FOUNTAIN WATER DISTRICT

IL1330020

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 FOUNTAIN WATER DISTRICT is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Fountain Water District

Phone 618-935-2121

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguienque 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 naturallyoccurring 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 othermicrobial 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. Fountain 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 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 us at 618-935-2121 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 of Water | Report Status Locat | ion |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| WELL 1 (00841) | NORTH WELL | GW | Active | Valmeyer, Illinois |
| WELL 2 (00842) | SOUTH WELL | GW | Active | Valmeyer, Illinois |

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 our office or call 618-935-2121. 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.

*Meetings of the Fountain Water District Board of Trustees are held on the fourth Thursday of every month, providing there are no conflicting dates or holidays.

To determine Fountain Water District's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, information obtained during a Well Site Survey performed by the Illinois Rural Water Association on December 17, 1998 was reviewed. Based on this information, three potential sites of concern were identified within proximity of this water supply's wells. The Illinois EPA considers the source water susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria, including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells.

2024 MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----|------|--|--|
| Name | Date Tested | Reported Level | Low | High | | |
| Lithium | 2024 | 77.5 | <3 | 81 | | |

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Please contact us if you are interested in examining this data.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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 ofsafety. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Copper Range: .008 ppm to .19 ppm

Lead Range: <1.0 ppb to 76 ppb

To obtain a copy of our system's lead tap sampling data or our service line inventory, please contact our office.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites OverAL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.11 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2024 | 0 | 15 | 3.2 | 1 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Water Quality Test Results

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| 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 (ifpossible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our watersystem 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 allowfor a margin of safety. | | | | | |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level orMRDL: | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for | | | | | |
| Maximum residual disinfectant levelgoal | control of microbial contaminants. | | | | | |
| 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 o the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. | | | | | |
| 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

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| Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Chlorine | 2024 | 1.5 | 0-3 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2024 | 16 | 14.14-15.84 | No goal for the total | 60 | ррb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 30 | 30-30 | No goal for the total | 80 | ррb | 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 |
| Arsenic* | 7/20/21 | 1.8 | 1.8 – 1.8 | 0 | 10 | ррb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| *While your drinking water me against the costs of removing high concentrations and is lin | eets EPA standa arsenic from dr ked to other hea | ards for arsenic, i inking water. EF ilth effects, such | it does contain low PA continues to res as skin damage a | levels of arse search the hea nd circulatory | nic. EPAs stan Ith effects of lov problems. | dard balances w levels of arse | the current u nic, which is | nderstanding of arsenics possible health effects a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at |
| Barium | 7/20/21 | 0.068 | 0.068 - 0.068 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 7/20/21 | 0.508 | 0.508 - 0.508 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additivewhich promotes strong teeth; Discharge fromfertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Manganese | 7/20/21 | 29 | 29 – 29 | 150 | 150 | ррb | N | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) | 2024 | 0.04 | 0.04-0.04 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 7/20/21 | 5.5 | 5.5 – 5.5 | 50 | 50 | ррb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Sodium | 7/20/21 | 120 | 120 – 120 | | | ppm | N | Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration. |

VIOLATIONS TABLE

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Our water system received a violation in 2024. Even though this was not an emergency to our customers, you have a right to know what happened and how the situation was corrected. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for and the dates of the compliance period. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acid in excess of the MCL over many years, may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

| Violation Type | Contaminant | Compliance Period | Violation Explanation and Corrective Action Taken |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major | Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 1/1/2024 – 12/31/2024 | We failed to receive test results for the contaminant during the period indicated. Corrective Action: While the samples were not tested within the compliance period, this was due to an error with the lab. Our samples were submitted with ample time. Samples were sent four different times. The first three samples were sent and the lab contacted us and informed us they were unable to sample due to surrogate failure. The lab admitted this was due to no fault of ours. The fourth sample was processed |
| | | | successfully; however, the results were received outside of the compliance window. |