

City of Rock Island WATER SUPPLY FACTS

- First municipal water supply was established August 14, 1871
- Source Water - Mississippi River
- Intake Location - Lock and Dam #15
- 12,000,000 gallons maximum daily production
- 5,000,000 gallons average daily production
- 225 miles underground water mains
- 2,000 fire hydrants
- 6 elevated water towers
- 15,500 water customers

Water Service Repair Program

This program will protect you from the unexpected costs of a water service repair and the nuisance of arranging financing and hiring a plumbing contractor on short notice.

The Water Service Repair Program is available to customers who own non-leaking water services that are 1½ inches in diameter or less at a cost of \$5.00 per month.

Contact the Public Works Department at 732-2200 or visit the city's website at www.rigov.org for additional information.



Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

City of Rock Island Public Works Department
(309) 732-2200

July 1, 2016
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The 2015 Annual Water Quality Report is for the compliance period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. 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.

A Year in Review

This past year, as in previous years, Rock Island's tap water met all USEPA and Illinois drinking water quality standards. Rock Island continues to use the Mississippi River as its source for drinking water. The City of Rock Island provides extensive treatment and performs over 15,000 chemical and bacteriological tests annually to insure that the highest quality water is provided to its citizens.

In the United States, the main sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater aquifers. As water travels over the surface of the land or filters into the ground it can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals, which in some cases may be radioactive material. These same waters may also absorb harmful contaminants that may be a direct result of the presence of animal or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ♦ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural or livestock operations and/or wildlife.
- ♦ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA 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 a person with cancer who is undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and, certain elderly individuals and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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. The City of Rock Island 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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CONTAMINANT TESTING FOR 2015

| Regulated Contaminants | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform MCL | Highest # of Positive Total | Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Samples | Violations | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|------------|--------------------------------------|
| Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 5% monthly samples are positive | 2.4% or 1 positive out of 41 monthly samples | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

| Regulated Contaminants | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level | 90 Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| Lead | Summer 2014 | 0 ppb | 15 ppb | 1.5 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; |
| Copper | Summer 2014 | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.12 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |

| Regulated Contaminants | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Violations | Likely Source of Contaminants |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|-----|------------|-------------------------------|
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|-----|------------|-------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------------|-----|----------|--------|----|---|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| Chloramines | 2.2 | 1.0-3.0 | ppm | MRDLG= 4 | MRDL=4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) [1] | 42 | 9.5-34.7 | ppb | N/A | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs [2] (total Trihalomethanes) | 52 | 25.05-54.6 | ppb | N/A | 80 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------------|-----|-----|----|----|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium | 0.027 | 0.027-0.027 | ppm | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 1.1 | 1.1-1.1 | ppm | 4 | 4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2.0 | 1.7-1.7 | ppm | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic | 1 | 1.2-1.2 | ppb | N/A | 10 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |

[1,2] Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppb and 60 ppb respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppb. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

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 may be more than one year old. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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CONTAMINANT TESTING FOR 2015 (Continued)

| Inorganic Regulated Contaminants (Continued) | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Unit of Measurement | MCLG | MCL | Violations | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------|-----|------------|--|
| Sodium | 31 | 31-31 | ppm | N/A | N/A | No | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration |
| | | | | | | | |

There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

FINISHED WATER TURBIDITY

| Limit (Treatment Technique) | Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit | Violation | Source |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 0.3 NTU | 100% | No | Soil Runoff |
| Limit (Treatment Technique) | Highest Single Measurement | Violation | Source |
| 1 NTU | 0.51 NTU | No | Soil Runoff |

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a 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 by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2015 WATER QUALITY DATA

Definition of Terms

Action Level (AL)

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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):

The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technologies.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of disinfectant in drinking water below where there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Range of Levels Detected:

This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Treatment Technique:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND:

Not detectable at testing limits

N/A:

Not Applicable

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT FOR TESTING

- ppm - Parts per million, or milligram per liter
- ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water

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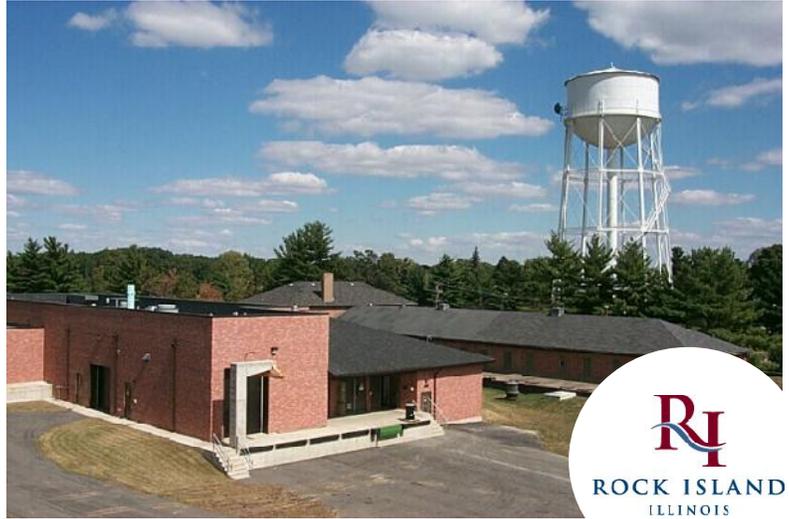
City of Rock Island

Public Works Department

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. Within the Illinois portion of the Upper Mississippi River Watershed, many commodities, including manufactured goods, petrochemicals, and pesticides are transported along the river system. The production, storage, and transportation of these commodities are a major concern, especially when occurring near water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Illinois portion of the Upper Mississippi River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the Rock Island intake. With high flow rates and long distances of travel on the Mississippi River, critical areas can be extensive. The critical area for the Rock Island intake was determined using data from a joint U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/U.S. Geological Survey project. This project used a computer modeling (SPARROW) to determine travel times on major rivers in the United States.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. The source water assessment has been completed by the Illinois EPA. 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 website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.



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