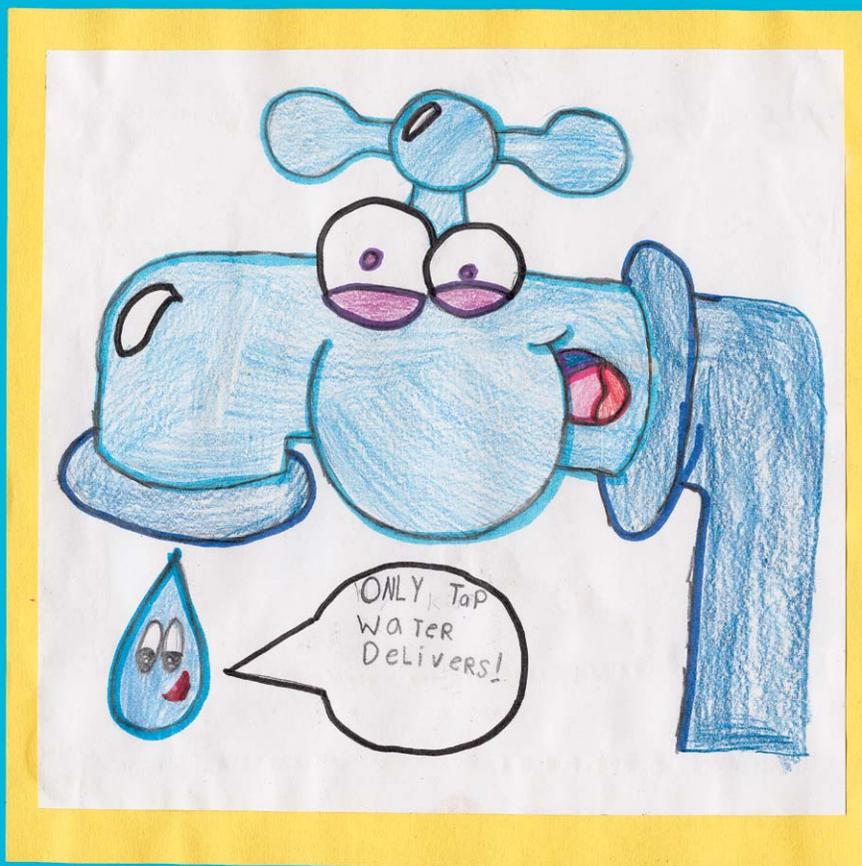


ONLY TAP



WATER DELIVER



2010

Water

QUALITY REPORT

STUDENT ARTISTS CREATE COLORFUL TAP WATER ART

Imaginative Moline students explored the key benefits of Moline tap water, as they participated in the *Only Tap Water Delivers* Art Contest earlier this year. Third grade students from 12 different elementary schools exercised their artistic talents to create original art relating to the Only Tap Water Delivers theme:

- Moline's Tap Water Delivers —
- 1) public health protection,
 - 2) promotes our high standard of living,
 - 3) supports our economic prosperity and
 - 4) provides fire protection for our homes and businesses.

The student artists used colorful and imaginative imagery to illustrate and communicate the vital role tap water plays in our daily lives. The artwork created by these artistic young people highlights the beneficial role tap water plays in protecting public health and supporting our high standard of living.

After the creative process was complete, one art finalist was selected from each elementary school. Each of

these art contest finalists was publically recognized by Mayor Don Welvaert, Assistant Superintendent of Curriculum & Instruction Clint Christopher, and the Moline City Council during a special ceremony held on May 10, 2011, in celebration of National Drinking Water Week. The ceremony, which was held in the City Council Chambers and culminated in the unveiling of the contest winner, was well attended by family, friends and art teachers of the finalists.

This is the fifth year that the City of Moline has enlisted the help of Moline Students to make its annual water quality report more interesting and appealing to those who rely on Moline's tap water every day. The top winning artwork is featured on the cover of this report and the finalists' art work is featured on the back cover. We believe that the creative efforts of these young people serve to enhance Moline's annual water quality report. We hope that you enjoy the student's creative efforts and their creativity heightens your interest in the tap water information presented in the report.



The poster designed by Ericsson Elementary School third-grader Maria Perez was chosen for the Tap Water Poster Contest by the Moline Water Department's 5th annual contest. With Maria are Clint Christopher, Assistant Superintendent of Curriculum & Instruction and Mayor Don Welvaert.



Maria Perez

Ericsson
Grade 3

ART CONTEST WINNER

Maria enjoys playing volleyball, reading, and spending time outdoors with friends. She is an excellent student, with art class being her favorite subject. She is also bilingual, having learned English as a second language.

Maria especially enjoys drawing, and aspires to be an artist when she grows older.



MOLINE WATER DIVISION:

Facts & Figures

- ◆ We treat about 2 billion gallons of Mississippi River water each year
- ◆ We use 10 processes to treat the water supply (screening, oxidation, adsorption, disinfection, clarification, softening, sedimentation, recarbonation, filtration and fluoridation)
- ◆ Our water distribution system consists of more than 230 miles of water main, 2,100 fire hydrants, 4,300 mainline valves, and 3 elevated water towers
- ◆ We have about 17,000 customers
- ◆ We have 32 employees who work in the following areas: water plant O&M; laboratory activities; distribution system O&M; metering & customer service; and water supply administration.
- ◆ The water 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 water bills to finance our operation (no tax \$)
- ◆ Our water costs about 1/3 of a penny per gallon

BACK COVER ART

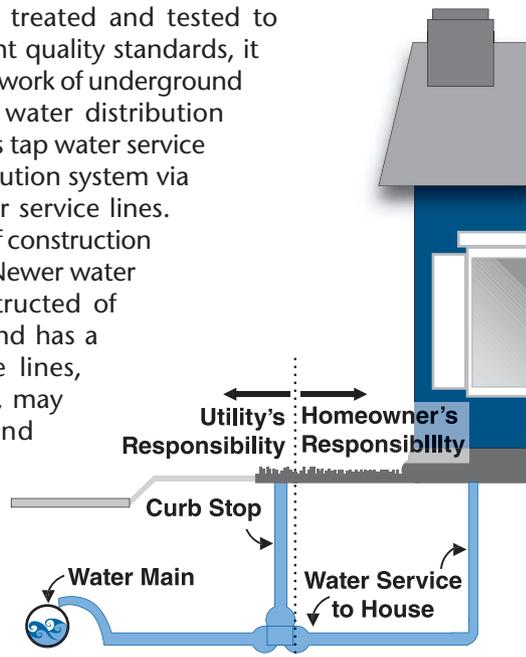
- 1 **Rafael Cisneros**
Lincoln-Irving, Grade 3
- 2 **Riley Marion**
Logan, Grade 3
- 3 **Abbilene Kirst**
Hamilton, Grade 3
- 4 **Kyla Zaiss**
Bicentennial, Grade 3
- 5 **Charlotte Graves**
Washington, Grade 3
- 6 **Miranda Sallahu**
Butterworth, Grade 3
- 7 **Lindsay Sengrasmy**
Willard, Grade 3
- 8 **Emilee Forst**
Garfield, Grade 3
- 9 **Autumn Fulscher**
Jane Addams, Grade 3
- 10 **Nicole Ellis**
Franklin, Grade 3
- 11 **Noah Owens**
Roosevelt, Grade 3

Tap Water Supports Local Economy and Overall Quality of Life

Moline's tap water supply is central to the economic prosperity of our community. Moline businesses and commercial enterprises rely on tap water to sustain their day-to-day operations. Moline's water supply has sufficient capacity to support new commercial and residential developments that will help vitalize our local economy. Tap water is more than a convenience – it is vital to our everyday lives. Our use of tap water is intricately woven into our lives. We rely on tap water to prepare our meals, brush our teeth, do our laundry, and a myriad of everyday activities. Our schools, hospitals and medical facilities must have a safe and reliable supply of water to function. The high quality tap water provided to Moline homes and businesses protects our health and safety while enhancing our standard of living and overall enjoyment of life.

WATER SERVICE LINES, WATER METERS & WATER USE

After your tap water has been treated and tested to ensure that it meets our stringent quality standards, it is pumped to your home via a network of underground water mains that is called the water distribution system. Each building that enjoys tap water service is connected to the water distribution system via individual pipes known as water service lines. The pipe size, age and materials of construction vary from property to property. Newer water service lines are typically constructed of copper, which is very reliable and has a long service life. Older service lines, which have not been upgraded, may be constructed of lead and galvanized iron pipe. These older pipes are prone to leak after many years of service, especially galvanized pipe which can rust and corrode.



Each water service line includes an outside shut-off valve called the curb-stop, which is typically located near the property line. The City maintains accurate records of the curb-stop locations, so that water can be turned off in an emergency. In most cases, the City is responsible to repair or replace the portion of the water service line from the curb-stop to the water main (the portion in the public right-of-way). The property owner is responsible for the portion on private property. (See the accompanying illustration). In other quad city area communities, property owners are responsible for repair or replacement of the entire water service line, including the curb-stop and costs associated with restoration of paving removed during repairs.

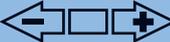
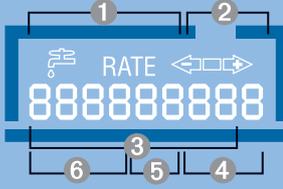
The water service line includes an inside shut-off valve and a water meter that are situated near the point it enters the building. The inside shut-off valve allows the water to be shut-off for repairs and the water meter accurately measures and records water use within the building. Water use varies in each home and building, depending upon the number of occupants, life style, quantity and age of water appliances and other factors. Even among residential customers with the same number of family members, there is substantial variation of water use within individual homes.

The Neptune R900i water meters, which were installed throughout the city in 2010, feature integrated radio transmitters and digital registers. These water meters exceed AWWA accuracy requirements and the digital registers include advanced functions like water use data logging and leak detection. The meters accurately record water use and can assist in identifying leaks and unusual water use occurrences.

Customers can access totalized consumption, flow and leak information by shining a light on the light sensor of the light activated LCD panel on the water

meter register and viewing the display. An intermittent leak is indicated by a flashing faucet icon and a sustained leak is indicated by a continuous faucet icon. See the figure below. Customers with concerns regarding unusual water use can arrange for Water personnel to extract detailed water use data, from most water meters, by calling (309) 524-2321. Please see pages 14 and 15 for additional tips and leak information.



	<p>LIGHT SENSOR Recessed under the small hole near the center of the faceplate of the E-Coder R900i, supplies the power for the LCD panel (light activated).</p>
	<p>FLOW INDICATOR Shows the direction of flow through the meter:</p> <p>ON Water in use. OFF Water not in use. FLASHING Water is running slowly. (-) Reverse flow. (+) Forward flow.</p>
	<p>LEAK INDICATOR Displays a possible leak:</p> <p>OFF No leak indicated. FLASHING Intermittent leak indicates that water has been used for at least 50 of the 96 15-minute intervals during a 24-hour period. ON CONTINUOUSLY Indicates water use for all 96 15-minute intervals during a 24-hour period.</p>
<p>RATE</p>	<p>RATE OF FLOW Average flow rate is displayed every six seconds on LCD display.</p>
	<p>LCD DISPLAY Nine-digit LDC displays the meter reading in billing units of measure: U.S. gallons, cubic feet, imperial gallons, or cubic metres.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 E-Coder™ Basic Reading/Customary 6-digit remote reading 2 Customary sweep hand digits 3 E-Coder PLUS Reading (8-digit remote reading) 4 Testing units used for diagnostics 5 Extended reading units 6 Customary billing units

UV DISINFECTION FOR ENHANCED HEALTH PROTECTION

Our mission to provide Moline with a continuous supply of high quality tap water is not stagnant. To the contrary, as science continues to advance, so do our efforts to understand and address emerging potential health concerns. For example, we have been actively working to address potential health concerns that can be associated with a microorganism called cryptosporidium, which is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal.



Monitoring of our untreated Mississippi River source water has indicated the periodic presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctors regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Shortly after potential health concerns associated with cryptosporidium first emerged in the mid-1990s, Moline became a member of the Partnership for Safe Water. Since that time, we have worked to optimize the performance of our clarification and filtration processes, as a member of this elite voluntary national initiative. We have achieved excellent filtered water quality, consistently surpassing regulatory requirements, and provided you and your family with enhanced protection against the possibility of cryptosporidium infection.

We are working on an advanced treatment project that will provide supplemental protection from cryptosporidium related health concerns. The project will incorporate the use of ultraviolet (UV) disinfection to provide enhanced microbial inactivation into our water treatment process. Design of the UV disinfection project is well underway and details of the selected UV equipment and proposed arrangement have been submitted for IEPA approval. Construction will get underway after IEPA approval is obtained, with UV disinfection start-up anticipated to occur sometime in 2012. The addition of UV disinfection at the water treatment plant exemplifies our ongoing commitment to provide the homes and businesses with a continuous supply of high quality tap water. We are always working to protect the health and safety of our community.



DIVERSE ACTIVITIES ENSURE SAFE & RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY

Providing you with a safe and continuous water supply involves much more than diligent water treatment and quality assurance testing. A host of diverse planning and operational activities are required to protect the water supply and ensure its reliable operation. In this portion of the report, we would like to share a few examples of many activities that are performed with the needs of our community in mind.

Flood Protection Plan: The water treatment plant facility was threatened by high water levels during the recent Mississippi River flooding. The plant staff implemented our flood protection plan to protect the facility and the City's water supply. Their efforts included deployment of primary and secondary flood protection measures, adjustments to treatment and pumping operations and provision of critical contingencies. The plant staff was successful and Moline's water supply continued to flow in a safe and reliable manner throughout the flood event.

River Monitoring Network: We are working with USEPA and other agencies to establish early warning Mississippi River monitoring station above the Quad Cities. The station will use multi-parameter probes and live mussels to monitor and record river water quality on a continuous basis. We will ultimately be able to access this data via the internet and the station will provide advance notification of significant changes in water quality and spill events.

Boil Orders: Whenever water system pressure falls below 20 PSI due to repairs and/or operational problems, we issue precautionary boil orders to affected areas. We notify each and every affected customer and also post related information on the City's



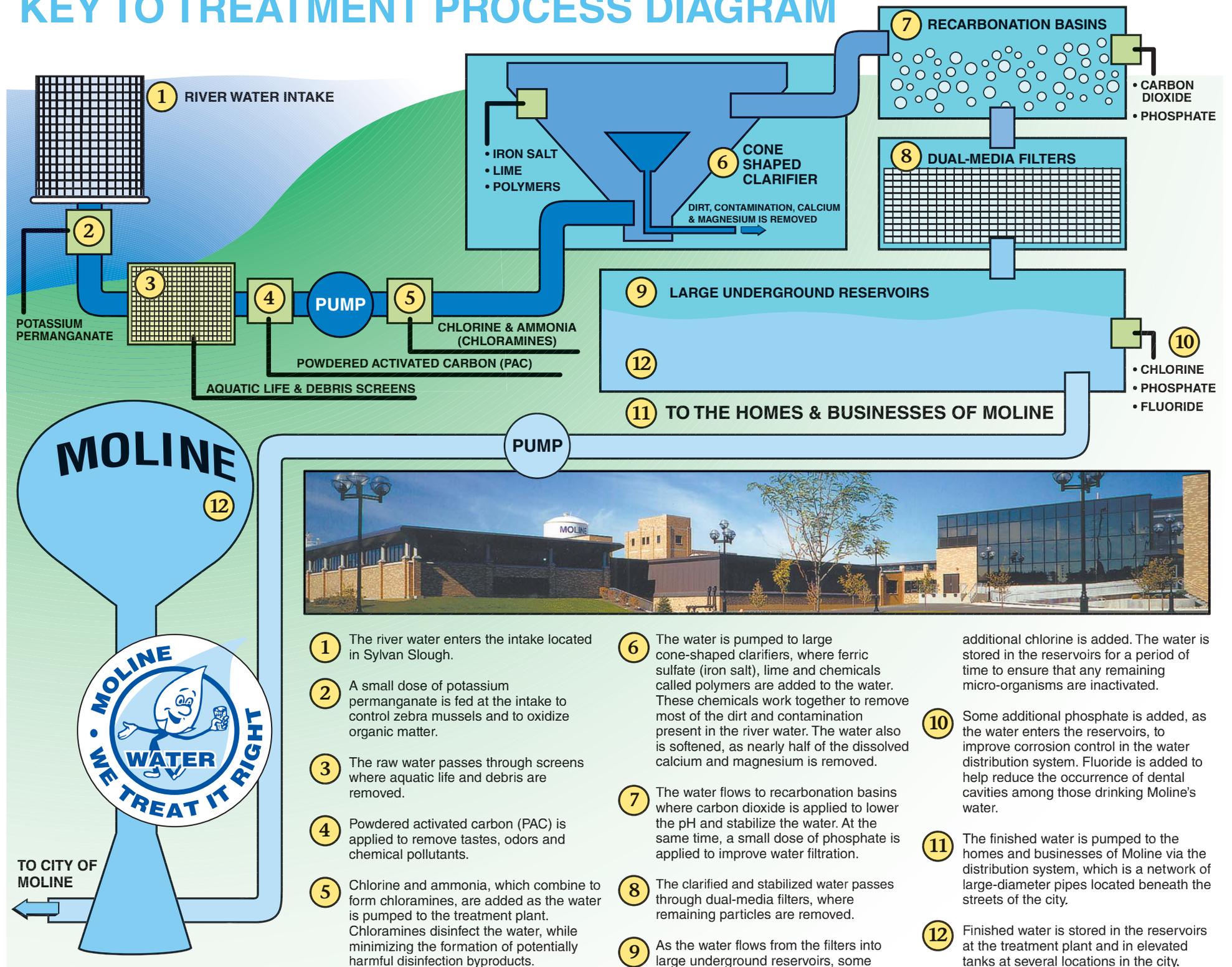
website. When system pressure is restored, we collect and analyze bacteriological samples. As soon as we obtain satisfactory test results, each effected customer is notified that the boil order has been rescinded. While these periodic precautionary boil orders create some inconvenience, they are issued with our customers' health and safety in mind, as we work to verify that no microbial contamination occurred during such system disruption.

Emergency Interconnects: Moline's water system includes emergency interconnects to Rock Island and East Moline water systems and we have established written mutual aid agreements and procedures governing their use. These interconnects allows us to obtain water from and provide water to our neighbors in the event of an emergency. We are currently working with Rock Island and the US Army Corps of Engineers to identify potential improvements to the existing emergency interconnect arrangement.

We hope that you have found these examples of our numerous planning and operational activities to be interesting and informative. We welcome inquires regarding Moline's water supply system and will do our best to provide a prompt response. You may contact Greg Swanson, Utilities General Manager, at (309) 524-2301 or gswanson@moline.il.us with questions or concerns.

MOLINE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

KEY TO TREATMENT PROCESS DIAGRAM



- 1 The river water enters the intake located in Sylvan Slough.
- 2 A small dose of potassium permanganate is fed at the intake to control zebra mussels and to oxidize organic matter.
- 3 The raw water passes through screens where aquatic life and debris are removed.
- 4 Powdered activated carbon (PAC) is applied to remove tastes, odors and chemical pollutants.
- 5 Chlorine and ammonia, which combine to form chloramines, are added as the water is pumped to the treatment plant. Chloramines disinfect the water, while minimizing the formation of potentially harmful disinfection byproducts.

- 6 The water is pumped to large cone-shaped clarifiers, where ferric sulfate (iron salt), lime and chemicals called polymers are added to the water. These chemicals work together to remove most of the dirt and contamination present in the river water. The water also is softened, as nearly half of the dissolved calcium and magnesium is removed.
- 7 The water flows to recarbonation basins where carbon dioxide is applied to lower the pH and stabilize the water. At the same time, a small dose of phosphate is applied to improve water filtration.
- 8 The clarified and stabilized water passes through dual-media filters, where remaining particles are removed.
- 9 As the water flows from the filters into large underground reservoirs, some

- additional chlorine is added. The water is stored in the reservoirs for a period of time to ensure that any remaining micro-organisms are inactivated.
- 10 Some additional phosphate is added, as the water enters the reservoirs, to improve corrosion control in the water distribution system. Fluoride is added to help reduce the occurrence of dental cavities among those drinking Moline's water.
- 11 The finished water is pumped to the homes and businesses of Moline via the distribution system, which is a network of large-diameter pipes located beneath the streets of the city.
- 12 Finished water is stored in the reservoirs at the treatment plant and in elevated tanks at several locations in the city.

2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2010 (COLLECTED IN 2010 UNLESS NOTED)

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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	VIOLATION (?)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
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DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Chloramines	(1)	3.3	3.0692 - 3.4314	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(1)	18	8.8 - 24	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	(1)	12	6.9 - 19	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Barium	(1)	0.042	0.042 - 0.042	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	(1)	1	1 - 1	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	(1)	4	4.1 - 4.1	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	(1)	1	1 - 1	50	50	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Combined Radium 226 / 228	2009	0.58	0.58 - 0.58	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2009	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Sodium (2)	(1)	18	18 - 18	N/A	N/A	ppm	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
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(1) – All samples were collected during 2010

(2) – This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more.

Abbreviations:

N/A: Not Applicable

TT: Treatment Technique

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radiation

AL: Action Level

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)



REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

LEAD & COPPER	YEAR SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# SITES OVER AL	UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	VIOLATION (?)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	2008	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2008	0	15	7	3	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. The Moline Water Division is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used for 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 on the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Turbidity

	LIMIT (TREATMENT TECHNIQUE)	LEVEL DETECTED	VIOLATION (?)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	1 NTU	0.19 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 by IEPA.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.



WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

2010 SOURCE-WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Drinking water for the City of Moline (Facility No. 1610450) is supplied by the Moline community water supply (CWS). The Mississippi River serves as the primary source of this water. This facility draws water from the Mississippi River through one surface-water intake. The supply provides an average of 5.2 million gallons per day to an estimated population of 43,500 persons in Rock Island County. Facilities purchasing water from Moline include Clover Leaf Village MHP. In addition, Moline is interconnected with the cities of East Moline and Rock Island to allow for mutual aid in the event of a water-supply emergency.

Illinois EPA considers all surface-water sources of a community's water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface-water supplies in Illinois.



Mississippi River surface-water intake

Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. We also soften the water, removing approximately one-half the hardness found in river water. After treatment, disinfection and testing, the water is stored until it is pumped to the city via the distribution system. These operations are continuously controlled and monitored with more than 61,000 individual analyses performed each year.



Mississippi River Watershed

Further information on our community water supply's source-water assessment is available on the USGS Web site at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/groundwater/source-water-assessment/index.html> or by calling the City of Moline Water Treatment Plant at (309) 524-2300.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



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 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:

- (A) Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which might come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also can come from gas stations,

urban storm-water runoff and septic systems.

- (E) 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 might be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

USEFUL TAP WATER TIPS

Be prepared for plumbing problems: Identify the location of the main water shut-off valve in your home or business, so that you can turn off the water quickly if a leak or other plumbing problem occurs. The main shut-off valve is typically located in the basement where the water service pipe enters the building.

Prevent unnecessary water loss and damage: Failed washing machine hoses cause more than \$100 million in property damages each year. Inspect your washing machine hoses on a routine basis. Look for seepage at the hose ends and bulges, cracks or frays along the length of the hoses. Replace your hoses if you find a defect or problem, or every three to five years as part of a proactive maintenance program. You may want to consider turning off the water to your washing machine when going on vacation, as an added margin of safety.

Avoid unnecessarily high water and sewer bills: Leaky and defective toilets are the top cause of wasted water. You can check your toilets for leaks by

placing a few drops of food coloring, or some laundry-bluing agent in the water tank. Do not flush the toilet. If you see color in the toilet bowl after 15 to 45 minutes, you have a leak. Prompt repair of dripping and leaking faucets can also reduce water waste. See page 5 of this report to learn how the leak detection feature of your new water meter works.

Save money on soaps, softeners and detergents: Moline tap water is softened at our water treatment plant and its hardness (level of dissolved minerals) is significantly lower than the non-softened tap water in other communities. Moline's softened tap water can allow our water users to reduce the amounts of soap, detergent and similar products used by 25% to 75% while achieving the same (or even better) results. Water users are encouraged to experiment systematically to determine how much soap and detergent use reduction is possible in their homes and businesses.



HOW TO GET INVOLVED WITH YOUR WATER SUPPLY OR SCHEDULE A TOUR

We encourage public interest and participation in decisions affecting Moline's drinking water. Water issues are discussed by the City Council at Committee of the Whole meetings, which are held at 6:30 PM on most Tuesday evenings in City Hall. The public is welcome to attend these meetings and agendas are posted on the City's web site, www.moline.il.us. If you would like to have a specific water-related item brought up for

discussion, contact Greg Swanson, Utilities General Manager, at (309) 524-2301. Mr. Swanson can assist you and provide specific detailed information regarding the City's water supply and its operation. The City offers individual and group tours to those interested in visiting the Moline Water Treatment Plant. Contact Mr. Swanson, who will be happy to schedule a tour for you or your group.

Repair leaks promptly whenever they occur Dripping faucets & leaky fixtures can waste thousands of gallons of water per day			
Gallons lost through continuous leak at 60 psi water pressure			
Diameter of stream	Daily	Quarterly	Annually
○ 1/4"	12,950	1,118,500	4,726,000
○ 3/16"	7,295	666,000	2,664,000
○ 1/8"	3,240	296,000	1,184,000
○ 1/16"	810	74,000	296,000

Water. We treat it right.

Typical Moline Water Characteristics in 2010	
PARAMETER	AVERAGE (in ppm unless otherwise noted)
pH (in pH units)	9.3
Total Alkalinity	57
Total Hardness	102

THE BOTTOM LINE

Our water met or surpassed all regulations. No drinking water violations were recorded during 2010.

In addition to tests we are required to perform, we voluntarily test our water system for additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality.

The City of Moline is proud of the fine drinking water it provides to its consumers. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests and contains important information about water and health. City of Moline Water will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water quality standards.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad de el agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



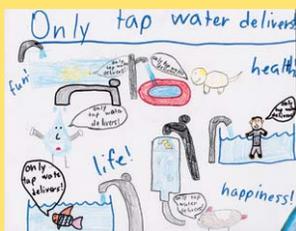


30-18 STREET MOLINE, IL 61265

www.moline.il.us



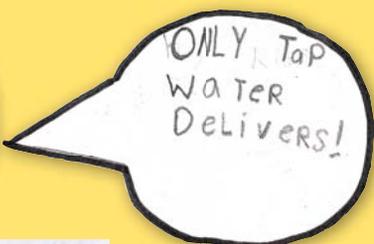
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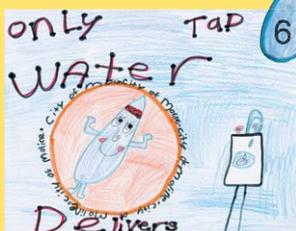
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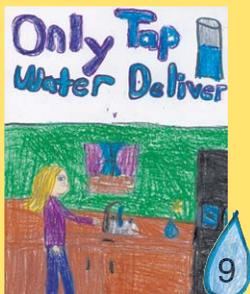
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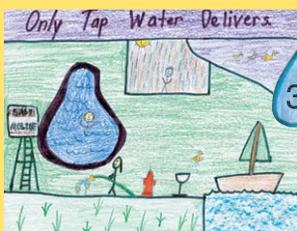
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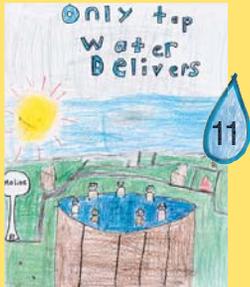
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11

List of artists' names on page 3.