।

HMONG/HMOOB

Dalm ntawv tshaj qhia no muaj cov ntaub ntawv tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Txhais nws, lossis tham nrog ib tus neeg uas nkag slab txog nws ntawm tus nab npawv xov tooj uas teev tseg hauv qab no.

ITALIAN/ITALIANO

Questo resoconto contiene informazioni importanti sulla sua acqua potabile. Lo traduca oppure ne parli con qualcuno che lo comprende al numero elencato di seguito.

KOREAN/한국어

이 보고서는 귀하가 마시는 물에 관한 중요한 정보를 담고 있습니다. 아래에 기재된 전화번호로 연락하여 번역을 요청하거나, 내용을 이해하는 사람과 상담하십시오.

POLISH/POLSKI

Niniejszy raport zawiera ważne informacje dotyczące wody pitnej. Proszę go przetłumaczyć lub skontaktować się z osobą, która go rozumie, dzwoniąc pod numer podany poniżej.

PORTUGUESE/PORTUGUÉS

Este relatório contém informações importantes sobre sua água potável. Para obter uma tradução ou conversar com alguém que compreenda o conteúdo, ligue para o número fornecido abaixo.

RUSSIAN/РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о Вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или обратитесь к кому-либо, кто его понимает, позвонив по указанному ниже номеру.

TAGALOG

Ang ulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong inuming tubig. Isalin ito, o makipag-usap sa isang taong nakakaunawa nito sa numerong nakalista sa ibaba.

VIETNAMESE/TIẾNG VIỆT

Bản báo cáo này chứa đựng những thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của quý vị. Vui lòng dịch nội dung này hoặc liên hệ với người hiểu được nội dung này tại số điện thoại được liệt kê bên dưới.

العربية/ARABIC

يحتوي هذا التقرير على معلومات مهمة حول مياه الشرب الخاصة بك. يرجى ترجمته أو التحدث مع شخص يفهمه من خلال الاتصال على الرقم المذكور أدناه.

فارسی/FARSI

این گزارش حاوی اطلاعات مهمی درباره آب آشامیدنی شماست. آن را ترجمه کنید یا با شخصی که آن را درک می کند از طریق شماره ذکر شده زیر تماس بگیرید.

1-800-422-2782

Water Quality Summary

In calendar year 2025, we exceeded the lead action level twice.

What Happened

As part of our lead and copper monitoring requirements, we are required to collect and analyze samples from at least 100 locations every 6 months, prioritizing locations with lead service lines. The number of samples collected is based on the system's population. The results from both the January-June 2025 monitoring period and the July-December 2025 monitoring period indicated that more than 10 percent of the samples in each monitoring period exceeded the action level for lead, which is 15 parts per billion (ppb).

What We Are Doing

In response to these results, Illinois American Water is taking multiple steps, including water sampling and monitoring, corrosion control treatment, and a robust lead service line replacement program:

Water Sampling and Monitoring: We are conducting additional lead and water quality monitoring to determine any site-specific concerns. Customers interested in sampling should make a request by sending an email to leadfreeil@amwater.com.

Corrosion Control: We have begun removing lead service lines from homes in the water system to help evaluate and improve our current corrosion control treatment. Corrosion control measures are designed to reduce the potential of lead leaching from service lines and household plumbing into your drinking water by creating a protective barrier between the water and the pipe. To do this, we carefully manage the water's pH and add a corrosion inhibitor to the water leaving our treatment facility. Since the initial July 2025 exceedance, we have also coordinated with Illinois EPA to implement a treatment change and additional monitoring to potentially expedite the reduction of lead levels in the community.

Lead Service Line Replacement Program: In accordance with federal and state EPA regulations, we submitted a comprehensive service line inventory and will be replacing lead service lines at a rate of 3% per year.

What You Can Do

If the customer-owned service line is lead and you replace it, please contact us so that we can replace the company-owned service line as well if necessary. You can also support our effort to identify lead service lines by visiting amwater.com/ilaw/leadfacts and reporting your service line material if our records indicate the material is unknown. Additionally, see page 11 for steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

Water Quality Results

Our team of experts conducts extensive sampling on the quality of your water. The tables on the following pages show the substances that were detected. This includes substances with drinking water limits and some that are not currently regulated. Definitions are also provided to help you understand key terms and acronyms.

Most results come from samples collected last year. Some results are from previous years because less sampling is required if levels remain consistently low. For more information about the results included in these tables, including lead tap sampling, please contact Heather Weekley, Water Quality Superintendent, at 309-419-0985.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 100 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 6 months

Substance (with units)	Date Sampled	Violation	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Range	Sites Above Action Level	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	2025	No	0	15	21	ND to 67	25	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	No	1.3	1.3	0.724	ND to 2.349	3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper: Compliance is achieved when at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review by emailing leadfreeil@amwater.com

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Substance (with units)	Collection Date	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2025	No	NA	60	19	3.6 - 23.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2025	No	NA	80	50	7.1 - 72.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2025	No	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	2.9	2 - 3	Water additive used to control microbes

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Compliance based on the highest LRAA (locational running annual average) that is calculated quarterly. The highest quarterly LRAA is provided in the table.

Chloramines: A public water system is compliant with the MRDL if the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system computed quarterly is less than or equal to the MRDL.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0.8%		0	No	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Substance (with units)	Collection Date	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	No	0	10	2	0 - 2	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	No	2	2	1	0 - 0.5	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	No	4	4.0	0.7	0.52 - 0.69	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2025	No	10	10	4	0.16 - 4.25	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2025	No	50	50	2	0 - 2	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	2025	No	NA	NA	91	36.5 - 91.4	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration

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.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Substance (with units)	Collection Date	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	07/05/2022	No	0	5	1.032	0.328 - 1.032	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

Substance (with units)	Collection Date	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	No	3	3	0.6	0 - 0.6	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops

TURBIDITY

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.26 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

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

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. Illinois American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected above the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories, please visit <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>

The health-based guidance levels are intended to be protective of all people consuming the water over a lifetime of exposure. It is important to understand that guidance levels are not regulatory limits for drinking water. Rather, the guidance levels are benchmarks against which sampling results are compared to determine if additional investigation or other response action is necessary.

UNREGULATED PFAS CHEMICALS

Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2025	2.3 ppt	ND to 7.7 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	3.2 ppt	2.1 to 3.8 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	2.0 ppt	ND to 6.3 ppt	
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2025	2.9 ppt	2.1 to 4.3 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	2.1 ppt	ND to 3.3 ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	2.5 ppt	ND to 4.5 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	2.4 ppt	ND to 7.8 ppt	

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the Agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. More information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Our system participated the latest round of sampling under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Heather Weekley, Water Quality Superintendent, at 309-419-0985.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS				
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	1.5 ppt	ND to 4.8 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	2.5 ppt	ND to 8.8 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.7 ppt	ND to 7.4 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.8 ppt	ND to 7.5 ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2024	1.6 ppt	ND to 6.5 ppt	
Lithium	2024	13.9 ppb	ND to 20.8 ppb	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard Index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

Definition of Terms

These are terms that may appear in your report.

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

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Hazard Index: The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index greater than 1 requires a system to take action.

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

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

Maximum Contaminant Level (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. See also Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 (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.

MFL: Million fibers per liter

micromhos per centimeter ($\mu\text{mhos/cm}$): A measure of electrical conductance.

NA: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water; equal to micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water; equal to milligrams per liter (mg/L)

parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water; equal to nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

pH: A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles).

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

RAA: Running Annual Average

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

TON: Threshold Odor Number

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): An overall indicator of the amount of minerals in water.

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

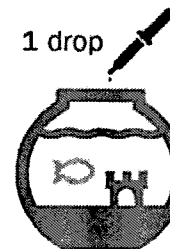
Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

$\mu\text{g/L}$: Micrograms per liter

%: Percent

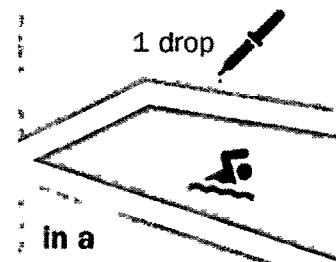
MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



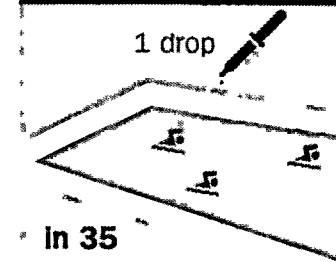
In a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



In a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



In 35 junior size Olympic pools

Important Information About Drinking Water

Special 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. 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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Fluoride

Illinois American Water adds fluoride to the Peoria water supply [as required by state/local law. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends a fluoride concentration in drinking water (also called the Optimal Level) of 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water. The U.S. EPA limit for fluoride in drinking water is 4.0 mg/L. The U.S. EPA also recommends, as a secondary standard, that drinking water contain no more than 2.0 mg/L of fluoride. This secondary standard is a non-enforceable guideline and is intended to help children avoid dental fluorosis.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

**For more information, contact our
Customer Service Organization at
1-800-422-2782, M-F, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.**

Important Information About **Drinking Water**



PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are manufactured chemicals used in many household products including nonstick cookware (e.g., Teflon™), stain repellants (e.g., Scotchgard™), and waterproofing (e.g., GORE-TEX™). They are also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. There are thousands of PFAS chemicals, and they persist in the environment. Two well-known PFAS chemicals are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced by hexafluoropropylene oxide-dimer acid (commonly known as GenX), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) and others.

Illinois American Water has performed sampling to better understand occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking water sources. This sampling allows us to be better prepared as U.S. EPA has finalized drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals. For more information on the PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>. Additionally, in 2023 we began testing our drinking water for 29 PFAS chemicals through our participation in the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program, or UCMR. Through the UCMR program, water systems collect data on a group of contaminants that are currently not regulated in drinking water at the federal level. U.S. EPA uses this information when deciding if it needs to create new drinking water limits.

The science and regulation of PFAS and other contaminants is always evolving, and Illinois American Water strives to be a leader in research and development. PFAS contamination is one of the most rapidly changing areas in the drinking water field. We have invested in our own independent research, as well as engaging with other experts in the field to understand PFAS occurrence in the environment. We are also actively assessing treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water, because we believe that investment in research is critically important to addressing this issue.

IL EPA established Health Advisory Levels for several PFAS analytes. For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>



Our scientists and engineers are experts in addressing this important issue and have a long history of researching and addressing contaminants of concern in our water. We continue to focus on water quality and treatment technologies and processes that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water.

Lauren Weindich, Ph.D.
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development

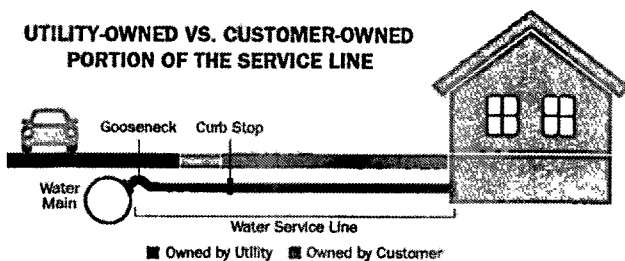
About Lead

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. Illinois American Water 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 Standards 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 Illinois American Water at leadfreeIL@amwater.com 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>.

Check your plumbing and service line.

If you live in an older home, consider having a licensed plumber check your plumbing for lead. If your service line is made of lead, and you're planning to replace it, be sure to contact us at leadfreeIL@amwater.com

UTILITY-OWNED VS. CUSTOMER-OWNED PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE



Please note: This diagram is a generic representation. Variations may apply.

The most common source of lead in tap water is from the customer's plumbing and their service line.

The utility-owned water mains are not made of lead; however, the water service line that carries the water from the water main in the street to your home could be. Homeowners' service lines may be made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. You can assess your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve.

Steps to Reduce Your Potential Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Steps we are taking:

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause lead and copper to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, IL American – Peoria conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every 6 months.

IL American – Peoria treats water using phosphate to control corrosion, which was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment by the Illinois EPA. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, IL American – Peoria monitors water quality parameters set by the Illinois EPA daily. Additionally, IL American – Peoria is currently conducting a study of corrosion control to determine if any changes to treatment methods are needed to minimize the corrosivity of the water.

Steps you can take:

You cannot see, smell or taste lead, and boiling water will not remove lead. Here are steps you can take to reduce your potential exposure if lead exists in your home plumbing.

1. Replace any lead service lines. If you have a lead service line, replace it.
2. Flush your taps. The longer the water lies dormant in your home's plumbing, the more lead it might contain. If the water in your faucet has gone unused for more than 6 hours, flush the tap with cold water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking or using it to cook. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.
3. Use cold water for drinking and cooking. Hot water has the potential to contain more lead than cold water. If hot water is needed for cooking, heat cold water on the stove or in the microwave.
4. Routinely remove and clean all faucet aerators.
5. Check to see if your interior plumbing or faucets contain lead and replace any that do. Look for the "Lead Free" label when replacing or installing plumbing fixtures.
6. Follow manufacturer's instructions for replacing water filters in household appliances, such as refrigerators and ice makers, as well as home water treatment units and pitchers. Look for NSF 53 certified filters.
7. Flush after plumbing changes. Changes to your service line, meter or interior plumbing may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in your water supply. Remove the aerator from each faucet and run the water for 3 to 5 minutes.

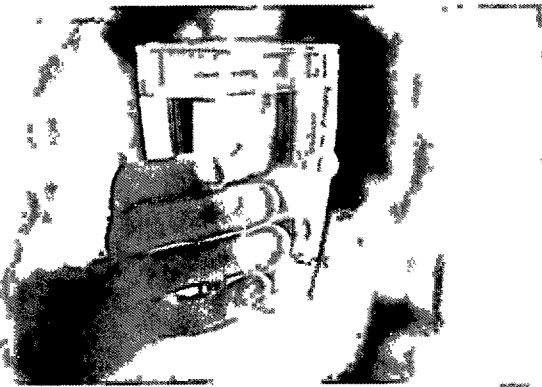
Note: Homeowners are responsible for their in-home plumbing. Plumbing fixtures like faucets, valves and solder can contain small amounts of lead. If lead exists in your internal plumbing or fixtures, we recommend that you follow the above tips to help reduce your potential exposure to lead. If you have concerns about the plumbing in your home, please contact a licensed plumber.

Determining Your Service Line Material

Homeowners' service lines are most commonly made of lead, copper, galvanized steel or plastic. Homes built before 1930 are more likely to have lead plumbing systems.

There are different ways that you can determine if you have a lead service line.

- You can access your service line material where it enters your home, typically in your basement, crawl space or garage, near the inlet valve and identify the pipe material using the chart on the right.
- A licensed and insured plumber can inspect your pipes and plumbing.
- Lead test kits can be purchased at local hardware and home improvement stores. These kits are used to test paint, but can also be used to test pipe – not the water inside. Look for an EPA recognized kit. Wash your hands after inspecting plumbing and pipes.



Your Service Line Material

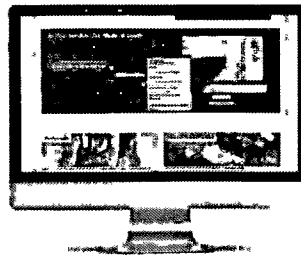
At Illinois American Water, providing safe, reliable water service is our top priority. In January 2022, the state of Illinois enacted legislation that requires all water providers to share with customers the material of the utility-owned and customer-owned service lines that provide water to their property, notify customers with service lines that are lead or galvanized steel, and replace them.

To support this initiative, Illinois American Water created an interactive map to help our customers learn or identify their service line material and the next steps they can take to support this initiative. To access the online inventory map, please visit amwater.com/ilaw/leadfacts.

Please note: if your service lines contain lead, it does not mean you cannot use water as you normally do. Illinois American Water tests for lead in drinking water and our water meets state and federal water quality regulations, including those set for lead. For added protection and to comply with the new legislation, we will be removing lead and lead/galvanized piping from service lines over time. For more information on lead in drinking water, please visit amwater.com/ilaw/leadfacts

If you visit our interactive map and the customer-owned portion of the service line material is listed as unknown, help us identify the material.

Due to age or lack of records, your service line material may be unknown. Help us by identifying and reporting your service line material online:



- Visit amwater.com/ilaw/leadfacts and search for your address.
- Follow the instructions, answer a few questions and upload a photo of your service line material.
- CLICK "SUBMIT!"

Types of Pipe



- Galvanized: A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet—strong magnets will typically cling to galvanized pipes.



- Copper: The color of a copper penny.



- Plastic: Usually white, rigid pipe that is jointed to water supply piping with a clamp. Note: It can be other colors, including blue and black.



- Lead: A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet—strong magnets will not cling to lead pipes.

What are the Sources of Contaminants?



To protect public health, the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration 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

Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Both tap water and bottled water come from 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. The water can also pick up and transport substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These substances are also called contaminants.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. 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.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can occur naturally or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Water for the Peoria District comes from both groundwater and surface water. Four major sources supply water to the distribution system – the Illinois River and three well sites. The Illinois River is subject to a variety of influences including municipal, agricultural, and some industrial activities. Farm chemicals may be seasonally elevated in the river. Extensive monitoring and treatment ensure high quality water regardless of variations in the source water. Water from this facility serves central Peoria.

The well sites draw groundwater from the San Koty Aquifer. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. Generally, the northern and southern portions of our service area receive groundwater. The permeable nature of the geology makes these wells vulnerable to contamination. All spills should be reported to IEPA and Illinois American Water.

The IEPA has completed a source water assessment for this system and a copy is available upon request by calling Heather Weekley, Water Quality Superintendent, at 309-419-0985. 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 IEPA website <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

About Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

What We're Doing

Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water service for customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply. We have evaluated our source waters and have developed Source Water Protection Plans as needed with the support of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program. **Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:**



Community Involvement: We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities.



Environmental Sponsorships: Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities.

What Can You Do?

Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Take part in watershed activities.

Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to Illinois Environmental Protection Agency: <https://epa.illinois.gov/> or (217) 782-3397.



Every Drop Counts

Six Simple Steps to Save Water



Fix any leaking faucets. One drop every 2 seconds from a leaky faucet wastes 2 gallons of water every day. That's water — and money — down the drain.



Don't let faucets run when brushing, shaving, or washing the dishes. Just turning off the water while you brush can save 200 gallons a month.



Run washing machines and dishwashers only when they are full, or select the properly-sized wash cycle for the current laundry load.



Install water-saving shower heads and faucet aerators in the bathroom and kitchen (available at most home improvement stores and some supermarkets).



Don't wash your car at home. A car wash uses much less water and often recycles it, too.



Turn off automatic lawn and garden sprinklers when it's raining outside and at the end of the growing season.