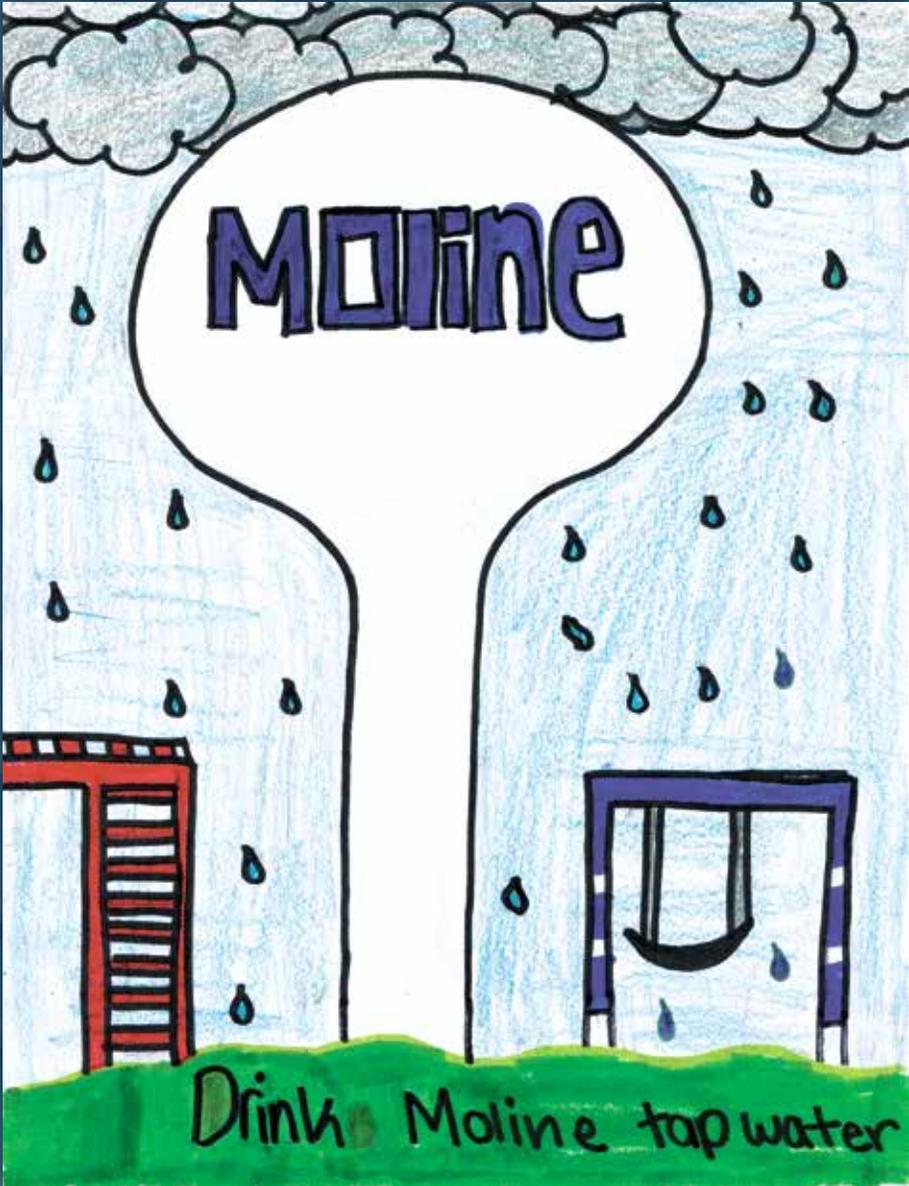


WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT H₂O?



WATER

QUALITY
REPORT 2014



MOLINE CELEBRATES CREATIVITY OF STUDENT ARTISTS

The creativity of Moline and Coal Valley third grade students was celebrated at a special recognition ceremony held during May in conjunction with National Drinking Water Week. This event was the culmination of Moline's annual "What Do You Know About H₂O?" art contest. Earlier in the spring, students from 10 different elementary schools were asked to create artwork relating to the contest theme and to highlight the important role Moline tap water plays in our daily lives.

The student artists used their imaginations and vibrant colors to craft intriguing images highlighting various aspects of Moline's public water supply system and the safe reliable water it provides to our community. Each student used an individualized approach to illustrate the water system facet they selected, which resulted in truly unique and wonderful pieces of art. Overall, the creativity and thoughtfulness of these young people bodes well for the future of our community and country.

After this creative process was complete, one winning artist was selected from each participating elementary school.

Each of these student artists was publically recognized by Moline Mayor Scott Raes and District 40 School Superintendent David Moyer, during the recognition ceremony on May 5, 2015. The recognition ceremony was well attended, with aldermen, teachers, family, friends and city staff gathered together to recognize the contest winners. The finale of this very special evening was the unveiling of the overall winning artwork, followed by tasty snacks and friendly conversation among the attendees.

This is the ninth year that the City of Moline has enlisted the creative talents 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 grand prize winning artwork is featured on the cover of this report and the other winning art work is featured on the back cover. We thank these young people for enhancing Moline's annual water quality report. We hope that you enjoy the student's creative efforts, as you review this report, and that you join the students in appreciating the important role our water system plays in our daily lives.



Poster contest winner Alexander Aguilera with Mayor Scott Raes and Moline-Coal Valley School District Superintendent David Moyer .



Alexander Aguilera

Ericsson,
Grade 3

ART CONTEST WINNER

The creative inspiration for Alexander's winning artwork came from the elevated water tank that towers over Stephens Park and encouragement from his art teacher, Theresa Gillespie. One of Alexander's favorite things about water is swimming, especially on hot summer days. Alexander also enjoys playing tag, drawing and painting. He would like to become a professional artist in the future.



MOLINE WATER DIVISION:

Facts & Figures

- ◆ We treat about 2 billion gallons of Mississippi River water each year
- ◆ We use 11 processes to treat the water supply (screening, oxidation, adsorption, disinfection, clarification, softening, sedimentation, recarbonation, filtration, UV disinfection 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 less than ½ a penny per gallon

BACK COVER ART

- 1 **Kendra Schmacht**
Logan, Grade 3
- 2 **Adrianna Zahringer**
Jane Addams, Grade 3
- 3 **Cameron Moreno**
Franklin, Grade 2
- 4 **Samantha DeBlick**
Bicentennial, Grade 3
- 5 **Abigail Almanza**
Garfield, Grade 3
- 6 **Noah Decker**
Washington, Grade 3
- 7 **Madeline Hart**
Roosevelt, Grade 3
- 8 **Pablo Perez**
Lincoln-Irving, Grade 3
- 9 **Keyla Castaneda**
Butterworth, 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.

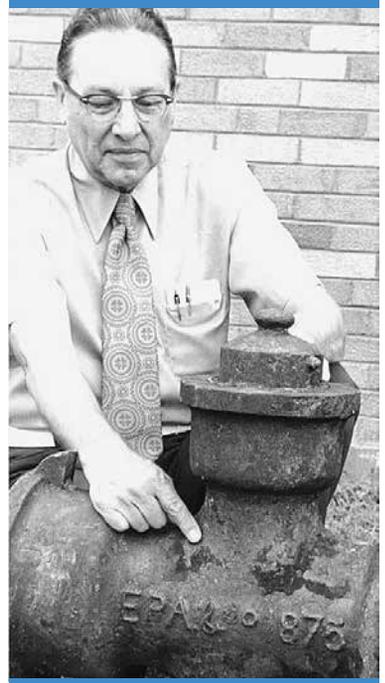
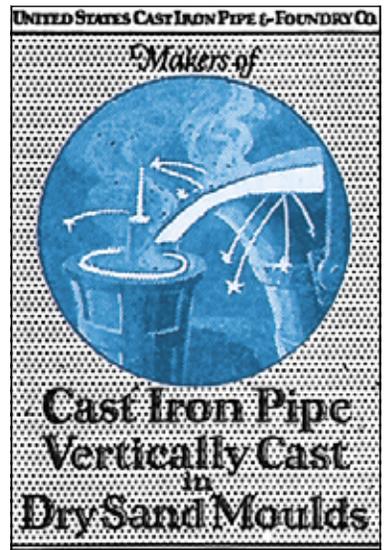
WATER MAINS – BURIED DEEP & ALWAYS ON THE JOB

The winter of 2013-2014 was one of the most severe winters in recent times. During this period of relentless extreme weather, Moline experienced a record number of water main breaks. The challenges of locating, excavating and repairing broken water mains that are buried deep in the frozen earth, while working in sub-zero temperatures, are monumental. Fortunately, Moline's dedicated team of water distribution professionals was up to the challenge. They successfully employed teamwork, specialized equipment, and raw determination to complete these main repairs and restore water service. Please read on to learn more about the history and importance of water mains and our efforts to keep the water flowing through them.

Our water treatment facility produces a continuous supply of high quality water, which must be conveyed from the treatment facility to homes and businesses located throughout Moline. This conveyance is accomplished with an elaborate network of underground piping known as the water distribution system. Proper operation, maintenance and upgrades of the distribution system are required to ensure the safety and reliability of our community's water supply. Accomplishment of these goals requires a competent and dedicated staff, a fleet of vehicles, specialized tools and equipment, along with prudent planning, execution and investment.

The distribution system dates back to 1875, when industrialist installed cast iron mains to provide private fire protection for factories and mills along the Mississippi riverfront. Certain sections of these mains were incorporated into Moline's municipal water system when it was originally constructed in 1883. From that time, the distribution system has continued to expand in conjunction with City growth. Today, the system includes 237 miles of water mains that range in size from 4" to 24" in diameter and are constructed of either cast iron or ductile iron.

During the earlier years of system development, sand-cast cast iron mains were installed. These mains featured very thick pipe walls that were not necessarily uniform in thickness. The pipe joints were sealed with jute or hemp fiber that was held in place by lead. In general, these cast iron mains proved





to be very reliable, although they are particularly subject to joint leaks and failures due to casting defects.

Beginning in the late 1930s, spun cast mains began to appear more frequently as the pipe material used for water main extensions. Significant system expansion occurred after World War II in conjunction with the baby boom years and the spun cast mains were used exclusively during this period. Unfortunately, time has revealed that the thin walls and iron alloy associated with the spun cast water mains does not necessarily provide reliable long-term service. The majority of main breaks and pipe failures in our system are associated with spun cast main installed during the 1950s and 1960s.

In the late 1960s, the City switched to cement lined ductile iron main, which is our current standard. This pipe is among the strongest pipe available on the market and is well suited to the pressure and temperature extremes associated with Moline's water system. The interior pipe wall of ductile iron pipe features cement mortar lining to prevent internal corrosion, however, after the City began using this pipe, we learned that external corrosion can be a problem in certain soil types. As a result, we enhanced our water main standard to include poly-wrap protection, so that ductile iron pipe will have a very long service life and low life cycle cost. Today, City staff diligently follows industry advances in pipe technology and installation techniques to ensure that the water mains installed today will provide the best long-term value to our community.

The American Water Works Association reports that the water infrastructure in our country has entered the Replacement Era. Here in Moline we have embraced the need to replace and rehabilitate aging water mains in a prudent proactive manner. We have established databases and a GIS mapping system that contains key information regarding the age and conditions of all water mains. We use this information to prioritize and coordinate our aggressive water main replacement program with street and sewer replacements. This approach allows us to maximize the amount of work accomplished and systematically replace about 1.5 miles of water main each year. Additionally, we are exploring the use of emerging pipe lining technologies that may allow existing water mains to be renewed in-place at a lower cost than replacement.

Moline's water distribution system is quite large and old, and due to the phenomenal costs involved, it is not possible to replace or renew all of the water main in a short period of time. Therefore we have developed a prudent plan for water main renewals and replacements. Concurrently, we have a team of water main warriors who will respond in a prompt, efficient and effective manner whenever water main breaks occur. In summary, we are dedicated to ensuring that the water mains receive proper care so that a continuous safe economical water is enjoyed by our community.

UV TREATMENT ENHANCES MOLINE WATER QUALITY

After years of research and planning, Moline achieved a major milestone this past year with the completed installation of ultraviolet (UV) water treatment at our drinking water plant. UV water treatment is an innovative approach that utilizes an appropriate dose of high strength UV light energy to provide enhanced protection against microbial based waterborne diseases.



The water plant's UV treatment system consists of eight UV reactors and eight corresponding power control panels. The UV reactors are installed on the filter effluent piping in the pipe gallery beneath the plant's eight filters. Each reactor contains six powerful UV lamps. The UV power control panels are located on the main operating floor of the filter plant above the pipe gallery. The power control panels are connected to the UV reactors, along with the plant's electrical and computer control systems. When a filter is placed in operation, the UV reactors are energized and the power control panels regulate the amount of electrical current supplied to the reactors based upon the filter flow rate and other control parameters. This approach ensures effective UV treatment under all operating conditions, while controlling electrical consumption.

It is important to note that the granular media was replaced in all eight filters in conjunction with the UV project. The filter media consists of graduated layers of gravel, sand and anthracite used to trap any remaining particles after the preceding treatment steps (see diagram on pages 8-9). Filtration and UV treatment are the final treatment steps and they work together to ensure high quality finished water flows into the reservoir prior to its distribution to Moline homes and businesses.

UV treatment is of critical importance in relation to a disease causing protozoan

called cryptosporidium (crypto) that is present in the Mississippi River source water under certain conditions. Chlorine is not effective to inactivate the crypto, which is difficult to detect and can cause severe flu-like symptoms if ingested. Properly executed clarification and filtration is very effective in removing any crypto that may be present. Our UV treatment provides an additional layer of protection to ensure that crypto is inactivated and the finished water remains safe should high levels be present in the source water or preceding treatment steps malfunction. UV is similar to airbags in a vehicle — you don't use them most of the time, but they are critical safety enhancements when adverse conditions occur.

Moline is one of the first public water supplies in the state of Illinois to install UV for crypto inactivation credit. Our water plant team has successfully integrated operation and maintenance of this important system into the overall treatment plant regime. UV treatment is another reflection of our ongoing work to ensure that potentially harmful contaminants are removed and a continuous supply of safe water flows from the taps of Moline homes and businesses every day.

A WIN FOR MOLINE WATER WARRIORS!



2015 City of Moline Water Warriors

*Front row, left to right:
Joe Sammon,
Rhonda Bartz, Randi Haley,
Victor Wenskunas and
Roel Martinez*

*Back row, left to right:
Bobby Cantu,
Bob Bohannon, Jon Carr,
Ryan Rangel, Nick Posateri,
Greg Swanson, Tony Loete,
Mike Waldron and
Susan Grau*

The Moline Water Warriors team was declared the Overall Champion of the Operator Competitions that were held during the Illinois Section American Water Works Association's (ISAWWA) WATERCON 2015 conference earlier this year. WATERCON is Illinois' largest water conference. More than 1500 water professionals attended this year's conference which featured innumerable technical presentations, operator training sessions, an expansive exhibit hall and a host of other activities. The Water Warriors team consisted of seven Moline Water Division employees who participated in a number of the operator competitions, which require well developed technical skills, speed, accuracy and teamwork. Here is an overview:

HYDRANT HYSTERIA: The team of Bobby Cantu and Jon Carr placed third, by correctly assembling a completely disassembled fire hydrant in 1 minute and 49 seconds.

WATER MAIN TAPPING: The team of Nick Posateri, Ryan Rangel, Jon Carr and Victor Wenskunas placed second by correctly tapping a 6-inch ductile iron water main (under pressure) and installing a ¾" copper water service in 2 minutes and 5 seconds.

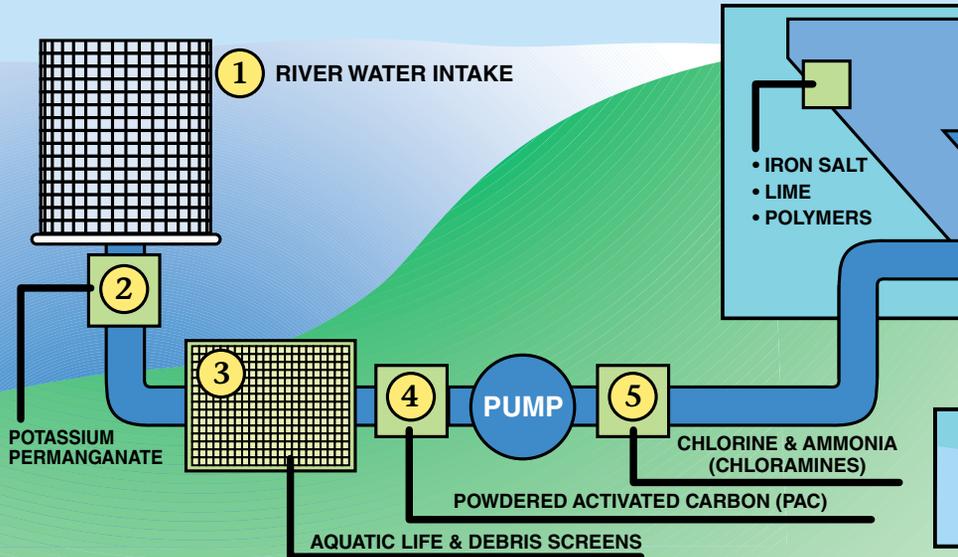
METER MADNESS: Bobby Cantu placed second and Joe Sammon placed third, by correctly assembling completely disassembled water meters in 1 minute and 2 seconds, and 1 minute and 11 seconds respectively.

Moline earned the highest total number of points at the conclusion of the operator competitions and was awarded the Overall Champion Award during the annual awards ceremony. The Water Warriors team participation was made possible by the support of their peers provided back home, which ensured safe water continued to flow and high quality service was provided to Moline, while the competitions took place in Springfield. The success of the Water Warriors is a direct reflection of the dedication and professionalism that exists among the Moline Water Division staff.

Utilities General Manager, Greg Swanson, found the thrilling performance of the Moline Water Warriors to be especially moving, as it coincided with him assuming the role of ISAWWA Chairman, after serving on the Board for the six years. The City of Moline has been a member of ISAWWA, whose vision is "Safe and Sustainable Water for Illinois", since 1916. Moline's long-standing involvement in ISAWWA has promoted the development of water supply personnel, proactive utility management, effective strategic planning and the overall success of Moline's public water supply system. The success of the Moline Water Warriors team at WATERCON 2015 represents the continuation of the long standing tradition of excellence and professionalism associated with Moline's water supply for the past 100 years. Congratulations to all involved!

MOLINE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

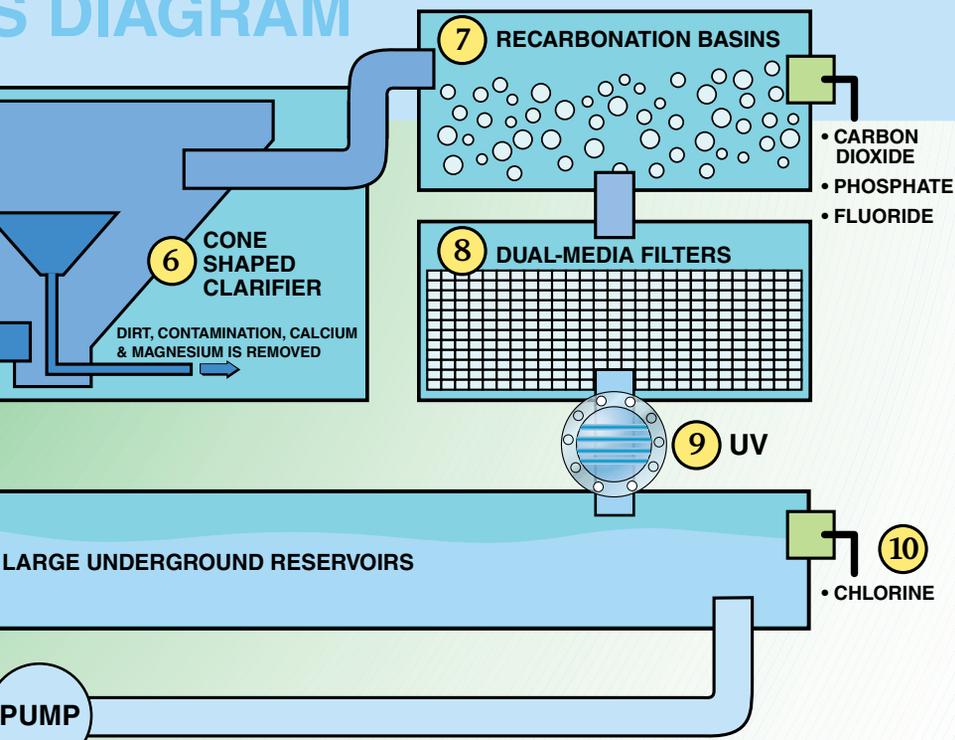
KEY TO TREATMENT PROCESS



- 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.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

PROCESS DIAGRAM



- 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. Fluoride is added to help reduce the occurrence of dental cavities among those drinking Moline's water.
- 8** The clarified and stabilized water passes through dual-media filters, where remaining particles are removed.
- 9** Next, the filtered water flows through powerful UV reactors. The reactors use high intensity ultra-violet light to inactivate micro-organisms, such as cryptosporidium.
- 10** As the water flows from the UV reactors 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.
- 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 elevated tanks at several locations in the City, in addition to that stored at the underground reservoirs at the treatment plant.

2014

WATER QUALITY REPORT

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2014 (COLLECTED IN 2014 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	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	(1)	27	15.9 - 42.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	(1)	14	7.47 - 14.58	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	(1)	0.0082	0.0082 - 0.0082	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	(1)	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	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)	2	2 - 2	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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)	21	21 - 21	N/A	N/A	ppm	NO	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

(1) – All samples were collected during 2014

(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	2014	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	4.6	1	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	0.15 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 in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.



2014 SOURCE-WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

MORE ABOUT OUR SOURCE

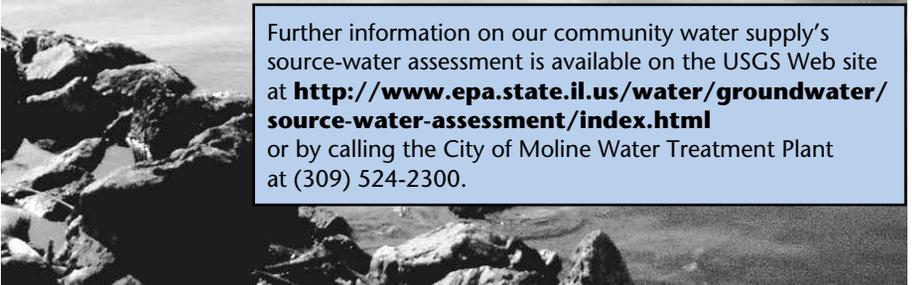
Drinking water for the City of Moline (Facility No. 1610450) is supplied by the Moline community water supply (CWS). The Mississippi River serves as the primary source of this water. This facility draws water from the Mississippi River through one surface-water intake. The supply provides an average of 4.7 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.

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 surface-water intake



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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 usage:

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-bluening 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.

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 2014

PARAMETER	AVERAGE (in ppm unless otherwise noted)
pH (in pH units)	9.1
Total Alkalinity	76
Total Hardness	101

THE BOTTOM LINE

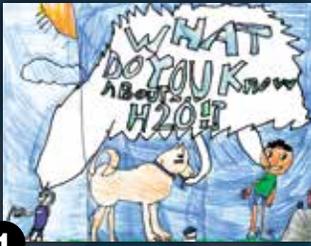
Our water met or surpassed all regulations. No drinking water violations were recorded during 2014.

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.

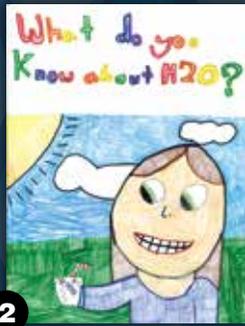
The City of Moline is proud of the fine drinking water it provides to its consumers. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests and contains important information about water and health. The Moline Water Division will notify you immediately if there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



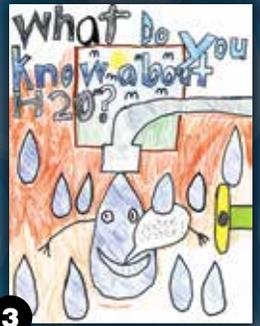
Este informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad de el agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



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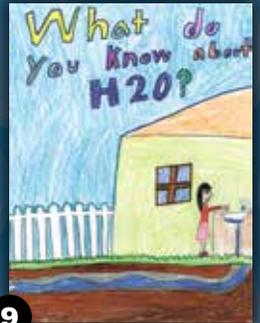
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List of artists' names on page 3.



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