

# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## Pontoon Beach PWD

### IL1195300

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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 Pontoon Beach PWD is purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:  
District Manager Terry Kreher at 618-931-2856

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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components

associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Source Water Information:**

| <u>Source Water Name</u>                               | <u>Type of Water</u> | <u>Report Status</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| CC 01-METER-100FT W/SARA ON N<br>FF IL1195030 TPO2     | SW                   | -----                | Pontoon Rd      |
| CC 02-METER-NW COR OF INT PONTOON<br>FF IL1195030 TPO2 | SW                   | -----                | RD/RTE 111      |
| CC 03-METER-SW COR OF INT HWY 111<br>FF IL1195030 TPO2 | SW                   | -----                | TIMBERLAKE DR   |

### **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 the Pontoon Beach Public Water District Office located at 3959 Pontoon Rd, Pontoon Beach, Illinois or call our water operator at 618-931-2856. 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: IL AMERICAN-GRANITE CITY Illinois EPA 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. Within the Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Watershed, which is illustrated in Figure 3, many commodities, including manufactured goods, petrochemicals, and pesticides are transported along the river system. The production, storage, and transportation of these commodities are a major concern, especially when occurring near surface water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the IAWC-Granite City intakes. With high flow rates and long distances of travel on the Mississippi River, critical areas can be extensive. The critical area for the IAWC-Granite City intake was determined using data from a joint U. S. Environmental Protection Agency/U. S. Geological Survey project. This project used a computer modeling program (SPARROW) to determine travel times on major rivers in the United States. Accidental spills of hazardous materials into navigable waterways are a major concern because of their frequency in the United States in recent years. Illinois has access to 1,116 miles of inland waterway that can handle commercial barge traffic. These include the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River Waterway, and the Ohio River. Along these waterways are numerous facilities that load and unload hazardous materials. Analysis of reported spills indicate that between 1974 and 1989, 794 accidental spills of hazardous materials occurred along Illinois waterways. Approximately 92% of these spills occurred along the Mississippi and/or the Illinois River. Figure 2 shows the critical area of concern (Zone 1) for the IAWC-Granite City surface water intake. Spills occurring in this critical area will travel to the intake in five hours or less, making contingency planning and spill reporting a major concern in this watershed. Information concerning spill response planning on the Mississippi River may be found at the U. S. EPA website [www.epa.gov/region5/oil](http://www.epa.gov/region5/oil), and additional data can also be downloaded at the U. S. Geological Survey's FTP site [ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis\\_data/oil\\_spill](ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis_data/oil_spill).

**2023 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED**

## Lead and Copper

### Definitions:

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.

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

### Copper

Date Sampled: 2023

MCLG: 1.3

Action Level (AL): 1.3

90th Percentile: 0.143

# of Sites Over AL: 0

Units: ppm

Violation: N

Likely Source of

Contamination: Erosion of Natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

## 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.

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

|                                 | Chloramines                             | Haloacetic Acids<br>(HAA5)                | Total Trihalomethanes<br>(TTHM)           |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Collection Date:                | 2023                                    | 2023                                      | 2023                                      |
| Highest Level Detected:         | 2.1                                     | 23  | 42  |
| Range of Levels Detected:       | 0 - 3                                   | 7.9-39.4                                  | 23.3-50.9                                 |
| MCLG:                           | MRDLG = 4                               | No goal                                   | No goal                                   |
| MCL:                            | MRDL = 4                                | 60  | 80  |
| Units:                          | ppm                                     | ppb                                       | ppb                                       |
| Violation:                      | N                                       | N   | N   |
| Likely Source of Contamination: | Water additive used to control microbes | By-Product of drinking water disinfection | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

## Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

#### Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants Pontoon Beach Water District

Our water system has sampled a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring 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 this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Terry Kreher at 618-931-2856.

This notice is being sent to you by Pontoon Beach Water District.

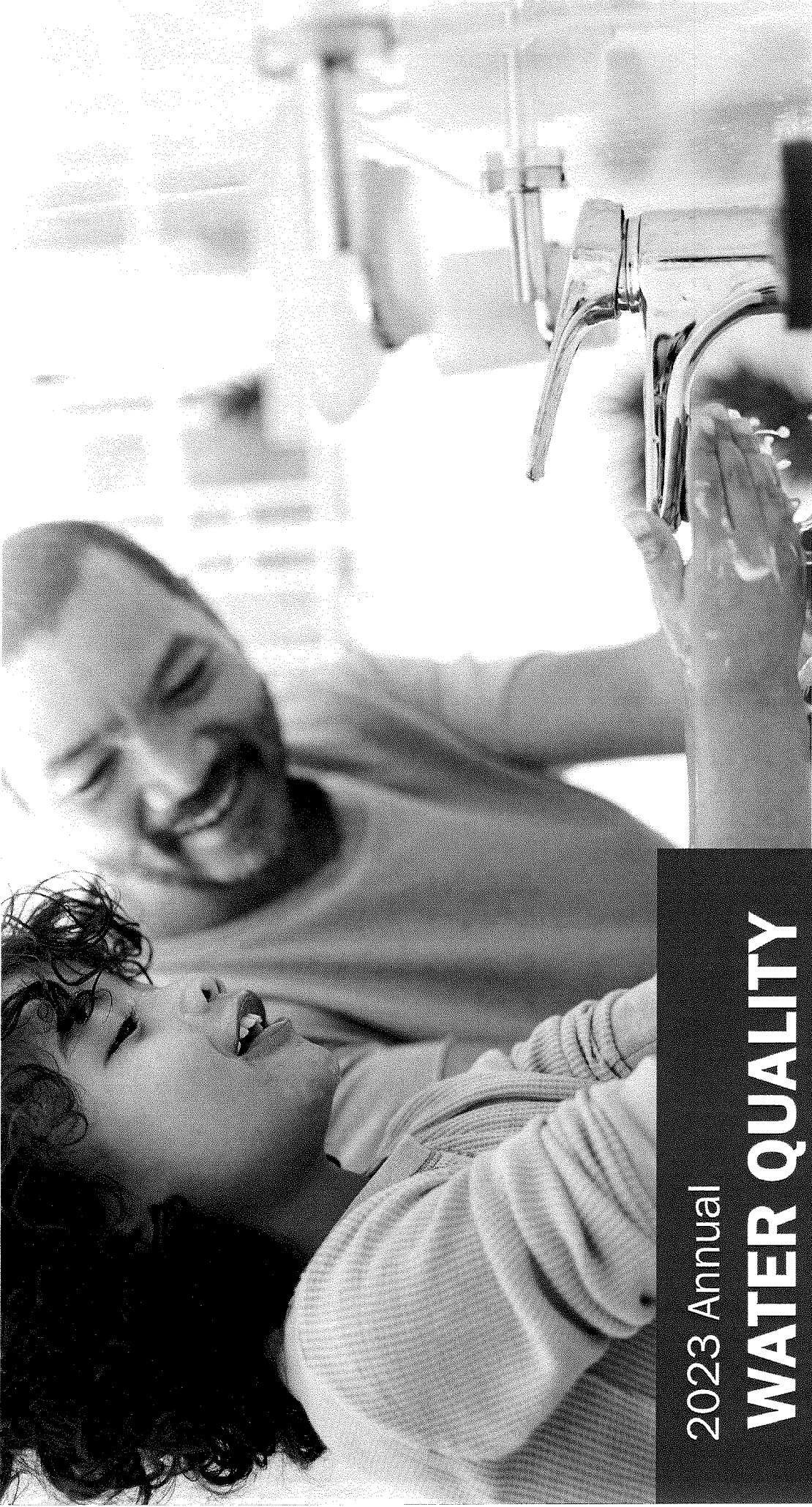
State Water System ID#: IL1195300.

Date distributed: with 2023 CCR.

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

See the table below for sample results from the 2023 UCMR5 sampling event:

| PFAS Analyte<br>Parts per billion (ppb) | Average Level Detected<br>4 sample events | Range of Levels Detected |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)           | 0.013                                     | 0.0083 – 0.019           |
| Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)          | 0.0033                                    | 0 – 0.0054               |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)         | 0.0023                                    | 0 – 0.0052               |



2023 Annual  
**WATER QUALITY  
REPORT**

**GRANITE CITY**  
PWS ID: 1195030

**QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY  
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.**



ILLINOIS  
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

# About Your Drinking Water Supply

## WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

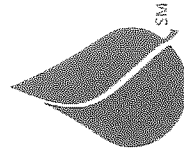
Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

The Granite City Water Treatment Facility draws surface water for treatment from the Mississippi River. The Mississippi River is subject to a variety of influences including agricultural, municipal, and industrial activities. Farm chemicals may be seasonally elevated in the river. Extensive monitoring and treatment ensure high-quality water service regardless of variations in the source water.

The Illinois EPA has completed a source water assessment for the Granite City system and a copy is available upon request

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://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>



EPA  
**WaterSense**

[www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense)

## DID YOU KNOW?

that easy-to-fix water leaks account for nearly 1 trillion gallons of water wasted each year in U.S. homes? In fact, the average household leaks nearly 10,000 gallons of water per year, or the amount of water it takes to wash 300 loads of laundry.

Many common household leaks are quick to find and easy to fix. Worn toilet flappers, dripping faucets, and leaking showerheads all are easily correctable and can save on your utility bill and water in your community.

Remember to look for the WaterSense label when purchasing plumbing products. WaterSense labeled products are independently certified to use at least 20 percent less water.

# What are the Sources of Contaminants?

To provide tap water that is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be

obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, aquifers and/or groundwater. 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:

|                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Microbial Contaminants</b>        |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>        |
| <b>Pesticides and Herbicides</b>     |
| <b>Organic Chemical Contaminants</b> |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>      |

such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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/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).



# Important Information About Drinking Water

## **IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION**

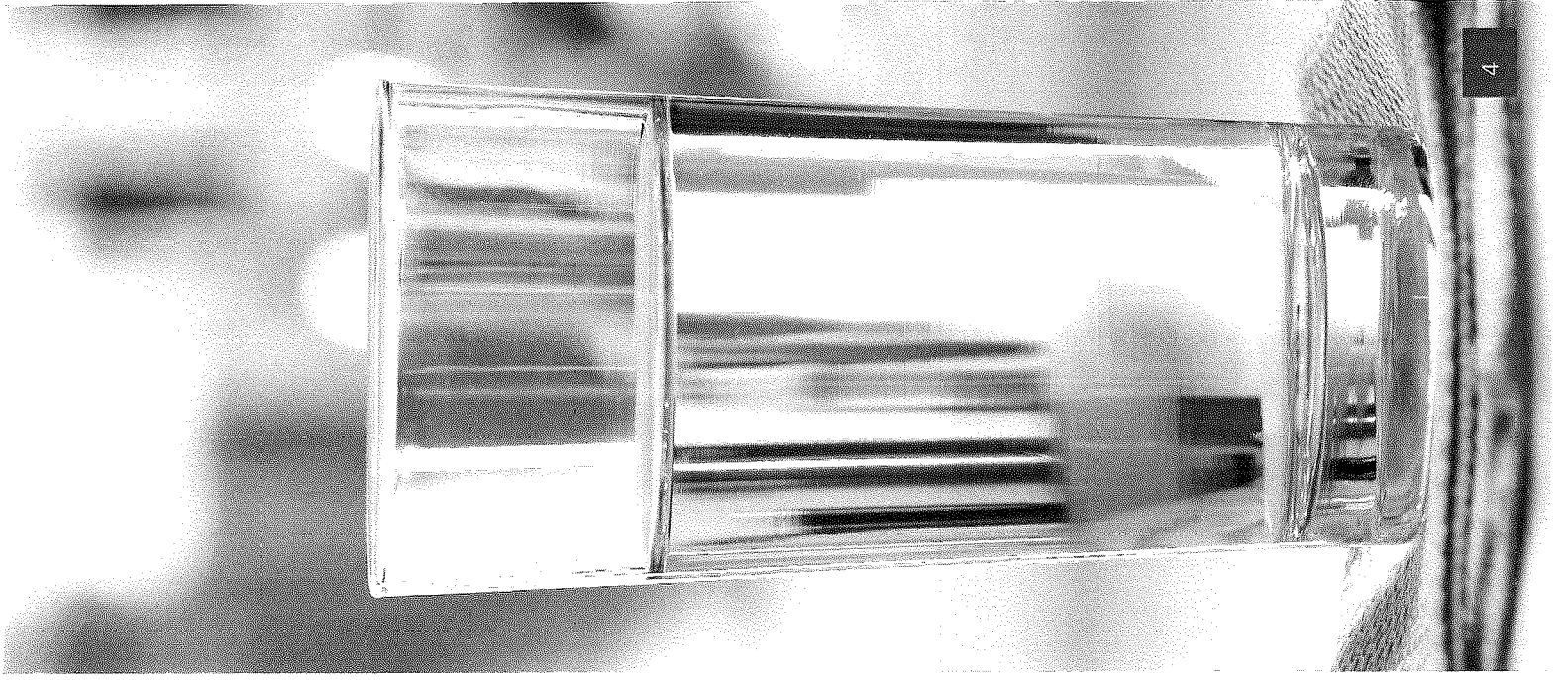
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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/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 (1-800-426-4791).

If you have any questions, please call Illinois American Water's Customer Service Center at (800) 422-2782.

## **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, immuno-compromised 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.



# 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 is currently developing drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the proposed PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/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://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>



American Water has a history of leading research to understand contaminants that can make their way through the environment. Our dedicated scientists work with leaders in the water community to develop methods to detect, sample, measure and address these contaminants. Because investment in research is critical to address PFAS, American Water actively assesses treatment technologies that can effectively remove PFAS from drinking water.

**Lauren A. Wehrich, Ph.D.**  
Principal Scientist

# Water Quality Results

## **WATER QUALITY STATEMENT**

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2023, the results of testing of your drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2023. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.



# 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, that a water system must follow.

**Compliance Achieved:** Indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the USEPA.

**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 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.

**MREM/year:** Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

**MFL:** Million fibers per liter.

**NA:** Not applicable

**ND:** Not detected

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

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

**parts per billion (ppb):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.

**parts per million (ppm):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.

**parts per trillion (ppt):** One part substance per trillion parts water, or nanograms per liter.

**RAA:** Running Annual Average

**Range of Detections:** The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

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

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

**%:** Percent

## MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



1 drop



in a 10 gallon fish tank

Parts Per Billion



1 drop



in a 10,000 gallon swimming pool

Parts Per Trillion



1 drop



in 35 junior size Olympic pools

# Water Quality Results

Illinois American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2023 certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see previous page "Definition of Terms".

## HOW TO READ THIS TABLE (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT)

- Starting with **Substance (with units)**, read across.
- **Year Sampled** is usually in 2023, but may be a prior year.
- A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements.
- **MCLG/MRDLG** is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed).
- **MCL/MRDL/TT/Action Level** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.
- **Highest, Lowest or Average Compliance Result** represents the measured amount detected.
- **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.
- **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

**NOTE:** Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Fluoride                       | 2023            | 0.8                    | 0.75 - 0.75              | 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) | 2023            | 3                      | 2.98 - 2.98              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Sodium                         | 2023            | 27                     | 27.3 - 27.3              |      |     | ppm   | N         | Excision from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.   |

nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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 or 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.

**TURBIDITY**

|                                | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| highest single measurement     | 1 NTU                       | 0.2 NTU        | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| lowest monthly % meeting limit | 0.3 NTU                     | 100%           | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

Information Statement: 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.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE**

Your 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 Jamie Gough at 618-250-8723 or [Jamie.Gough@amwater.com](mailto:Jamie.Gough@amwater.com). This notice is being sent to you by Illinois American Water. State Water System ID#: IL1195030 Date Distributed: May 2024

**Unregulated Contaminants – 2023 Results**

| Parameter                                 | Units | Year | Average Result | Range Detected | Typical Source   |
|---|-------|------|----------------|----------------|--|
| <b>Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)</b>     | ppt   | 2023 | 4.0            | 4.0 to 4.0     | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| <b>Perfluoro-n-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)</b> | ppt   | 2023 | 4.2            | 4.2 to 4.2     | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| <b>Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)</b>      | ppt   | 2023 | 17.4           | 17.4 to 17.4   | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |

**ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST – Collected at the Granite City Treatment Plant or Distribution System**

| Parameter                           | Units | Year | Average Result | Range Detected | Typical Source   |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|----------------|----------------|--|
| <b>Total Haloacetic Acids</b>       | ppb   | 2019 | 24             | 16 to 35       | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| <b>Total Haloacetic Acids - Br</b>  | ppb   | 2019 | 3.2            | 1.4 to 7.1     | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| <b>Total Haloacetic Acids-UCMR4</b> | ppb   | 2019 | 27             | 18 to 42       | By-product of drinking water disinfection  |
| <b>Manganese*</b>                   | ppb   | 2019 | 10             | 4.7 to 16      | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element. |

Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.

**PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES**

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) 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. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, Illinois American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

| PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS            |              |       |                             |                |                |   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| Parameter                           | Year Sampled | Units | Health-Based Guidance Level | Highest Result | Range Detected | Typical Source  |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)       | 2023         | ppt   | 2                           | 2.8            | 0 to 2.8       | Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance. |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)      | 2023         | ppt   | 3,500                       | 3.8            | 0 to 3.8       | Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance. |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) | 2023         | ppt   | 2,100                       | 2.7            | 0 to 2.7       | Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance. |

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.



# East St. Louis Plant Information

The Granite City Distribution System is supplemented by the East St. Louis Water Treatment Plant. Below is the applicable data.

| Inorganic Contaminants         |                 |                        |                          |      |     |       |           |  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Nitrite                        | 2023            | 0.8                    | 0.79 - 0.79              | 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) | 2023            | 3                      | 0.66 - 4.45              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Radium                         | 2023            | 25                     | 24.7 - 24.7              |      |     | ppm   | N         | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.  |

trate 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.

| TURBIDITY                      |                             |                |           |                                |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
|                                | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Highest single measurement     | 1 NTU                       | 0.3 NTU        | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest monthly & meeting limit | 0.2 NTU                     | 100%           | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

Information Statement: 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.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE**

Our 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 Jamie Gough at 618-250-8723 or [Jamie.Gough@amwater.com](mailto:Jamie.Gough@amwater.com). This notice is being sent to you by Illinois American Water. State Water System ID#: IL1635040 Date Distributed: May 2024

**Unregulated Contaminants – 2023 Results**

| Parameter                                 | Units | Year | Average Result | Range Detected | Typical Source  |
|---|-------|------|----------------|----------------|---|
| <b>Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)</b>     | ppt   | 2023 | 4.4            | 4.4 to 4.4     | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stainresistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world  |
| <b>Perfluoro-n-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)</b> | ppt   | 2023 | 4.2            | 4.2 to 4.2     | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stainresistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world  |
| <b>Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)</b>      | ppt   | 2023 | 18.1           | 18.1 to 18.1   | PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stainresistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world. |
| <b>Lithium</b>                            | ppb   | 2023 | 9.30           | 9.30 to 9.30   | Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.  |

**ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST**

| Parameter         | Units | Year | Average Result | Range Detected | Typical Source   |
|-------------------|-------|------|----------------|----------------|--|
| <b>Manganese*</b> | ppb   | 2019 | 7.3            | 2.5 to 17      | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary element. |

\*Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.

**PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES**

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) 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. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, Illinois American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

**PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS**

| Parameter                           | Year Sampled | Units | Health-Based Guidance Level | Highest Result | Range Detected | Typical Source  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)       | 2023         | ppt   | 2                           | 2.6            | 0 to 2.6       | Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance. |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)      | 2023         | ppt   | 3,500                       | 3.2            | 0 to 3.2       | Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance. |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) | 2023         | ppt   | 2,100                       | 2.7            | 0 to 2.7       | Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance. |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) | 2023         | ppt   | 14                          | 2.2            | 0 to 2.2       | Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance. |

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