

## **Fosterburg Water District IL1195220** **2016 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. 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 violation. This was due to a laps of sampling monitoring of 2 days of meeting the sample window time frame. 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  
2016 Water Quality Data**

*IL AMERICAN WATER COMPANY-ALTON (1195150)*

<b>Parameter (unit of measurement)</b> Typical Source	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCGL</b>	<b>Amount Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detects</b>	<b>Violation</b>
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>					
<u>Nitrate (As Nitrogen) (ppm)</u> Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	5	4.95 – 4.95	No
<b>Radioactive Contaminates</b>	5	0	.75	.75 - .75	No
<u>Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)</u> Erosion of natural deposits	15	0	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	No
<u>Gross alpha emitters (pCi/L)</u> Erosion of natural deposits					
<b>State Regulated Chemicals</b>					
<u>Fluoride (ppm)</u> Water additive which promotes strong teeth	4.0	4.0	.7	.69 - .69	No
<u>Sodium (ppm)</u> Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	N/A	N/A	26	26.3 – 26.3	No

<b>Turbidity (Units)</b>	<b>Limit Treatment technique</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Violation</b>
<u>Highest single measurement ( NTU) (% 0.3 NTU)</u> Soil run off	1 NTU	.098 NTU	No
<u>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</u> Soil run off	.3 NTU	100%	No

**2016 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>.

**TABLE 2  
2016 Water Quality Data**

*FOSTERBURG WATER DISTRICT (1195220)*

<b>Disinfection/Disinfectant By-Products</b>		<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Highest Level</b>	<b>Range of Detects</b>	<b>Violation</b>
TTHM'S (Total Trihalomethane) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection		N/A	80	69	30 – 90.9	No
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA <sub>5</sub> ) (ppb) By-product of drinking water disinfection		N/A	60	44	22.5 – 62.9	No
Chloramines Water additive used to control microbes		MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	2	1 - 2	No

  

Lead and Copper	Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	.122	0	ppm	No
Lead	2014	0	15	3	0	ppb	No

**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 were 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

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**2016  
Violation Summary**

<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	05/01/2016	05/31/2016	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.

<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>			
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.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	05/01/2016	05/31/2016	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 05/01/2016 to 05/31/2016, 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	05/01/2016 to 05/31/2016	06/02/2016
HAA	Quarterly	2	05/01/2016 to 05/31/2016	06/02/2016

### What happened? What is being done?

IEPA was notified and samples were drawn for both contaminants, however it was 2 days after sample time frame allowed by current regulation. Those samples did indicate below state standards for both parameters, but due to the date of sampling, those samples were not allowed by both Federal and State Statute to be noticed in compliance of the testing parameter.

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 03/24/2017