Fosterburg Water District
2014 Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Fosterburg Water District's source of water is the Illinois American Water Co. plant in Alton, their supply is obtained from the Mississippi River. A copy of the water source assessment is available upon request.

Table 1 represents the water quality data from Illinois American Water Company, while Table 2 represents water quality data from Fosterburg Water District. The Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

As you can see from the attached tables, our system had no water quality violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Some constituents have been detected through our monitoring and testing program, however, the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

"All 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. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 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 (800-426-4791) or at the Illinois EPA web site http://www.epa.state.il.us.

MCL's (Maximum Contaminate Level's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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 (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark Voumard at 618-259-0935. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the Third Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

Sincerely,

Mark D Voumard
District Manager
State Certified Water Operator

TABLE 1
2014 Water Quality Data

IL AMERICAN WATER COMPANY-ALTON (1195150)

Parameter (unit of measurement) Typical Source	MCL	MCGL	Amount Detected	Range of Detects	Violation
Inorganic Chemicals					
Nitrate (As Nitrogen) (ppm) Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	3	2.69 – 2.69	No
TOC Naturally present in the environment	TT Removal ≥ 1.00	N/A	1.4	1.04 – 2.04	No
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) Erosion of natural deposits	5	0	.75	.75 - .75	No
Gross alpha emitters (pCi/L) Erosion of natural deposits	15	0	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	No
State Regulated Chemicals					
Fluoride (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4	4	.9	0.94 – .94	No
Sodium (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	N/A	N/A	36	35.6 - 35.6	No
Sulfate (ppm) Erosion of Naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	50	S	No
Arsenic(ppb) Run off herbicide used on row crops	1	0	.1	1 - 1	No

Turbidity (Units)	**Limit Treatment technique**	**Level Detected**	**Amount Detected**	**Range of Detects**	**Violation**
Highest signle measurement (NTU) (%,0.3 NTU) Soil run off	1 NTU	.272 NTU			N
Lowest monthly % meeting limit Soil run off	.3 NTU	100%			N

2014 Source Water Assessment Summary

Your community water supply purchases water from Illinois American Water Company in Alton.
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. Based upon Section 141.153(b)2 of the CCR rule, community water supplies are required to report a summary of their source water susceptibility determinations, which are compiled by the Illinois EPA. A Summary report of the water source includes the following: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination; and Water Protection Efforts. It is available upon request.

Further information on your community water supply's source water assessment is available on the USGS web site http://www.il.water.usgs.gov or by calling the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

TABLE 2
2014 Water Quality Data

FOSTERBURG WATER DISTRICT (1195220)

Disinfection/Disinfectant By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range of Detects	Violation
TTHM'S (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	80*	70	38.9 – 76.9	No
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA_5) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	60*	33	4.4 - 36	No
Chlorine Water additive to control microbes	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	.5	.01 - .2167	No
Chloramines Water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	1.6	1 - 2.17	No

Lead and Copper	Date	MCGL	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	.122	0	Ppm	N
Lead	2014	0	15	2	0	Ppb	N

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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. Fosterburg Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.*

Footnotes for Water Quality Data Tables

***MCL Statement**: The maximum contaminent level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA_5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their kidneys, livers, central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of acquiring cancer.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data maybe more than one year old.

Units of Measurement

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter
%<0.5 NTU – percent samples less than 0.5 NTU

% pos/mo – percent positive samples per month
MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
S – Single sample

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity
AL – action level
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity units, used to measure cloudiness in water
N/D – not detected at testing limits
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Definition Of Terms

TURBIDITY:
100% of our turbidity readings were below the MCL. Our Maximum reading for the year is also noted. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

NITRATE (AS NITROGEN):
The value in the ***level found column*** is the maximum detected for the year. 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 a 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.

SODIUM:
There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on sodium – restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

FLUORIDE:
Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l (ppm) to 1.2 mg/l (ppm).

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

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 CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):
This is 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.

LEVEL FOUND:
Unless otherwise noted with an asterisk (*), this column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

RANGE OF DETECTIONS:
This column represents the range of individual sample results, from the lowest to highest that where collected during the CCR calendar year.

ACTION LEVEL (AL):
The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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

N/A: not applicable

2014 Violation Summary

Violation Description: There was no water quality violations recorded during 2013.