ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Pontoon Beach PWD

IL1195300

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. 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 EPAs 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:

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

2024 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 0
Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level: 1 positive monthly sample
Highest number of positive: 1
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level:
Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples: 0
Violation: N
Likely Source of Contamination: Naturally present in the environment

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 Range: 0.025 to 0.212
Lead range: 0.001 to ND

To obtain a copy of the systems lead tap sampling data contact our office 618-931-2856

Our community water supply ***HAS*** developed a service line material inventory
To Obtain a copy of the systems service line inventory contact our office 618-931-2856

Copper

Date Sampled:	6/22/2023
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;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 (HAA5)	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Collection Date:	2024	2024	2024
Highest Level Detected:	2.3	24	49
Range of Levels Detected:	1.2-3	1.7-21.8	27.2-70.3
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

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Chloramines:
Some people that use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Violation type	Violation Begin	Violation End
Monitoring, Routine (DPB), MAJOR	7/01/2024	9/30/2024

Violation Explanation: We failed to obtain the adequate number test of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):
The revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne disease caused by E. Coli. E. Coli. Are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effect, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches.

Violation type	Violation Begin	Violation End
Monitoring, Routine, (RTCR), MINOR	7/01/2024	7/31/2024

Violation Explanation: We failed to obtain the adequate number test of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR
PONTOON BEACH PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of the regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 2024 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Chloramine and E. Coli. therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we were supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Chloramine	4	2	7/01/2024 - 7/31/2024	8/8/2024
E. Coli	4	2	7/01/2024 - 7/31/2024	8/8/2024

What Happened? What is being Done?

Our district is required to take 4 samples a month, 2 samples in the first half of the month and 2 samples in the second half of the month. Our first 2 samples were taken on time due to the first set of samples needing to be resampled. The district immediately dropped off new samples to lab immediately upon being notified that the previous samples were not tested. The new samples were tested of August 8, 2024, and came back clean.

For more information, please contact District Manager Terry Kreher at 618-931-2856

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly 9for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Pontoon Beach PWD Water System ID # IL1195300 Distributed June 2, 2025

2024 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Granite City
PWS ID: IL1195030

QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY
WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

ILLINOIS
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

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.asp

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).

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:

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 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 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants	which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Information About **Drinking Water**

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

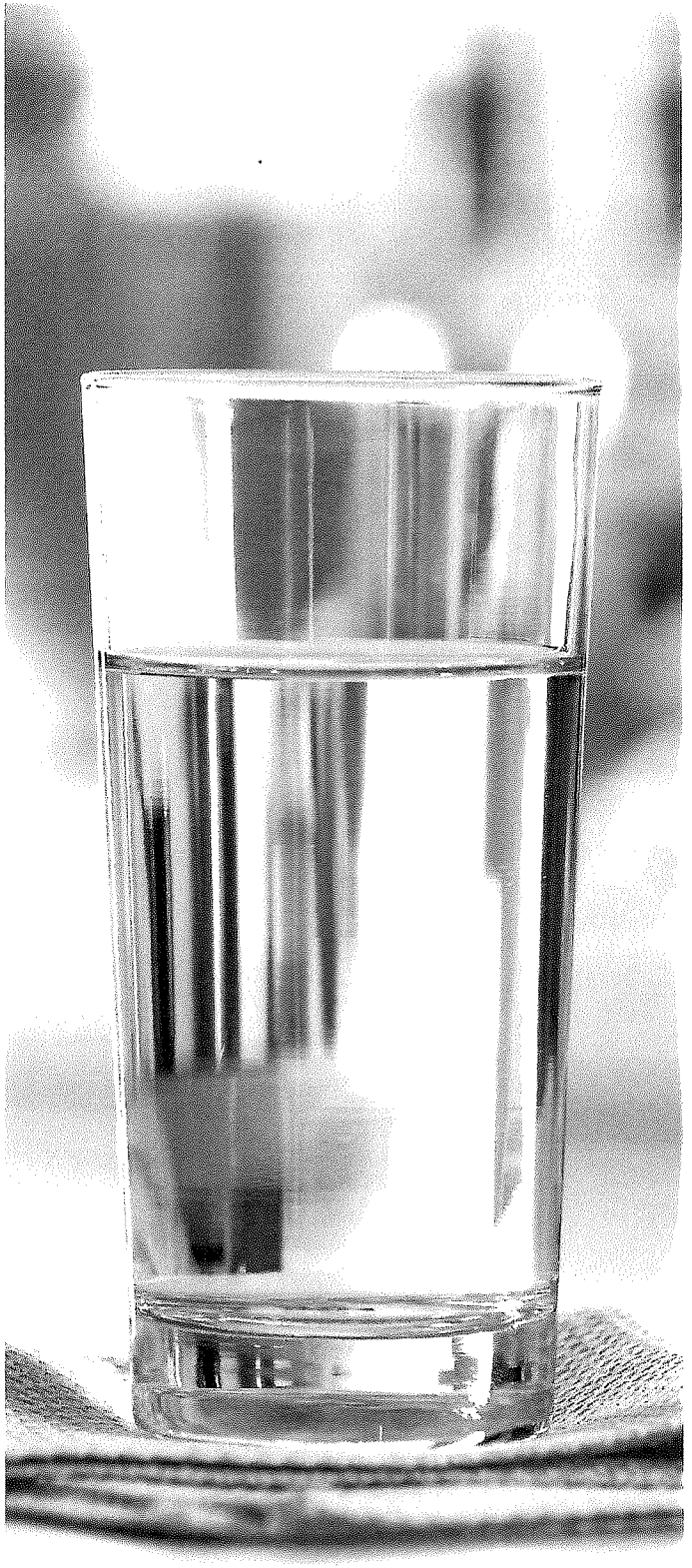
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling 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. 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 (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 immuno-compromised 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.

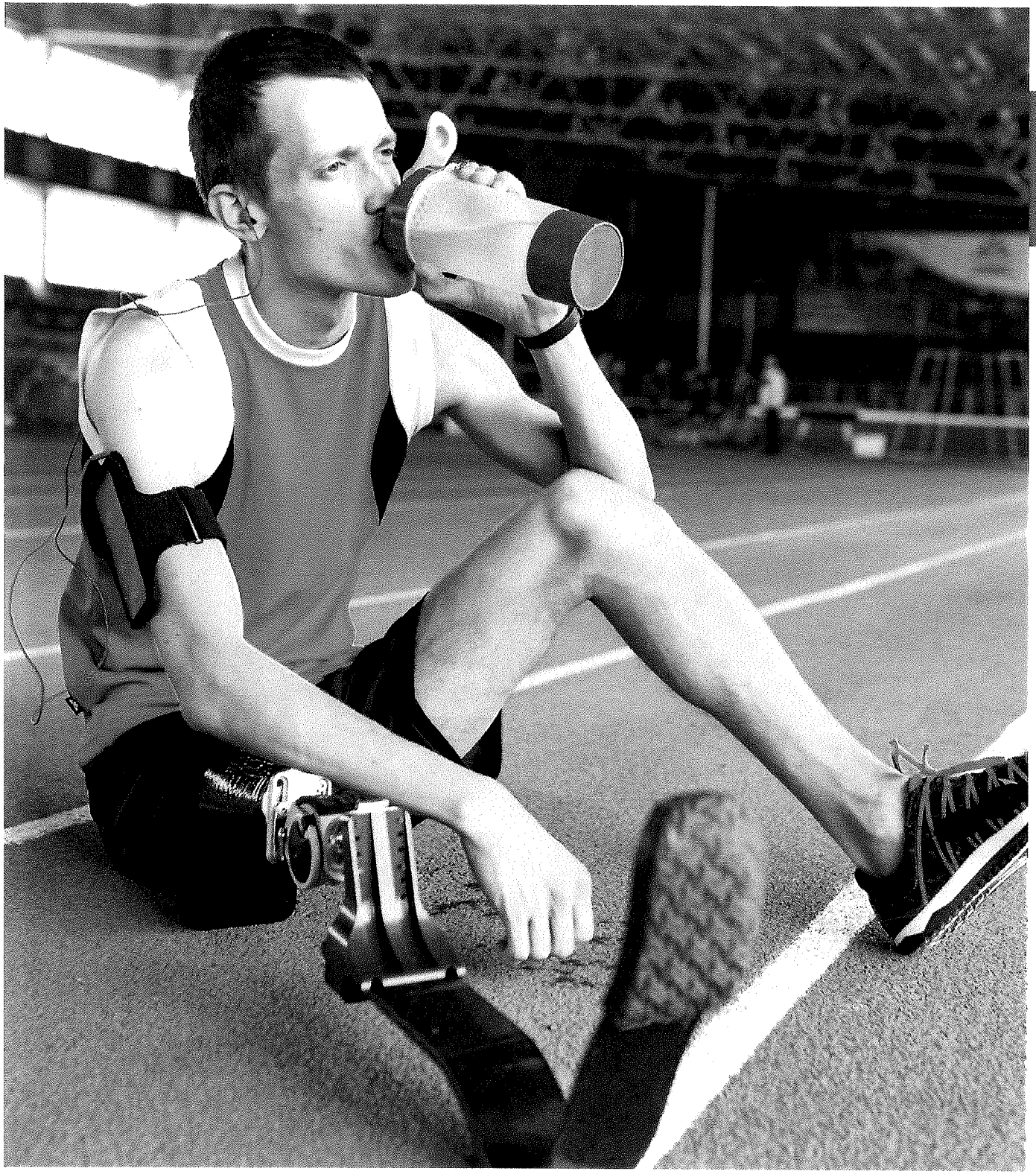
Illinois American Water has performed sampling to better understand occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking water sources. This sampling allows us to be better prepared as U.S. EPA has finalized drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals. For more information on the PFAS drinking water standards, 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 Weinrich, Ph.D.
Principal Scientist,
Water Research and Development



Water Quality **Results**

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2024, 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 2024. 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.

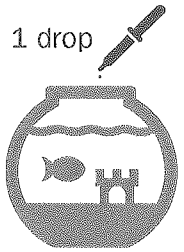
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

%: Percent

MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



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

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 2024, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. 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
rsenic	2024	1	1 - 1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
luoride	2024	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.
itrate [measured as itrogen]	2024	3	2.7 - 2.81	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
odium	2024	24	23.6 - 23.6			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

rate 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 ıy 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
ghest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
west monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

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

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

e 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 ted in the violations section.

ER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

r- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting
am, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. Illinois American Water recognizes the
portance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.
r more information about PFAS health advisories https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx

he 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 guidanc
evels are not regulatory limits for drinking water. Rather, the guidance levels are benchmarks against which sampling results are compared to determine if additiona
nvestigation or other response action is necessary.

UNREGULATED PFAS CHEMICALS				
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.6 ppt	ND to 2.2 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	11.3 ppt	9.9 to 12.8 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.3 ppt	ND to 2.6 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.5 ppt	ND to 3.0 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	20XX	0.5 ppt	ND to 2.1 ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	20XX	0.5 ppt	ND to 2.0 ppt	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring. There were some unregulated contaminants that were not found in samples collected from this drinking water system. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you would like more information, please contact Jamie Gough, Water Quality Sr Supervisor at 618-250-8723.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS				
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	13.4 ppt	9.9 to 17.4 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.0 ppt	ND to 4.0 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.1 ppt	ND to 4.2 ppt	
Lithium	2024	3.4 ppb	ND to 13.4 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.

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
rsenic	2024	1	1 - 1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
luoride	2024	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.
itrate [measured as itrogen]	2024	2	1.16 - 2.62	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
odium	2024	26	25.6 - 25.6			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

litrate 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 level ıay 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
.ghest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
)west monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

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

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

e 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 ted in the violations section.

ER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

r- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting
am, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. Illinois American Water recognizes the
portance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.
r more information about PFAS health advisories https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx

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 guidan levels are not regulatory limits for drinking water. Rather, the guidance levels are benchmarks against which sampling results are compared to determine if addition investigation or other response action is necessary.

UNREGULATED PFAS CHEMICALS				
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.5 ppt	ND to 2.1 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	11.8 ppt	10.1 to 13.4 ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.3 ppt	ND to 2.6 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.5 ppt	ND to 3.1 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	0.6 ppt	ND to 2.2 ppt	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring. There were some unregulated contaminants that were not found in samples collected from this drinking water system. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you would like more information, please contact Jamie Gough, Water Quality Sr Supervisor at 618-250-8723.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS				
Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	13.6 ppt	11.3 to 18.1 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.1 ppt	ND to 4.4 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.1 ppt	ND to 4.2 ppt	
Lithium	2024	5.6 ppb	ND to 13.1 ppb	Naturally occurring with multiple commercial uses

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