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April 22, 2024

Dear Water Customer: Report for 2023

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires that all water customers must receive this report. This 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, 2023 and December 31, 2023 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 no violations of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard. This report summarizes the quality of the 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 its 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 24<sup>th</sup> 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 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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to less the risk from infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1 800 426 4791).

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ALHAMBRA

IL1190050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by ALHAMBRA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Duane Take

Phone 618-488-3505

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          |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| CC02 - MSTR MTR FROM BOND | FF IL0050020 TP01  | <u>active</u> | MADISON WATER CO. |
| WELL 3 (60005)            | 370 FT SW OF PLANT | <u>active</u> | _____             |
| WELL 4 (00905)            | 50 FT E OF PLANT   | <u>active</u> | _____             |

## 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 aquifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aquifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring.

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

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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

| 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         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 08/09/2022   | 0    | 15                | 2.6             | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion 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.

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.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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  | 2023            | 2.1                    | 1.2 - 2.1                | MRDLG = 4             | MRDL = 4 | ppm   | N         | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)   | 2023            | 10                     | 3.72 - 18.2              | No goal for the total | 60       | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)  | 2023            | 9                      | 7.45 - 8.97              | 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   |
| <p>Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.</p> | 07/14/2021      | 5.3                    | 5.3 - 5.3                | 0                     | 10       | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                    |
| Barium  | 07/14/2021      | 0.13                   | 0.13 - 0.13              | 2                     | 2        | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Fluoride  | 07/14/2021      | 0.847                  | 0.847 - 0.847            | 4                     | 4.0      | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Iron  | 07/14/2021      | 0.015                  | 0.015 - 0.015            |                       | 1.0      | ppm   | N         | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.       |



|                                |                 |                        |                          |      |     |       |           |  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Manganese                      | 07/14/2021      | 17                     | 17 - 17                  | 150  | 150 | ppb   | N         | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2023            | 0.28                   | 0.28 - 0.28              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                         |
| Selenium                       | 07/14/2021      | 1                      | 1 - 1                    | 50   | 50  | ppb   | N         | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.                    |
| Sodium                         | 07/14/2021      | 86                     | 86 - 86                  |      |     | ppb   | N         | Erosion from naturally occurring 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.   |

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Fluoride                       | 2023            | 0.8                    | 0.75 - 0.75              | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2023            | 3                      | 2.98 - 2.98              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Sodium                         | 2023            | 27                     | 27.3 - 27.3              |      |     | ppm   | N         | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.  |

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly 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        | 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.

**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.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE ILLINOIS AMERICAN GRANITE CITY**

Our system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Jamie Gough at 618-250-8723 or [Jamie.Gough@amwater.com](mailto:Jamie.Gough@amwater.com). This notice is being sent to you by Illinois American Water. State Water System ID#: IL1195030 Date Distributed: May 2024

**Unregulated Contaminants – 2023 Results**

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

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

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

\* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.

## ILLINOIS AMERICAN GRANITE CITY

### 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. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, Illinois American Water recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources.

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

#### PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

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

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

#### PFAS

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

Illinois American Water has performed sampling to better understand occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking water sources. This sampling allows us to be better prepared as U.S. EPA is currently developing drinking water standards for six PFAS chemicals – PFOA (4 ppt), PFOS (4 ppt) and GenX, PFBS, PFNA, and PFHxS as a group using a Hazard Index of 1. For more information on the proposed PFAS drinking water standards, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>. Additionally, in 2023 we began testing our drinking water for 29 PFAS chemicals through our participation in the U.S. EPA Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule program, or UCMR. Through the UCMR program, water systems collect data on a group of contaminants that are currently not regulated in drinking water at the federal level. U.S. EPA uses this information when deciding if it needs to create new drinking water limits.

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

IL EPA established Health Advisory Levels for several PFAS analytes. For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx>

## 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   |
| Fluoride                       | 2023            | 0.8                    | 0.79 - 0.79              | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2023            | 3                      | 0.66 - 4.45              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Sodium                         | 2023            | 25                     | 24.7 - 24.7              |      |     | ppm   | N         | 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                       | 0.3 NTU        | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 0.3 NTU                     | 100%           | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

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### Total Organic Carbon

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

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE**

Our system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Jamie Gough at 618-250-8723 or [Jamie.Gough@amwater.com](mailto:Jamie.Gough@amwater.com). This notice is being sent to you by Illinois American Water. State Water System ID#: IL1635040 Date Distributed: May 2024

**Unregulated Contaminants – 2023 Results**

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

**ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST**

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

\* Manganese has a Secondary MCL of 150 ppb.

## PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES

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

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

### PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS

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

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