ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Pontoon Beach PWD

IL1195300

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by 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).

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home

plumbing. The Pontoon Beach Public Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Terry Kreher at 618-931-2856. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http ://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Information:

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
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 and additional data can be downloaded at the U.S. Geological Survey's FTP site.

2025 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of Safety.

Copper Range: 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; 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 (HAA5)	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Collection Date:	2025	2025	2025
Highest Level Detected:	2.1	18	47
Range of Levels Detected:	1.2-2.3	0-21.3	23.7-55
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

Consumer Confidence Rule:
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation type	Violation Begin	Violation End
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	7/01/2025	8/08/2025

Violation Explanation: We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Corrective Action:
Upon notification of error, the consumer confidence report was updated and re-issued to our customers.

2025 Annual

WATER QUALITY REPORT

GRANITE CITY
PWS ID: IL1195030

ILLINOIS
AMERICAN WATER

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING®

Water Quality Report **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.

We are pleased to report that in 2025, your water met state and federal drinking water requirements.

There is more to it than just sampling!

National recognition.

Our Granite City 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.

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.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Substance (with units)	Collection Date	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	No	4	4.0	0.7	0.73 - 0.73	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	3	2.5 - 2.5	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2025	No	NA	NA	26	25.8 - 25.8	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.

TURBIDITY

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.2 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.
For 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 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	10.4 ppt	8.0 to 14.0 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	1.1 ppt	ND to 2.3 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	2.5 ppt	2.0 to 3.1 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	1.1 ppt	ND to 2.3 ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	0.5 ppt	ND to 2.1 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 Jamie Gough, Water Quality Superintendent 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Substance (with units)	Collection Date	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	No	4	4.0	0.8	0.75- 0.75	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	2	2.06 – 2.77	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	2025	No	NA	NA	25	25.1 – 25.1	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.

TURBIDITY				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.2	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.

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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	10.5 ppt	8.4 to 13.8 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2025	1.1 ppt	ND to 2.3 ppt	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2025	0.5 ppt	ND to 2 ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	2.5 ppt	2 to 3.1 ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2025	1.1 ppt	ND to 2.2 ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	2025	0.5 PPT	ND to 2 ppt	

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.

U.S. EPA has established national limits for six PFAS substances that we must meet by April 2029. For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, please visit https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas

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.

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 Jamie Gough, Water Quality Superintendent, at 618-250-8723.

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS				
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Range	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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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 (µmhos/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 (µg/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.

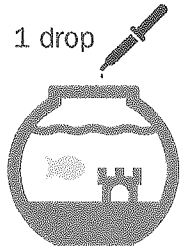
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or utilize a treatment technique under certain conditions.

µg/L: Micrograms per liter

%: Percent

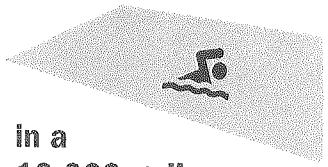
MEASUREMENTS

Parts Per Million



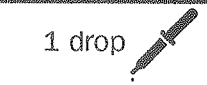
in a 10 gallon fish tank

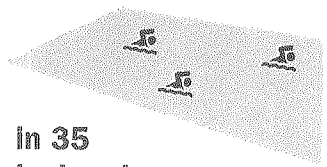
Parts Per Billion



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. 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) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Fluoride

Illinois American Water adds fluoride to the Granite City 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.

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,
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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 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 by calling Jamie Gough, Water Quality Superintendent at 618-250-8723.

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