Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FT MASSAC PWD

IL1275050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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 FT MASSAC PWD is Purchased Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact: Name: David Travis
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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el aqua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alquien 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 pickup 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).

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. We 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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 05-MILLSTONE MASTER METER	FF IL1515050 TP04	GW	Active	AT MILLSTONE FT MASSAC B.S., 1 MILE STH. REESEVILLE, IL
CC 06-SOUTHWATER MASTER METER	FF IL0030020 TP01	GW	Active	8364 SHAWNEEE COLLEGE RD., ULLIN, IL

Source Water Assessment

Ft Massac PWD IL1275050
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 at the Ft. Massac Water District's office, 813 Joppa Road, Metropolis, IL at 7:00 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. 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 the Fort Massac Water District office or call our water operator at 618-543-7475. 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.

Millstone PWD IL1515050
To determine Millstone PWD's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1994 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. Based on information obtained in this document, one potential source of groundwater contamination is present that could pose a hazard to the groundwater pumped by the Millstone PWD community water supply wells. This site is a lime sludge lagoon located 50 feet from Well #5. Based on information provided by Millstone PWD's water supply officials, this lime sludge lagoon has changed its status (sludge removed) and the four wells listed in the site data table have been properly abandoned. The community's source water susceptible to SOC contamination from non-point sources related to agricultural land use. Also, as a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land-use activities, and a source water protection initiatives by the facility, the Millstone PWD's source water is not susceptible to VOC and IOC contamination. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Millstone PWD's wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based on the evaluation of the following criteria considered during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate viral contamination threat. However, having stated this, the "(U.S.) EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel, and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive and these systems must perform routine source water monitoring". Because the community's wells are open to an unconfined sand and gravel aquifer, the Illinois EPA evaluated the well hydraulics associated with the Millstone PWD's well field. The amount overburden should provide an adequate degree of filtration to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells.

Southwater PWD IL0030020
To determine Southwater, Inc's susceptibility to contamination, a well site survey was recently conducted by the Illinois Rural Water Association in December 2002. Based upon a review of this information, there are 2 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Southwater, Inc.'s community water supply wells. These potential sources include 2 above ground fuel storage tanks. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with on-going remediation which may be of concern. Based upon this information; the Illinois EPA has determined that the Southwater, Inc. community water supply's source water is susceptible to contamination. As such, the Illinois EPA has provided 5-year recharge area calculations for the wells. The land use within the recharge area of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes agricultural properties and floodplain.

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 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.
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.

FT MASSAC PWD IL1275050 2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.013	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of Household plumbing systems.

FT MASSAC PWD IL 1275050 2023 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	2023	1.4	1.3 – 1.4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL= 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	18	7.61 – 31.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	48	32.2 – 54.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORANTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for:
FORT MASSAC WATER DISTRICT IL-1275050

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have the right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact David Travis at 618-543-7475 or Fort Massac Water District, P.O. Box 491, Metropolis, Illinois 62960.

MILLSTONE PWD IL1515050 2023 Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic – While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	07/19/2021	5.98	5.98 – 5.98	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	07/19/2021	0.0197	0.0197 – 0.0197	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/19/2021	0.44	0.44 – 0.44	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	07/19/2021	23100	23100 - 23100			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

SOUTHWATER INC IL0030020 2023 Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2023	0.5	0.5 – 0.5	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2023	20200	20200 - 20200			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	09/25/2019	1.07	1.07 – 1.07	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	09/25/2019	2	2 – 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic Contaminants Including pesticides And herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl)	2023	2.3	0 – 02.3	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.