2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2024 (COLLECTED IN 2024 UNLESS NOTED)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Chloramines	2024	3.4	3 - 4	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	21	10.3 - 25.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	9	2.08 - 17	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2024	0.0089	0.0089 - 0.0089	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.8	0.772 - 0.772	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of nature deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	2	1.9 - 1.9	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2024	29	29 - 29			ppm	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Use in water softener regeneration.

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 CONTAMINANTION
0	5% of monthly sampes are positive.	1.9		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

TURBIDITY	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	1 NTU	0.49 NTU	NO	Soil Runoff.
LOWEST MONTHLY % MEETING LIMIT	0.3 NTU	98%	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.

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 violations section.

ead and Copper

efinitions:

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

ction 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

opper Range: <1 to 130 ug/L

ead Range: <1 to 9.8 ug/L

o obtain a copy of the systems lead tap sampling data:

:tps://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/JSP/LeadAndCopperSampleSummaryResults.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=717681&tinwsys_st_code=IL&begin_date=&end_date=&counter=0

LEAD & COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	8/4/2023	1.3	1.3	0.082	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	8/4/2023	0	15	3.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

ource Water Assessment

/e 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 cheduled 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 y City Hall or call our Water Operator at (309) 524-2300. To view a summary version of the competed Source Water Assessments, including Importance of Source /ater; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA ebsite at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

ource of Water: MOLINEIllinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence the eason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Within ie Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Watershed, which is illustrated in Figure 3, may commodities, including manufactured concern, especially when ccurring near surface water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Basic contributes to the susceptibility of the loline intake. With high flow rates and long distances of travel on the Mississippi River, critical areas can be extensive. The critical area for the Moline intake as determined using data from a joint U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/U.S. Geological Survey project. This project used a computer modeling program SPARROW) to determine travel times on major river sin the United States. Accidental spills of hazardous materials into navigable waterways are a major concern ecause of their frequency in the United States in recent years. Illinois has access to 1, 116 miles of inland waterway that can handle commercial barge traffic. hese include the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River Waterway, and the Ohio river. Along these waterways are numerous facilities that load and unload azardous materials. Analysis of reported spills indicated that between 1974 and 1989, 794 accidental spills of hazardous materials occurred along Illinois aterways. Approximately 92% of these spills occurred along the lississippi and/or the Illinois River. Figure 2 shows the critical rea of concern (Zone 1) for the Moline surface water intake. pills occurring in this critical area will travel to the intake in five ours or less, making contingency planning and spill reporting a ajor concern in this watershed. Further information concerning pill response planning on the Mississippi River may be found in ie U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/region5/oil and at U.S. eological Survey's website ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub s_data/oil_spill. The Upper Mississippi River Water Suppliers oalition is currently working to develop an Early Warning lonitoring Network on the Mississippi River. This Network would nhance response times by providing supplies with early otification of spills on the Mississippi River.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE			
The Consumer Confidence Rules requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. See Source Water Assessment above.			
VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGAN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLAINATION
CCR ADEQUACY/ AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	7/1/2024	2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaiminants detected in our drinking water.

A New Way to Stay Informed

The City of Moline Utilities Department has teamed up with Daupler, a technology-based communications company that allows the City to notify a single resident or whole neighborhood where a potential water main break may be happening within their added location(s). The notification, which will come as a text on a cell phone, phone call on a landline or email (depending upon how the account was set up) will let the resident know there is a boil order in effect and once the issue has been resolved, another notification will follow stating that the boil order has been lifted. Boil order door cards will still be used as well.

Under a single Daupler account, a person can add their own Moline home along with mulitple other Moline addresses as well (i.e. offices, day care, rental properties, elderly relative, etc.). To create an account and sign up for notifications visit https://moline-il.notify.daupler.com/auth or scan the QR code.

Rock Island Arsenal Partnership

The City of Moline has a great sense of community, working with other cities, like East Moline, Silvis and Rock Island, to aid in their water and wastewater needs. This has now extended to the Rock Island Arsenal (RIA). The City has entered into a 10-year agreement with the RIA to assure compliance with quarterly wet weather sampling for stormwater monitoring and stormwater analytical reports of 14 sites on the RIA. The City has a strong history of environmental compliance and that same level of professionalism now provides wet weather sampling to the RIA.

Stormwater control and monitoring provides value to both residents and the environment. The residents are better protected through floodwater prevention and the environment is protected by reducing or eliminating pollutants before they enter the river and watershed.

Smoke Testing

The City will start the second phase of smoke testing with RJN Group in the coming months. This harmless testing, will help identify areas where stormwater or groundwater may be entering our sanitary sewer system. This is crucial in preventing they system's capacity from exceeding the volume of water it can handle, which can lead to sewer backups in the community.

To understand what smoke testing is please visit the RJN Group's FAQ page for a very informative video https://www.rjn.com/smoke-testing-faq.

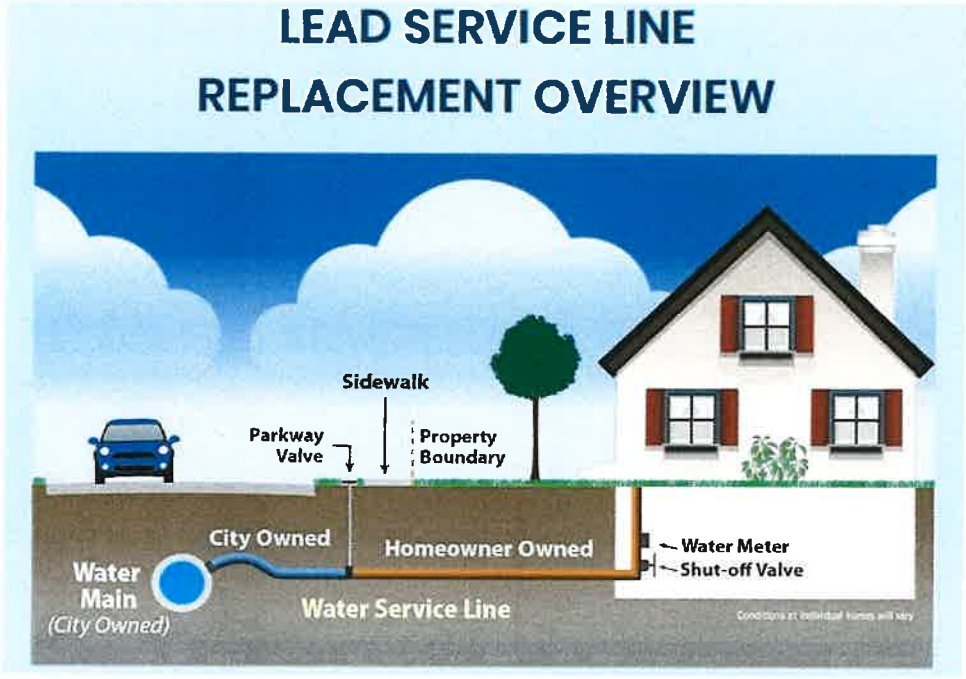
Lead Service Line Replacement

The City of Moline has begun the removal of drinking water lead service lines. The drinking water service line is the pipe that connects the water main to the water meter inside a residence. Up until the late 1950's lead piping was the premiere choice for water service lines because of its malleability and durability. However, in the proceeding decades the dangers of lead to human health was discovered. Moline has been compliant with all Illinois Environmental Protection Agency lead testing regulations and requirements. Moline's latest lead analysis resulted in a 90th percentile concentration of 3.7 parts per billion (ppb) with an allowable limit of 10.0 ppb.

The city has over 5,000 lead service lines that will be replaced over the next fifteen years. The entire service line from the main to the meter box will be replaced by the city. The homeowner will not need to hire a plumber or contractor. The lead service lines will be replaced with copper lines, which should have a useful life of 50-100 years. The replacement will coincide with scheduled street repaving when possible. This will result in the most economical replacement of lead lines and repair of streets.

All residences containing service lines that need replaced will receive a yearly letter until their line has been replaced. Moline's lead service line inventory and replacement plan can be viewed at https://moline.il.us/ImageRepository/Document?documentId=14285.

Please contact the city's Environmental Compliance Manager, Charly Brown, at 309-524-2309 or cbrown@moline.il.us if you have any questions about your drinking water quality.



Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for City of Moline

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 a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Moline Environmental Compliance Manager Charles Brown at 309-524-2309 or cbrown@moline.il.us.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Moline.
State Water System ID#: IL1610450.

Date distributed: April 1, 2025.

Date	Analyte Concentration	Number of Samples Taken
4/9/2024	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	.022 ug/L (22 ppt)
7/9/2024	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	.013 ug/L (13 ppt)
10/8/2024	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	.016 ug/L (16 ppt)
1/14/2025	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	.016 ug/L (16 ppt)

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 form 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 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, the 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.

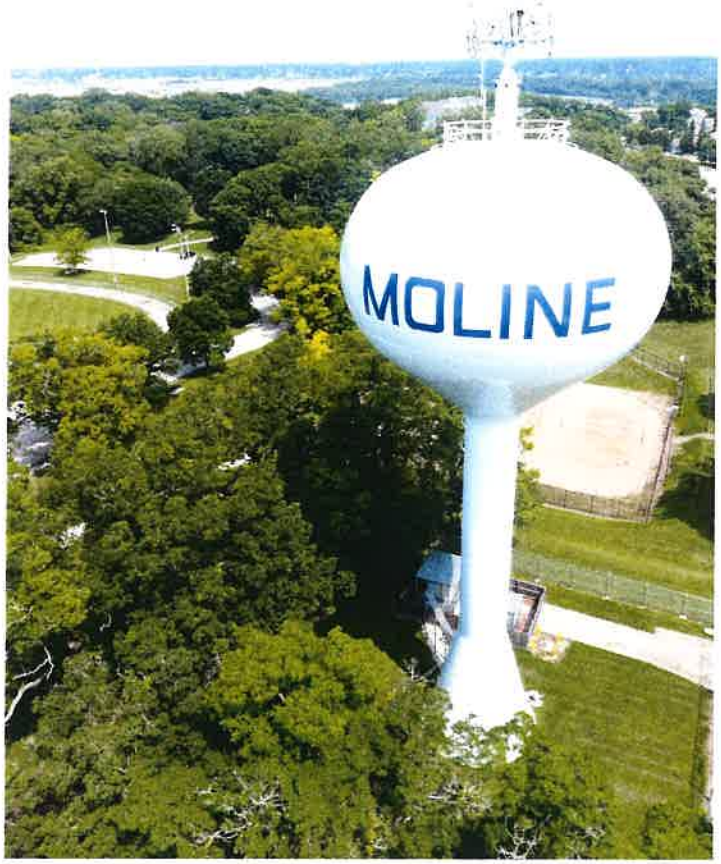
Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water 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.

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 Moline 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 Standard 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 Moline Water Division at 309-524-2300. 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.

Moline Tap Water Results for PFAS 2024		2/8/2024	4/9/2024	5/7/2024	7/9/2024	8/27/2024	10/8/2024	10/30/2024
PFAS ANALYTE	MCL (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ngL)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)
PFOA	4	2.1	<4.0	3	<4.0	3	<4.0	2.8
PFOS	4	<2.0	<4.0	<2.0	<4.0	<1.9	<4.0	<1.9
PFHxS	10	<2.0	<3.0	<2.0	<3.0	<1.9	<3.0	<1.9
PFNA	10	<2.0	<4.0	<2.0	<4.0	<1.9	<4.0	<1.9
GENX	10	<2.0	<5.0	<2.0	<5.0	<1.9	<5.0	<1.9
	Hazard Index MCL (unitless)	Sample Result (unitless)	Sample Result (unitless)	Sample Result (unitless)	Sample Result (unitless)	Sample Result (unitless)	Sample Result (unitless)	Sample Result (unitless)
PFHxS+PFNA+ GENX+PFBS	1	No Detects	No Detects	No Detects	No Detects	No Detects	No Detects	No Detects

Moline Water
Facts & Figures

- We treat nearly 2 billion gallons of Mississippi River water each year.
- We use 12 processes to treat the water supply (screening,oxidation, absorption, disinfection, clarification, softening,sedimentation, recarbonation, sequestering, filtration, UV disinfection and fluoridation).
- Our water distribution system consists of more than 230 miles of water main, 2,633 fire hydrants, 4,300 mainline valves, and 3 elevated water tanks.
- We have over 17,000 customers.
- We have 32 employees who work in the following areas: treatment plant; laboratory activities; distribution system; metering & customer service; and water supply administration.
- The treatment plant is staffed 24/7 and additional personnel are on emergency stand-by at all times.
- We collect about 70,000 meter readings & complete 9,000 service calls each year.
- We rely exclusively on the money from utility bills to fund our operation (no tax dollars).
- Tap water costs a fraction of a penny per gallon.



/ater Quality Test Results

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

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

vel 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 und in our water system.

vel 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 olation has occurred and/or why total colifor bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

aximum 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 ailable treatment technology.

aximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below nich there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

aximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in inking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of crobial contaminants.

aximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant low which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the e of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

n: not applicable.

rem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

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

pm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

eatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in inking water.