

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ROCK FALLS

IL1950450

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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 ROCK FALLS is Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Ted Padilla

815-622-1120

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:

- 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 EPA's 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 Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 2 (11917) 1000GPM	GW	Active	2109 9th Ave., Rock Falls
WELL 5 (00716) 1000GPM	GW	Active	2109 9th Ave., Rock Falls
WELL 7 (02067) 1000GPM	GW	Active	2109 9th Ave., Rock Falls

Well # 5 will be rehabilitated to ensure the capacity of the well stays within the requirements necessary for the City Water Departments Needs.

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 815-622-1120. 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>.

May of 1997. Based on the information obtained in these documents, there were no potential sources of groundwater contamination identified that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by the Rock Falls community water supply wells. However, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated several sites in the vicinity of Rock Falls with on-going remediation which may be of concern.

Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Rock Falls Community Water Supply's source water is susceptible to VOC and SOC contamination. The basis for this determination includes the detections of VOC in well #4, and the land use within the recharge areas of the wells. This land use includes both residential and agricultural properties. However, as a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land use activities and source water protection initiatives by the city (refer to the following section of

this report), the Rock Falls Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to IOC contamination.

2017 Ground water and Electrical Education was completed in the months of April and May. 364 Students received the training along with the towns at the Hydro Plant & Water Plant

2017 Scholarship awardee for the Ground water & Electric Department is Molly Momosser

2017 Capital Improvement. Galt Ave & W 4th St. Replacing 1" & 2" water-mains with a new 6" water-main and all new water service to property and Finished by July 15, 2017.

To determine Rock Falls susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following documents were reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA; and a Source Water Protection Plan prepared by the City of Rock Falls, and published by the Illinois Rural Water Association in

2015 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	7/29/2014	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Definitions:

ppb:

na:

Avg:

ppm:

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.

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.

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.

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.

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

not applicable.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of 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	12/31/2016	1.6	1 - 2	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	34	26.3 - 34.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	2016	51	49 - 51	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	1/27/2015	0.648	0.648-0.648	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	1/27/2015	0.114	0.114-0.114	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	1/27/2015	0.581	0.581-0.581	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosions of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes stong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.195	0.195 - 0.195	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural depositis.
Sodium	1/27/2015	30.3	30.3-30.3			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring 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	08/11/2015	0.87	0.87-0.87	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/19/2011	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.