



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ROCK FALLS
IL1950450

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2005

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the ROCK FALLS water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by ROCK FALLS is Ground Water.

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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 |
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| The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 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).

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

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 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. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 400 feet for Rock Falls wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to the source water, the city has implemented a wellhead protection program that includes source water protection management strategies, a source water education committee, and contingency planning. This effort resulted in a reduced risk of SOC contamination to the community water supply. Hence, the community water supply received a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in SOC monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the city considerable laboratory analysis costs. As authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the City of Rock Falls enacted a "maximum setback zone" ordinance that allows county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential source prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from their wells. In addition to the minimum and maximum setback zones, the Illinois EPA has delineated a five-year recharge area for wells #2, #4 and #5. This recharge area is defined as the geographic area surrounding a well or a well field providing potable water to a community water supply as modeled using computer software to determine a five-year time related capture zone. The city also developed a recharge area management program to further protect the community's source water from potential contamination sources for which it is susceptible. To further minimize the risk to the city's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that four additional activities be considered. First, the community should consider maximum setback zone protection for well #6, when the well becomes active. Second, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents in order to ensure the plans are kept current, and the water department and emergency response staff are aware of and adequately trained to implement emergency procedures. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Third, the water supply staff is encouraged to review and sustain their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the community. Finally, the Illinois EPA recommends that the City of Rock Falls continue to evaluate additional source water protection management options to address the regulatory and non-regulatory land use activities within the community wells' recharge area. Specifically, these management options should include potential effects from non-point sources related to agricultural land uses. If these additional source water protection management options are not addressed, the city may risk revocation of their Safe Drinking Water Act Monitoring Waiver for SOC.

2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2004

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): 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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

| Lead MCLG | Lead Action Level (AL) | Lead 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Lead AL | Copper MCLG | Copper Action Level (AL) | Copper 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Copper AL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 0 | 15 ppb | 6 ppb | 0 | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.47 ppm | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | Edit |

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. na: not applicable. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The

highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source Of Contaminant | |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|---|----------------------|
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] | 6/21/2005 | 62.19 | Not Applicable | N/A | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination | Edit |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 6/21/2005 | 14.4 | Not Applicable | N/A | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination | Edit |
| Chlorine | 7/31/2005 | 0.9 | 0.8074 - 0.9 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes | Edit |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source Of Contaminant | |
| Arsenic | 1/28/2004 | 2.6 | 2 - 2.6 | 0 | 50 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes | Edit |
| Barium | 1/28/2004 | 0.1 | Not Applicable | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | Edit |
| Chromium | 1/28/2004 | 5.8 | 4.7 - 5.8 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits | Edit |
| Fluoride | 1/28/2004 | 1.18 | 0.747 - 1.18 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge | Edit |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 11/2/2004 | 0.14 | Not Applicable | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | Edit |
| Nitrate (As N) | 5/9/2005 | 0.099 | Not Applicable | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural | Edit |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | deposits | |
| Selenium | 1/28/2004 | 4.1 | 3.4 - 4.1 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | Edit |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source Of Contaminant | |
| Alpha Emitters | 3/10/2005 | 1.3 | 0 - 1.3 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits | Edit |
| Combined Radium | 4/13/2005 | 1.1 | Not Applicable | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits | Edit |
| State Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source Of Contaminant | |
| Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water. | 1/28/2004 | 22 | Not Applicable | N/A | N/A | ppm | No | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration | Edit |
| Iron This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more. | 1/28/2004 | 210 | Not Applicable | N/A | 1000 | ppb | No | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits | Edit |
| Manganese This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more. | 1/28/2004 | 74 | 1.3 - 74 | N/A | 150 | ppb | No | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits | Edit |
| Zinc | 1/28/2004 | 9.2 | 8.2 - 9.2 | N/A | 5000 | ppb | No | Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories | Edit |

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.