Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EAST ALTON

IL1190200

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

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 EAST ALTON is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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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).

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. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking 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 Standard 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 Neil McHatton at (6148)259-4646. 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

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type	Report Status	Location
WELL 2 (60058)	GW	ACTIVE	13S FT SW/CW 1 AND 110 FT W/CW 2
WELL 3 (60059)	GW	ACTIVE	60 FT SE HSP SUMP
WELL 4 (60060)	GW	ACTIVE	100 FT SW UPFLOW CLARIFIER
WELL 5 (00715)	GW	ACTIVE	500 FT SW/CW 1 AND 150 FT W/CW 2
WELL 6 (00696)	GW	ACTIVE	120 FT E/130 FT N/NE COR/1992 WTP
WELL 7 (00697)	GW	ACTIVE	120 FT E/390 FT S/SE COR/1992 WTP
WELL 8 (00698)	GW	ACTIVE	120 FT DUE E/SE CORNER/1992 WTP
WELL 9 (00699)	GW	ACTIVE	475 FT E/130 FT N/NE COR/1992 WTP

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 618-259-4646. 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: EAST ALTON To determine East Alton’s susceptibility, the Illinois Rural Water Association conducted a well site survey in April, 2002. Based upon the review of this information, there are 20 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by East Alton’s community water supply wells. These potential sources include 1 foundry, 2 warehouses, 1 solid waste management unit site, 1 auto repair, 1 abandoned auto repair, 1 above or below ground fuel storage site, 1 municipal disposal facility, 1 above ground liquid petroleum storage site, 2 waste lagoons, 1 waste water treatment plant, 1 unknown landfill, 1 demolition debris pile, 1 salvage yard, 1 parking lot, 1 equipment/vehicle wash, 1 below ground fuel storage site, 1 solid waste management unit site, and 2 former below ground fuel storage sites. The facility has indicated that source #02918 is now an empty lot, and #21106 is closed. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the East Alton Community Water Supply’s source water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the 5-year and 50-year recharge area calculations have been provided for these wells. The land use within the re4charge area of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes commercial and residential properties and the levee along wood River. Investigation into the source of the groundwater contamination in the wellfield led to two former known leaking underground storage tank site with elevated levels of MTBE in geoprobe samples. A remediation plan was developed to protect the wellfield from further contamination. This plan utilized well #9, the well closest the sites, and the old water treatment plant. The water is treated and then discharged to a lagoon and into Wood River Creek as required under National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit #IL0051357. This remediation appears to be successful as sampling has shown concentrations in well #9 to be gradually reducing and concentrations in the other wells to be reduced to just above detection

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

PFAS

PFAS Analyte	Acronym	Analytical Result (ng/L*)	Class I Groundwater Quality Standard (ng/L*)
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	N/A	4
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	N/A	4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	12	10

*Equivalent to parts per trillion

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90^{th} Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/04/2023	1.3	1.3	0.087	0	ppm	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.

Water Quality Test Results

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.
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	2024	1.8	1.5 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	11	10.46 - 10.46	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	43	42.5 - 42.5	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.
Barium	04/25/2023	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/25/2023	0.572	0.572 - 0.572	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	04/25/2023	0.012	0.012 - 0.012		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	04/25/2023	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	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]	2024	0.05	0.05 - 0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	04/25/2023	73	73 - 73			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Trichloroethylene	2024	0.82	0 - 0.82	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
cis-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	2024	3	0.71 - 4.8	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	2024	1	0 - 1.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.