Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SILVIS

IL1610700

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

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

SILVIS is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Gareth Sutter

Phone (309) 558 - 7644

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:

- 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).

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 drinking water supplier 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 Gareth Sutter at 309 558-7644. 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.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
MOLINE INTERCONNECTION	INTERCONNECT WITH CITY OF	SW	Active	
WELL 4 (31873)	80 GPM SUBMERSIBLE	GW	Active	
WELL 5 (31874)	90 GPM SUBMERSIBLE	GW	Active	
WELL 7 (31875)	75 GPM 1ST AVE & 14TH ST	GW	Active	
WELL 8 (31876)	70 GPM LINESHAFT	GW	Active	

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 309 558-7644. 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.

Source of Water: SILVISTo determine Silvis's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, information obtained during a Well Site Survey performed by the Illinois Rural Water Association on May 20, 1999, was reviewed. Based on this information, 24 potential sites of concern were identified within proximity of this water supply's wells. The Illinois EPA does not consider the city's source water susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the water supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists that should prevent pathogen movement; 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 a sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should minimize the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.Source of Water: MOLINEIllinois 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 Mississippi River Watershed, which is illustrated in Figure 3, 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 surface water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the Moline 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 was 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 rivers in the United States. Accidental spills of hazardous materials into navigable waterways are a major concern because 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. These include the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River Waterway, and the Ohio River. Along these waterways are numerous facilities that load and unload hazardous materials. Analysis of reported spills indicate that between 1974 and 1989, 794 accidental spills of hazardous materials occurred along Illinois waterways. Approximately 92% of these spills occurred along the Mississippi and/or the Illinois River. Figure 2 shows the critical area of concern (Zone 1) for the Moline surface water intake. Spills occurring in this critical area will travel to the intake in five hours or less, making contingency planning and spill reporting a major concern in this watershed. Further information concerning spill response planning on the Mississippi River may be found in U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/region5/oil and at U.S. Geological Survey's website ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis_data/oil_spill. The Upper Mississippi River Water Suppliers Coalition is currently working to develop an Early Warning Monitoring Network on the Mississippi River. This Network would enhance response times by providing supplies with early notification of spills on the

2025 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: 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: 10 to 2501 ug/L
Lead Range: <1.0 to 29 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: Gareth Sutter (309) 558-7644

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has/has not developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Gareth Sutter (309) 558-7644

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.614	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	8.5	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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 a 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.

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	2025	1	0.5 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	2	1.81 - 1.81	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	2	2.04 - 2.04	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/27/2024	0.074	0.074 - 0.074	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/27/2024	0.445	0.445 - 0.445	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	03/27/2024	0.015	0.015 - 0.015		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	03/27/2024	2.3	2.3 - 2.3	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2025	1	1 - 1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	03/27/2024	17	17 - 17			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	03/27/2024	0.008	0.008 - 0.008	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	02/23/2021	3.8	3.8 - 3.8	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	02/23/2021	5.2	5.2 - 5.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Combined Radium 226/228

Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public notice issued

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule 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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	2025	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 contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2024	08/28/2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

We did supply one ton updated one as well on time

Gross alpha including radon and uranium

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public notice issued

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	07/01/2025	2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public Notice issued

Violations Table

LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to develop an approvable initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024.
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	07/02/2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/22/2025	09/01/2025	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Silvis

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2025 we 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for Lead and Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Lad and Copper, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	**Required sampling frequency**	**Number of samples taken**	**When all samples should have been taken**	**When samples were or will be taken**
[Contaminant Name]	[Number of required samples]	[Number taken, if any]	[Compliance Period]	[When samples were or will be taken]
Lead/copper	80 every 6 months	70	Jan-July 2025 July- Dec. 2025	Jan-July 2026

What happened? What is being done?

We did not receive all samples back from residents and will take all samples this year

For more information, please contact Gareth Sutter at 309 558-7644

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Silvis Water System ID# IL1610700 Date distributed 05/18/2026

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Silvis

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2025 we 'did not complete all monitoring or testing'] for Combined Radium 226/228 and Gross Alpha and and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Lad and Copper, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
[Contaminant Name]	[Number of required samples]	[Number taken, if any]	[Compliance Period]	[When samples were or will be taken]
Combined Radium 226/228226/228	1, every 3 years	0	Jan-March 2025	5/2026
Gross Alpha	1, every 3 years	0	Jan-March 2025	5/2026

What happened? What is being done?

We missed sampling this last year as we did not receive our bottles from the lab. We will take these samples 5/2026

For more information, please contact Gareth Sutter at 309 558-7644

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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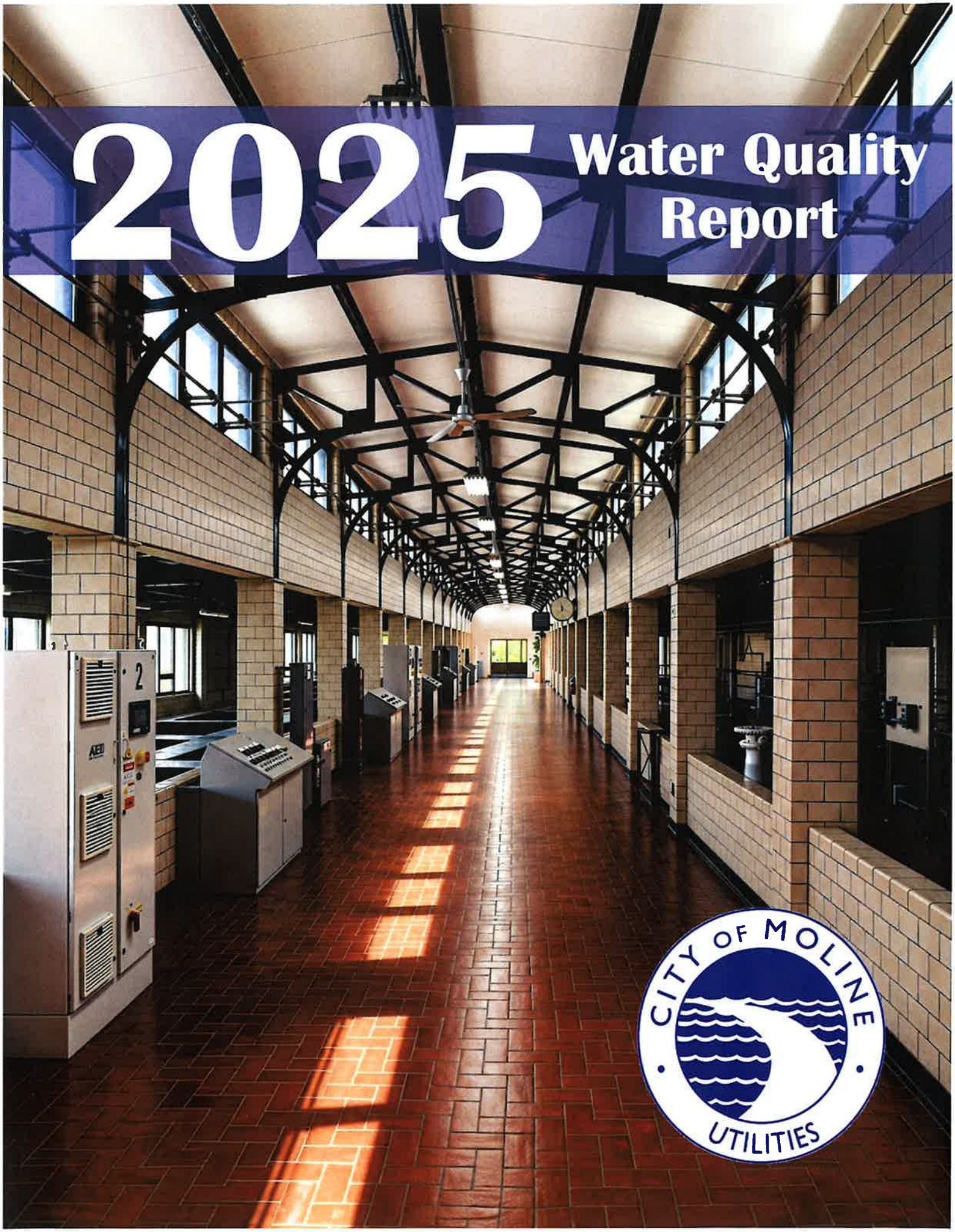
2025 Water Quality Report



CITY OF MOLINE
UTILITIES

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2025 (COLLECTED IN 2025 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	2025	3.2	3 - 3.6	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	17	5.35 - 20.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	4	.706 - 4.26	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2025	0.035	0.035 - 0.035	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2025	0.6	0.635 - 0.635	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)	2025	1	1.2 - 1.2	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	20	20 - 20			ppb	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Use in water softener regeneration.

TURBIDITY	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
HIGHEST SINGLEMEASUREMENT	1 NTU	0.17 NTU	NO	Soil Runoff.
LOWEST MONTHLY % MEETING LIMIT	0.3 NTU	100%	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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level: 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety

Copper Range: <3 mg/L to 160 mg/L
Lead Range: <1 ug/L to 14 ug/L

To obtain a copy of the systems lead tap sampling data: Call the Moline Utilities Department at 309-524-2300 or visit https://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/JSP/NonTcrSamples.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=717681&tinwsys_st_code=IL&tsaanlyt_is_number=25&tsaanlyt_st_code=HQ&history=1&counter=0

The Moline Utilities Department is sampling the lead levels in Moline schools and daycares over the next five years. To obtain a copy of the lead results from Moline schools: Call the Moline Utilities Department at 309-524-2300 or visit https://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/JSP/NonTcrSamples.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=717681&tinwsys_st_code=IL&tsaanlyt_is_number=25&tsaanlyt_st_code=HQ&history=1&counter=0

LEAD & COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.089	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2025	0	15	3.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Source Water Assessment

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Source of Water: MOLINEIllinois 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 Mississippi River Watershed, which is illustrated in Figure 3, 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 surface water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Illinois portion of the Mississippi River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the Moline 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 was 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 rivers in the United States. Accidental spills of hazardous materials into navigable waterways are a major concern because 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. These include the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River Waterway, and the Ohio River. Along these waterways are numerous facilities that load and unload hazardous materials. Analysis of reported spills indicate that between 1974 and 1989, 794 accidental spills of hazardous materials occurred along Illinois waterways. Approximately 92% of these spills occurred along the Mississippi and/or the Illinois River. Figure 2 shows the critical area of concern (Zone 1) for the Moline surface water intake. Spills occurring in this critical area will travel to the intake in five hours or less, making contingency planning and spill reporting a major concern in this watershed. Further information concerning spill response planning on the Mississippi River may be found in U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/region5/oil and at U.S. Geological Survey's website ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis_data/oil_spill. The Upper Mississippi River Water Suppliers Coalition is currently working to develop an Early Warning Monitoring Network on the Mississippi River. This Network would enhance response times by providing supplies with early notification of spills on the Mississippi River.

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.

The communication system has been useful in notifying residents about yearly sewer smoke testing, lead service line replacement updates and seasonal hydrant flushing.

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.

South Slope

The South Slope Project is a major investment by the City of Moline to modernize its aging wastewater treatment facility and ensure it continues to protect public health and the environment. Originally built in the late 1950s, the plant has served the community well but relies on outdated and complex systems that are difficult to maintain and cannot meet newer environmental standards. In particular, stricter phosphorus limits required action by 2023, making upgrades necessary to continue complying with state and federal regulations.

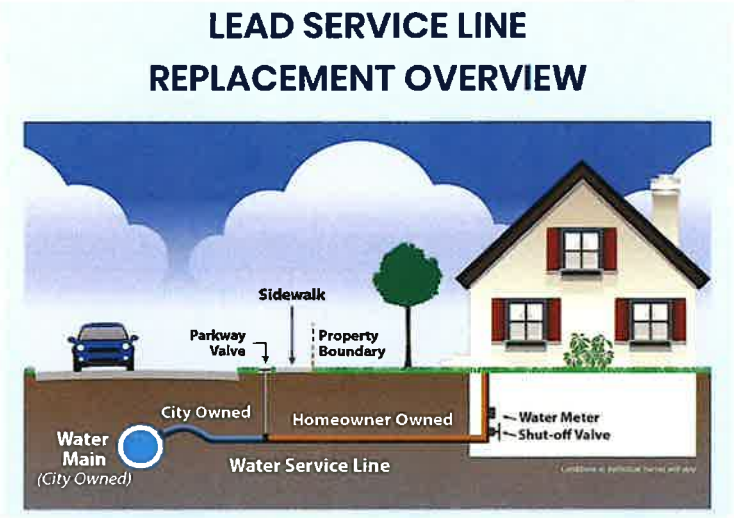
The project, now under construction, will simplify and upgrade treatment processes while replacing aging infrastructure throughout the facility. Improvements include new treatment systems designed to remove phosphorus, upgraded pumping and screening equipment, modern ultraviolet disinfection, and new buildings to improve operations and maintenance. These changes will make the facility more reliable, easier to operate, more energy efficient, and better prepared for future regulatory requirements and community growth.

The total project cost is approximately $120 million and is being financed primarily through low-interest state funding. Construction is underway and is expected to be completed in November 2029. While the project represents a significant investment, it will provide long-term value by protecting the Rock River, supporting regional development, and ensuring dependable wastewater treatment service for residents, businesses, and surrounding communities for decades to come.

Lead Service Line Replacement

The City of Moline has partnered with Miller Trucking & Excavating and McClintock Trucking and Excavating to begin the removal of lead drinking water service lines. The 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 confirmed. 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 15.0 ppb. The city has around 5,000 lead service lines that will be replaced over the next ten years. These service lines 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. All residences containing service lines that need replaced will receive a yearly informational letter until their line has been replaced as required by the EPA. We will need the owner's permission to carry out the project. Property owners affected by the program are encouraged to confirm participation by visiting www.moline.il.us/LSLR scanning the QR code, or calling 309-524-2300.

Moline's lead service line inventory and replacement plan can be viewed at https://moline.il.us/1067/Lead-and-Service-Line-Information. 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 or if you would like to have your water tested for lead.



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 2025		1/14/2025	3/6/2025	5/21/2025	9/4/2025	11/12/2025
PFAS ANALYTE	MCL (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ngL)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)	SAMPLE RESULT (ng/L)
PFOA	4	<4.0	4.1	2.2	3.1	3.3
PFOS	4	<4.0	<1.9	<1.9	<2.0	2.2
PFHxS	10	<3.0	<1.9	<1.9	<2.0	<2.0
PFNA	10	<4.0	<1.9	<1.9	<2.0	<2.0
GENX	10	<5.0	<1.9	<1.9	<2.0	<2.0
	Hazard Index MCL (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	.002	No Detects

Moline Water
Facts & Figures

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

- 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.

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 colifor 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 a 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.

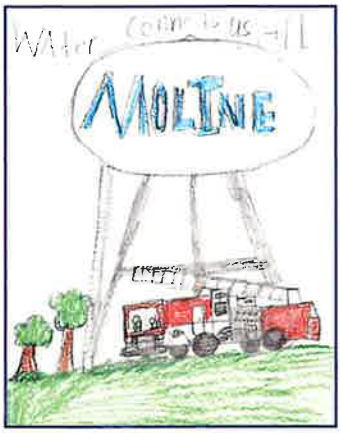
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

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.

2026 Art Contest
WINNER



Josiah C.
Butterworth Elementary

Arabelle D.
Logan Elementary

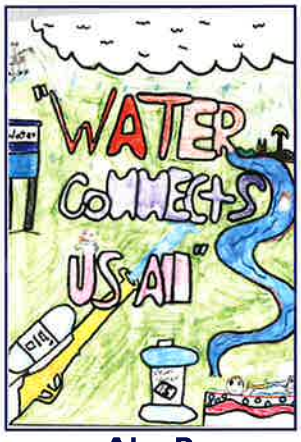
Ehleriee T.
Lincoln-Irving Elementary

Gabe G.
Bicentennial Elementary

Isabella J.
Roosevelt Elementary

Josie W.
Jane Addams Elementary

Naomi M.
Willard Elementary



Abe R.
Hamilton Elementary

Alaina E.
Franklin Elementary

Mia N.
Seton Catholic School

Loaisa D.
Roosevelt Elementary

Carter R. S.
Logan Elementary

Scarlett C.
Washington Elementary