

● What is a water quality report?

Both the IL and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations require annual reporting describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide education to you (the consumer) about the source and quality of your drinking water. This report provides an overview of last year's (2017) water quality, details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and our treatment processes.

● Where does drinking water come from and what is in it?

The water that is treated to make drinking water can come from a variety of sources. The City of East Moline takes water from the Mississippi River and treats up to 10 million gallons per day at our Water Filtration Plant. Other drinking water treatment facilities (both tap water and bottled water) may use rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells as their source of water. The United States' drinking water supplies are among the safest in the world, but that does not mean that they cannot be or become contaminated.¹ 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 water before treatment 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 byproducts 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

¹ http://cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/water_treatment.html



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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. 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. 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 for 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).

Substances Regulated by the EPA

Substance we tested for...	Unit the substance is measured in...	Year we sampled...	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Amount we detected...	Range Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	pCi/L	2015	5	0	1.52	1.52-1.52	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon & Uranium	pCi/L	2015	15	0	0.552	0.552-0.552	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Barium	ppm	2017	2	2	0.042	0.042-0.042	No	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chloramine	ppm	2017	4	4	3	2.6-3.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	ppm	2017	4	4	0.714	0.714-0.714	No	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acid (HAA)	ppb	2017	60	NA	50	19.21-34.8	No	By-product produced from drinking water disinfection processes
Nitrate	ppm	2017	10	10	2.7	2.7-2.7	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Leaching from septic tanks and sewage Runoff from fertilizer use
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	ppb	2017	80	NA	41	18.6-34.5	No	By-product produced from drinking water chlorination processes
Total Coliform Bacteria	% positive samples	2017	> 5% positive samples/month	0	0%	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	NTU	2017	1	NA	0.33	0.09-0.33	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity	Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting limit	2017	0.3 NTU	NA	100.00%	100%	No	Soil runoff

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 violation section.	No	Naturally present in the environment
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¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Substances Regulated by the State of IL²

Substance we tested for...	Unit the substance is measured in...	Year we sampled...	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Amount we detected...	Range Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Iron	ppm	2017	1	NA	0.017	0-0.017	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	ppb	2017	150	150	3	0.0039-3.0	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	ppm	2017	NA	NA	24	24-24	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Used in water softener regeneration
Selenium	ppb	2017	50	50	2.2	2.2-2.2	No	Discharge from mines Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

² Manganese and Sodium are not currently regulated by the U.S. EPA. However, the state has set MCLs for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

Lead and Copper Testing

Substance we tested for...	Unit the substance is measured in...	Year we sampled...	Action Level (AL)	MCLG or MRDLG	Amount we detected (90th percentile)...	Sites above AL/ Total Sites	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	2017	15	0	30	9 / 40	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	2017	1.3	1.3	0.192	0 / 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives

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 East Moline Water Filtration Plant 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>.



● Table Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

Table Definitions continued...

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

NA: not applicable.

ND: none detected.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter.

ppb (parts per billion or micrograms per liter [ug/L]): one part substance per billion parts water.

ppm (parts per million or milligrams per liter [mg/L]): one part substance per million parts water.

Removal ratio: a ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

Working to bring you safe, clean water!

We are excited to announce that East Moline has once again met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and Illinois Department of Public Health drinking water standards for 2017. Employees of the Water Filtration Plant continue to strive for excellence in providing you the best water possible, making water safety and quality our highest priority.

To ensure that we continue to meet and exceed standards, our staff work diligently 24 hours a day monitoring water quality, performing equipment calibrations and controls, and adjusting the treatment process as needed. We will continue to monitor any regulatory changes and how those changes may affect our customers throughout the coming year.



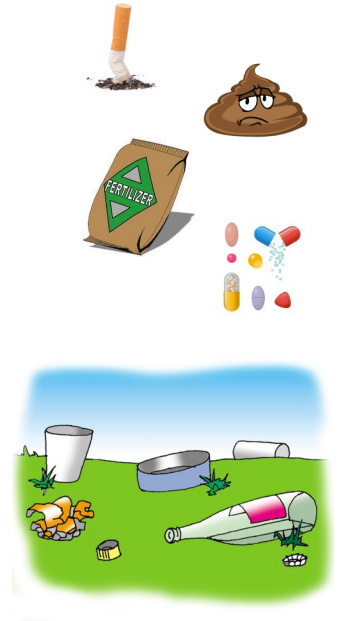
Source Water Assessment Plan

Our Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at our office or on the Illinois EPA's website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>. The Source Water Assessment Program was implemented as a result of the 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and requires all states to establish a program to assess potential sources of contamination to public water systems, and further determine their public water system's susceptibility of becoming contaminated by these identified sources. The 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 supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. If you would like to review our SWAP or have any questions, please feel free to contact us at the contact information listed at the end of this report.

You CAN Help!

Protect OUR Source

Protecting the Mississippi River, ground water, and other surface waters from contamination is critical to protecting your drinking water. The cleaner the source water, the less treatment is required, which means fewer chemicals and less energy is needed to clean the water. To prevent contamination follow these simple steps:



Never dump in storm drains:

Storm drains often flow straight back to a lake or river without any treatment. It is also illegal to dump chemicals, oil, sewage and yard waste into the storm water system. If you see someone polluting, report the incident to your local city or county government.

Pick up after your pet:

Pet waste contains harmful bacteria that make people sick and cause harmful algae blooms on bodies of water. These bacteria enter the water system by either filtering down through the soil into ground water sources or being carried by rainwater into nearby lakes, rivers and streams.

Use an ashtray:

Cigarettes are not biodegradable—they are pollution. Discarded cigarette butts are carried by rainwater to nearby storm drains, lakes, rivers and streams.

Put trash in the proper place:

Many items, including plastics, do not decompose and can pollute water, as well as harm animals and fish.

Use environmentally friendly fertilizer:

Watch the weather and don't use fertilizer before it rains. Rain washes fertilizer into nearby storm drains, lakes, rivers, and streams. When excess nutrients from fertilizers are found in the water, harmful algal blooms may result.

Don't flush medications down the toilet:

They are NOT safe to flush. They break down in water and waste water treatment plants. Treatment plants are not equipped to remove them and they end up back in our water supply.

Special Exemption Permit

A Special Exemption Permit allows a water treatment plant to forego meeting the specific requirements of maximum contaminant levels and/or treatment techniques in certain situations. These permits may be issued by a state or U.S. EPA. On April 16, 2013, the East Moline Water Filtration Plant was issued a special exemption permit for how we disinfect our water and inactivate microorganisms in the water. The U.S. EPA traditionally recognizes chlorination and filtration as the primary ways of achieving disinfection and inactivation of microorganisms. However, after extensive research and testing at our facility, we were granted a permit to receive inactivation credit for a combination of processes including chlorination, filtration, and ultraviolet light disinfection for inactivation of microorganisms.



We welcome any comments or questions regarding this document, our treatment process, and the quality of our water. Please feel free to contact us by telephone, email, or U.S. mail at the contact information provided below. Citizens are also welcome to attend and participate in City Council meetings, which are held the first and third Monday of each month at the East Moline City Hall building located at 915 16th Avenue East Moline, IL 61244.

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