Fosterburg Water District IL1195220
2019 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, 2019. 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.

Other Facts about Your 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*.

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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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
2019 Water Quality Data

IL AMERICAN WATER COMPANY-ALTON (1195150)

Parameter (unit of measurement) Typical Source **State Regulated Chemicals**	**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*	*5*	2.91 – 5.31	No
Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*.7*	.65 - .65	No
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*29*	28.6 – 28.6	No

Turbidity (Units)	**Limit Treatment technique**	**Level Detected**		**Violation**
Highest single measurement (NTU) (%,0.3 NTU) Soil run off	1 NTU	.137 NTU		No
Lowest monthly % meeting limit Soil run off	.3 NTU	100%		No

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)[4]

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	Typical Source
Manganese (ppb)	2019	0.56	.56 - .56	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment
Total Haloacetic Acids 9 – UCMR4 (ppb)	2019	27	24 – 29	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

4 Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.

Note: The IEPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data in the table above, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Violation Summary Table
We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2019.

2019 Source Water Assessment Summary

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. The Alton Water Treatment Facility draws surface water for treatment from the Mississippi River. The Mississippi River is subject to a variety of influences including agricultural, municipal, and industrial activities. Farm chemicals may be seasonally elevated in the river. Extensive monitoring and treatment ensure high-quality water service regardless of variations in the source water.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has completed a source water assessment for the Alton system and a copy is available upon request by calling Sarah Boyd, Water Quality Supervisor at 618-874-2408. 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.

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, Inorganic contaminants, Pesticides and herbicides, Organic chemical contaminants, and Radioactive contaminants

TABLE 2
2019 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	57	19.9 – 69.8	No
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA_5) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	N/A	60	34	17.7 – 42.9	No
Chloramines Water additive used to control microbes	**MRDLG** 4	**MRDL** 4	2.7	2.5 - 2.7	No

Lead and Copper	Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	.158	0	ppm	No
Lead	2017	0	15	4	1	ppb	No

Copper: Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposits

Footnotes for Water Quality Data Tables

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:
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.

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.

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 period 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).

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

2019
Violation Summary

Violation Description: There were no water quality violations recorded during 2019.