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April 22, 2025

Dear Water Customer: Report for 2024

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires that all water customers must receive this report. The report is for informational purposes. It will convey information to you as a consumer. All data provided in this report is based on samples taken between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024, unless otherwise indicated.

We are pleased to report that your drinking water is safe and meets all State and Federal requirements. In the previous year, we had one violation because one sample was taken one day too early to meet the monthly requirements. This report summarizes the quality of water we provided last year. If you have any questions regarding water quality or concerns or want additional copies of this report, please contact Duane Take at 618 488 3505. If you would like more information, you may attend our regularly scheduled board meeting on the 2nd Monday of each month at 7 PM at the Alhambra Village Hall, 602 W Main Street in Alhambra.

During the report period, the Village of Alhambra utilized ground water from an unnamed aquifer as one of it raw water sources. This water is produced from two wells, all located in a small well field northwest of the Village of Alhambra. An aquifer is a water bearing geological formation. In addition, the village purchased water from Bond Madison water Company at 2000 West 24th Street in Granite City, Illinois. The Illinois American Water Granite City water plant has an interconnection with water produced at their East St. Louis plant; therefore, customers may receive water from either source. Data is provided to indicate test results from both sources. Under the Bond Madison water report, each facility has reported individually

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population: Immune compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, or people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. Some elderly people and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk from infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426 4791)

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ALHAMBRA	Source of Drinking Water	Drinking water, including bottled water, may
IL1190050	The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams,	reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024	travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals	water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water
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.	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:	Hotline at (800) 426-4791. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the
The source of drinking water used by	 Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and 	amount of certain contaminants in water provided
ALHAMBRA is Purchased Surface Water	pacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.	by public water systems. The regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
For more information regarding this report contact: Duane Take, Superintendent	 Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or 	Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
Name Duality Function 618 488 3505 Phone	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.	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
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.	 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. 	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 Nater Hotline (800-426-4791).
	 Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 	Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control
		the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Duane Take ______at ____618-488-3505 ____.

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 CC02 - MSTR MTR FROM BOND FF IL0050020 TP01 A MADISON WATER CO. SW WELL 3 (60005) 370 FT SW OF PLANT GW _A _____ WELL 4 (00905) 50 FT E OF PLANT GW А

03/31/2025 . IL1190050_2024_2025-03-31_12-50-36.PDF

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at ______618 488 3505______. 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: ALHAMBRA To determine Alhambra's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. Based on the information contained in this document, no potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Alhambra community water supply wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that Alhambra Wells #1, #3, and #4 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Alhambra's community water supply wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; there is a hydrogeologic barrier that restricts pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. However, having stated this, the U.S. EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aguifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aguifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aguifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. Source of Water: IL AMERICAN-GRANITE CITYIllinois 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 bazardous 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.

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:	59 ug/l	to 1300 ug/l
Lead Range:	0.0	to3.4 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Duane Take, Superintendent, 618 488 3505

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply <u>HAS</u> developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Duane Take, Superintendent, 618 488 3505

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/09/2022	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	08/09/2022	0	15	2.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
: dqq	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2024	1.9	1.5 - 2.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	21	9.72 - 34.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	13	9.99 - 17.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2024	15	4.9 - 15	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.24	0.24 - 0.24	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.901	0.901 - 0.901	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2024	0.016	0.016 - 0.016		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2024	25	25 - 25	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	1.6	1.6 - 1.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2024	160	160 - 160			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	08/03/2020	0.921	0.921 - 0.921	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water conta	aining haloacetic	acids in excess	of the MCL over many years may have an increased wish of atti
Violation Type			i jours and increased fisk of getting cancer.
	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBB) MA TOP			
, major	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period
Total Trihalomethanes (TTH	M)		
Some people who drink water conta nervous systems, and may have an	ining trihalometha	nes in excess o	f the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, bidgens are
Violation Type	was a set of	getting cancer.	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
	violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP) MAJOR	10/01/01		
ISST, MAGOR	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Alhambra

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

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During October to December 2024, we did monitor in November, but it was collected too early for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids and 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.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	1 per quarter	1	Between 11/7 – 11/21	11/6/2024
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	1 per quarter	1	Between 11/7 -11/21	11/6/2024

What happened? What is being done?

We are required to monitor during a specific range in November, we collected the sample 1 day to early. We collected on 2/11/2025 and the violations have been returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact Duane Take at 618-488-3505.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for 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 Alhambra Water System ID#	IL1190050	Date distributed	With CC
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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 **Village of Alhambra** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact **Duane Take, Water Operator, Village of Alhambra at 618 488 3505 for more information.** Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <u>http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.</u>



2024 Annual Water Quality Report

This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water delivered to you over the past year. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our water supply operator, Marty Landmann at 618-669-2861 or attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second Monday of each month at the Water Company office, 103 Park Street, Pocahontas.

Bond Madison Water Company purchases your water from Illinois American Water Company. This water is piped from the Granite City Water Treatment Plant which receives water from the Mississippi River. The Granite City distribution system also has an interconnection with the East St. Louis distribution system. Water is routinely supplied to the Granite City system through that connection. A source water assessment has been completed by the Illinois EPA and a copy is available upon request by contacting Jamie Gough, Illinois American's Water Quality Supervisor, at 618-250-8723. To view a summarized version of the completed Source Water Assessments you may access the IEPA website at

http://www.dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheets.aspx.

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

Bond Madison Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The first table in this report shows the results of Illinois American's monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024, at their Granite City supply. Because customers may at times receive water from the East St. Louis supply, the second table contains the monitoring information from that distribution system. The third table includes the system monitoring data for Bond Madison Water Company for the same period.

Illinois American Water Company, Granite City Plant Information

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS									
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	thest Level Detected	nge of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Arsenic	2024	1	1 - 1	0	10	dqq	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
Fluoride	2024	0.8	0.75 - 0.75	4	4.0	mqq	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	3	2.7 - 2.81	10	10	mqq	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Sodium	2024	24	23.6 - 23.6			dqq	N	Erosion from naturally occuring 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)							
Highest single measurement	l NTU	0.3 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.

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. There 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	rage Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Typical Source				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.6 ppt	ND to 2.2 ppt					
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	11.3 ppt	9.9 to 12.8 ppt	industrial chemical facilities, use of certain				
Perfluorohexanolc acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.3 ppt	ND to 2.6 ppt	consumer products, occupational				
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	rage Amount Detected	Range Low- High	Typical Source			
Porfluorobutanole acid (PERA)	2024	13.4 ppt	9.9 to 17.4 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and			
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.0 ppt	ND to 4.0 ppt	certain consumer products,			
	2024	1.1 ppt	ND to 4.2 ppt	firefighting activities.			
Pernuoropentanoic aciu (FFF0A)			ND to 13.4 mb	ly occurring with multiple commercial uses			
Lithium	2024	3.4 ppb	ND to 13.4 pp				

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

Illinois American Water Company, 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	
Arsenic	2024	1							
		1	1 - 1	0	10	dgg	N i	Brosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics	
Fluoride 202	2024	0.8	0.75				E	production wastes.	
		0.0	0.75 - 0.75	4	4.0	maa	N B	crosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from	
Nitrate [measured as	2024	2	1 16 1 69					ertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Nitrogen]			1.10 - 2.62	10	10	bāw	N F	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural	
Sodium	2024	26	0.0				d	leposits.	
		20	20,0 - 25.6			dqq	N E	prosion from naturally occuring 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

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	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.				

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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	Di la characteristand			
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	11.8 ppt	10.1 to 13.4 ppt	industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupationa exposures, and certain firefighting			
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	1.3 ppt	ND to 2.6 ppt				
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.5 ppt	ND to 3.1 ppt	activities.			
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2024	0.6 ppt	ND to 2.2 ppt				

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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			
Perfluorohexanolc acld (PFHxA)	2024	1.1 ppt	ND to 4.4 ppt	certain consumer products,			
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.1 ppt	ND to 4.2 ppt	occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.			
Lithium	2024	5.6 ppb	ND to 13.1 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-polyfluoroalkylsubstances-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.

BOND MADISON WATER QUALITY REPORT – Regulated Substances Detected

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited

<u>Marty Landmann</u> at <u>618-669-2861</u> or <u>marty@bondmadison.com</u>. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to

minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/l

 Copper Range:
 0
 to
 0.993

 Lead Range:
 0
 to
 82.5

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data contact <u>Marty Landmann</u> at <u>618-669-2861</u> or <u>marty@bondmadison.com</u>. Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the water system's contact Marty Landmann at 618-669-2861 or marty@bondmadison.com.

Substance (units)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level AL	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation		Туріса	I Source
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3 1.3		0.428	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Lead (ppb)	2024	0 15		0	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of nature deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		
Disinfection/Disinfectant By-Products									
Substance (unit	ts)	Date Sam	npled	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source
HAAS-Total Haloacetic A	Acids (ppb)	2024		N/A	60	37	232-546	No	By-product of drinking water
TTHM-Total trihalomethanes (ppb)		2024		N/A	80	57	29.6 - 94	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
chloramines (ppr	Chloramines (ppm)*		N	ARDLG=4	MRDL=4	2.5	2-3	No	Water additive used to control microbes

* Chlorine and chloramines are disinfecting agents added to control microbes that otherwise could cause waterborne diseases or other water quality concerns. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. Levels well in excess of the MRDL could cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people. The values reported reflect multiple locations in the service area. Chloramines are a disinfectant made from combining chlorine and ammonia.

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 this data available.

					Unregulated Contaminants – 2023 Results
Parameter	Units	Year	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppt	2023	0.0035	0.0034 to 0.0035	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.
Perfluoro-n-pentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ppt	2023	0.0034	0.0032 To 0.0036	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.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ppt	2023	0.12	0.011 To 0.014	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.
Lithium	ppb	2023	9.60	9.60 to 9.60	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

Table Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, 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. Highest Level Detected: In most cases this column is the highest detected level unless compliance is calculated on a Running Annual Average or Locational Running Annual Average. If multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point with the highest value is reported. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant development) of safety.

Level Goal): 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. MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant routinely allowed in drinking water. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of 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 contamination. NA: Not applicable ND: Not detectable at testing limits pCi/L (picocuries per liter): Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water (also beta particles). ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter. ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter. Range Of Detections: The range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period. S: Single sample "All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by contaminants that are naturally occurring or are manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials." All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.