Fosterburg Water District
IL1195220
2025 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, 2025. 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 two 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

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 and removing of lead service pipes, but cannot control the variety of material used from the meter to or in your home. You share the responsibility of protecting yourself and your family from lead to and in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lad materials within your home plumbing and take 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 Fosterburg Water District ask for Mark D Voumard at 618 259 0935. 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*.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contamination. 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 7:00 p.m.

Sincerely,

Mark D Voumard
District Manager
State Certified Water Operator

TABLE 1
2025 Water Quality Data

IL AMERICAN WATER COMPANY-ALTON (1195150)

Parameter (unit of measurement) Typical Source **State Regulated Chemicals**	**YEAR**	**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.*	*2025*	*10*	*10*	*6*	01.62 – 5.94	No
Fluoride (ppm) *Water additive which promotes strong teeth*	*2025*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*.7*	.65 - .65	No
Sodium (ppm) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.*	*2025*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*36*	35.6– 35.6	No
Arsenic (ppb) *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Run off from orchards; Run off from Glass and electronics*	*2025*	*10*	*0*	*1*	1 - 1	No
Synthetic Organic Chemical						
Atrazine (ppb) *Run off herbicides used on row crops*	*2025*	*3*	*3*	*.3*	0 - .3	No

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.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. It is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system, water quality, and disinfectants. The treatment technique requires that at least 95% of routine samples are less than or equal to 0.3 NTU, and no sample exceeds 1 NTU. We are reporting the percentage of all readings meeting the standard of 0.3 NTU, plus the single highest reading for the year.

Turbidity (Units)	**YEAR**	**Limit Treatment technique**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**
Highest single measurement (NTU) (%,0.3 NTU) Soil run off	2025	1 NTU	.12 NTU	No
Lowest monthly % meeting limit Soil run off	2025	.3 NTU	100%	No

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.

2025 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, 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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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.

TABLE 2
2025 Water Quality Data

FOSTERBURG WATER DISTRICT (1195220)

Disinfection/Disinfectant By-Products	YEAR	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Range of Detects	Violation
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM'S) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	2025	N/A	80	55	28.4 – 53.1	No
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA_5) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection	2025	N/A	60	39	13.7 – 43.3	No
Chloramines (ppm) Water additive used to control microbes	2025	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	2.9	2 - 3	No

Lead and Copper	Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	.124	0	ppm	No
Lead	2023	0	15	2	0	ppb	No

Copper Range Not detected to .358 mg/l not to exceed 1.3 mg/l at the 90th percentile
Lead Range Not detected to .010 mg/l not to exceed .015 mg/l at the 90th percentile

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

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

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Contact Mark Voumard at 618 - 259 - 0935
Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Contact Mark Voumard at 618 - 259 - 0935 or you can find the information on line at: https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/drinking-water/public-water-users/lead-service-line-information.html

Microbial Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Total No. Positive Fecal Coliform or E Coli Samples	Highest No. Of Positive	Violation
Total Coliform Bacteria (# pos / mo.) Naturally present in the environment	0	1	0	1	No

Per the Lead Service Line Surveys that were returned and/or the on-site inspections at the meter. To the Best of Fosterburg Water District knowledge, there are "no" lead service lines within the Distribution system of Fosterburg Water District. All service lines supplied to our customers are comprised of either polybutylene, polyethylene, or pvc (all plastic in composition)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected (Average)	Range of Detections	Typical Source
Manganese* (ppb)	2019	0.82	0 – 1.7	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

*Manganese has a secondary MCL of 150 ppb

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 water supplies 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.

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

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 regulations is necessary. Every five (5) 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 the water samples collected from this drinking water system. As our customers, you have the right to know that this data is available, If you would like more information, please contact Mark D Voumard, Manager at 618- 259-0935.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Fosterburg Inlet Water From IAW

Parameter	Year Sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Perfluorbutanonic acid (PFBA)	2025	7.8 ppt	6.7 – 9.3 ppt	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities
Perfuoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2025	**.77** ppt	N/D – 3.1 ppt	

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 time typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another

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
ppt – Parts per Trillion or nanogram 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.

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

2025
Violation Summary

Chloramine

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MINOR	07-01-2025	07-31-2025	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 indicated.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	11-01-2025	11-30-2025	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 indicated.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	11-01-2025	11-30-2025	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 indicated.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Fosterburg Water District
IL1195220

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 07-01-2025 TO 07-31-2025, we monitor all chloramine tests were performed but failed to write the test of the result of one sample test within required documentation. Then for the dates of 11-01-2025 to 11-30-2025, we did not monitor for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM's) and Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 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 for 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
TTHM	**Quarterly**	**2**	**11-01-2025 to 11-30-2025**	**Month of February 2026**
HAA	**Quarterly**	**2**	**11-01-2025 to 11-30-2025**	**Month of February 2026**
Chloramine	**Monthly (10)**	**9**	**07-01-2025 to 07-31-2025**	**Month of August 2025**

What happened? What is being done?

IEPA was notified that samples were not drawn for both contaminates TTHM and HAA. Routine testing took place on February 16, 2026

Chloramine test for Bacteriological sampling, chloramine test was performed but a single test of ten (1 of 10) results was not written down on bacteriological sample form. Even though IEPA failed to give timely notice of nearly 2 months past allowing time to correct, noting of lack of reporting.

For more information, please contact Mark D. Voumard at 618-259-0935 or by mail request at 3216 Mains St, Alton, IL. 62002.

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 Fosterburg Water District. Water System ID# 1195220 Date distributed _____