

ROCHELLE

IL1410500

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013.

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 ROCHELLE is Ground Water. For more information regarding this report contact: Kathy Cooper, 815-562-4155.

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

Water Quality

RMU has developed a contingency plan to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, any risks to the water supply will be minimized.

Water Resources

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.

Drinking water, including bottle 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.

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.

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 public. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When

your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Our Water Supply

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 the Utility Advisory Board meetings held at 3:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday of January, March, May, July, September and November at the Technology Center, 910 Technology Parkway. 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 RMU or call our Water Operator at 815-562-4155. 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.p1>.

To determine Rochelle's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, information obtained during a Well Site Survey, which was performed by the Illinois Rural Water Association on July 15, 1999, was reviewed. Based on this information, several potential sources of contamination 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 was not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. Hence, well hydraulics was not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water
Well 10 (11944)	Southview	GW
Well 11 (01537)	Flagg Road	GW
Well 4 (11810)	Second Avenue	GW
Well 8 (11814)	Caron Road	GW

Water Quality Test Results

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

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.

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

ppb: Micrograms per liter 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

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

CITY OF ROCHELLE



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

January 1, 2013
To
December 31, 2013



333 Lincoln Highway
Rochelle, IL 61068
815-562-4155

Local People Providing Local Service

Coliform Bacteria

2012 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 & Copper Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or the 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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		1.3	1.3	0.43	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead		0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Regulated Contaminants - Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products		MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2013	0.5	0.37 - 0.78	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		7	7 - 7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of dinking water disinfection

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic		4.7	0 - 4.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium		0.35	0.13 - 0.35	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride		1.05	0.915 - 1.05	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	2013	4.7	1.1 - 6.3		1	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories
Manganese	2013	195	81 - 400	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2013	0.48	0 - 0.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium		11	6.6 - 11			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc		0.03	0 - 0.03	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228		2.46	2.46 - 2.46	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium		2.81	2.81 - 2.81	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits