



CITY OF EAST MOLINE

2024

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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 (2024) water quality, details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and our treatment processes.

WHERE DOES DRINKING WATER COME FROM & 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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



4.5

MILLION GALLONS
TREATED/DAY

103

MILES OF
WATER MAIN

949

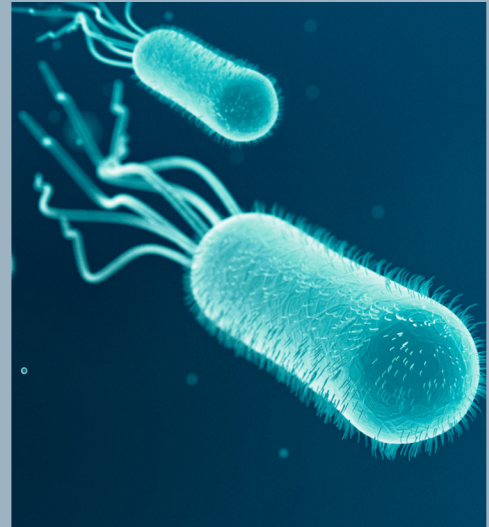
FIRE HYDRANTS

1,912

VALVES

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN WATER BEFORE TREATMENT

- 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



CONTAMINANTS & POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

To ensure that tap water is as safe as it can be 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). More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SUBSTANCES REGULATED BY THE EPA

SUBSTANCE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL OR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	pCi/L	2021	5	0	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADIUM & URANIUM	pCi/L	2021	15	0	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
BARIUM	ppm	2024	2	2	0.047	0.047-0.047	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
CHLORAMINE	ppm	2024	4	4	3.7	3-4	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
FLOURIDE	ppm	2024	4	4	0.6	0.6-0.6	NO	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Water additive that promotes strong teeth
HALOACETIC ACID (HAA)	ppb	2024	60	NA	34	20.2-53	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection
NITRATE	ppm	2024	10	10	0.39	0.39-0.39	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Leaching from septic tanks and sewage Runoff from fertilizer use
TOTAL TRIHALOMET-HANE	ppb	2024	80	NA	49	19.6-69.4	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	% positive samples	2024	> 5% positive samples/month	0	0%	N/A	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
TURBIDITY 1	NTU	2024	1	NA	0.26	0.11-0.26	NO	Soil runoff
TURBIDITY	Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limit	2024	0.3 NTU	NA	100%	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	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Water additive that promotes strong teeth

SUBSTANCES REGULATED BY THE STATE OF IL

SUBSTANCE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL OR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
IRON	ppm	2024	1.0	NA	<0.010	<0.010- <0.010	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
MANGANESE	ppb	2024	150	150	6.5	6.5-6.5	NO	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
SODIUM	ppm	2024	NA	NA	33	33-33	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits Used in water softener regeneration
SELENIUM	ppb	2024	50	50	1.0	1.0-1.0	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from mines

PFAS

SUBSTANCE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR SAMPLED	IEPA ADVISORY LEVEL	USEPA MCL	MAX AMOUNT WE DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
PFOA	ppt	2024	2.0	4.0	2.3	<2.0-2.5	NO	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of several thousand human-made chemicals that are manufactured for their oil and water-resistant properties. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been used in a wide range of consumer products, industrial processes, and in some fire-fighting foams (called aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF). This has resulted in PFAS being released into the air, water and soil.
PFOS	ppt	2024	NA	4.0	<2.0	<2.0-<2.0	NO	
PFBS	ppt	2024	140	NA	2.4	<2.0-2.4	NO	
PFHXS	ppt	2024	140	NA	<3.0	<2.0-<3.0	NO	
**PFHXA	ppt	2024	560,000	NA	<3.0	<2.0-<3.0	NO	

In 2021, our public water supply was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated that some PFAS were detected in our drinking water at or above the health advisory level established by the Illinois EPA, while other PFAS were not. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SUBSTANCE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR SAMPLED	USEPA MRL	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE DETECTED	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
**PFBA	ppt	2024	3.8	9.75	9.5-10	NO	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of several thousand human-made chemicals that are manufactured for their oil and water-resistant properties. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been used in a wide range of consumer products, industrial processes, and in some fire-fighting foams (called aqueous film-forming foam or AFFF). This has resulted in PFAS being released into the air, water and soil.

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 the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Below are the unregulated contaminants that were detected during 2024 monitoring. Non-detectable contaminants are available for review by contacting the water filtration plant at 309-752-1520.

** Indicates an active IEPA advisory level. IEPA advisory levels listed without a ** were previously issued, but are no longer active. We have included them in this chart because we value full transparency as the water industry's understanding of PFAS is constantly changing, and therefore advisory levels, action levels, and maximum contaminant levels are evolving.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING

SUBSTANCE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG OR MRDLG	AMOUNT DETECTED 90TH PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
LEAD	ppb	2024	0	15	11	1/30	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
COPPER	ppm	2024	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of naturally occurring deposits Leaching from wood preservatives

The range of copper levels detected was <0.003-0.21 ppm. The range of lead levels detected was <1.0-44 ppb. The most recent lead and copper tap sampling results are available for review by contacting the Water Quality Coordinator at 309-752-1520.

VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION TYPE	COMPLIANCE PERIOD	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	JULY-NOV. 2024	While we included a statement that unregulated contaminant monitoring results were available, we accidentally left out the data table for unregulated contaminant monitoring detects in the 2023 water quality report prior to sharing the water quality report on our website and the link on the water bills. Upon realizing our error, we revised the 2023 water quality report, adding the unregulated contaminant monitoring detects data table, and notified customers that a revised water quality report is available.

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.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

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

ALG (Action Level Goal): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allow for a margin of safety.

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.

MRL (Minimum Reporting Level): the lowest concentration that laboratories can report to the EPA during UCMR monitoring, based on laboratory capability and not related to contaminant health effects.

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.

ppt (parts per trillion or nanograms per kilogram (ng/kg): one part substance per trillion parts water.

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

HOW DOES LEAD GET INTO DRINKING WATER?

Faucets:

fixtures inside your home may contain lead

Copper Pipe with Lead Solder:

solder made or installed before 1986 contained lead

Galvanized Pipe:

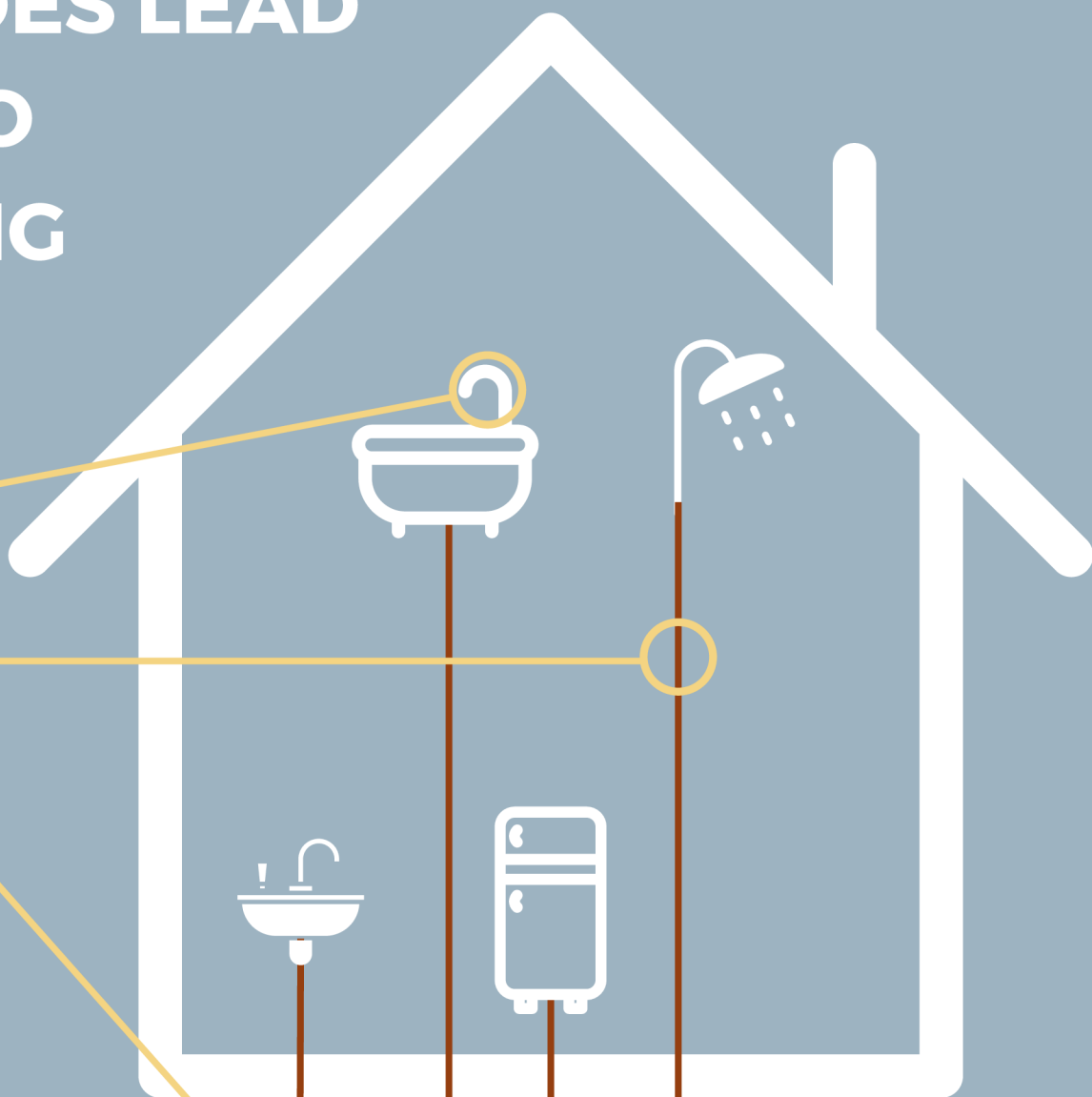
galvanized pipe that may collect and then release lead particles from its surface

Lead Service Line:

lead pipe running from the water main to internal plumbing

Lead Goose Necks & Pigtails:

short pipes connecting the service line to the water main that may contain lead



GET THE LEAD OUT!

I SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

We continue to identify the materials of service lines throughout the city. Our service line inventory can be viewed at www.eastmoline.com/lead.

R LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The city's proposed lead service line replacement program can be viewed at www.eastmoline.com/lead. We have applied for State Revolving Funds to help offset the cost of replacements, and depending on if and when we receive funding, the timeline for replacing lead service lines may be faster or slower. After lead service line replacement, a water pitcher filter is provided by the city to affected residents for 6 months to further reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, as any disturbance to a lead pipe, even to replace it, may temporarily increase the amount of lead in drinking water to the individual home or building where the lead service line is being replaced.



T LEAD TESTING

3-6 months after a lead service line is replaced, the city will test that home's water for lead to ensure lead levels have decreased below the EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL). The city also tests for lead at select homes annually to monitor lead status in homes that have lead service lines.

Water providers and regulators are constantly looking for ways to improve the safety of the water we provide. While lead does not occur naturally in water and is not found in the city's water supply, it can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children, if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources (see previous page for how lead gets into drinking water). Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of East 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 Standards Institute accredited certified to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact our Water Quality Coordinator at 309-752-1520 to learn more. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize your exposure is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> and www.eastmoline.com/lead. For these reasons, we are on a mission to Get the Lead Out!



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 2024. Employees of the Water Department 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.

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