

CITY OF GENOA

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2007

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the GENOA water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by GENOA is Ground Water. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For more information regarding this report contact Director of Public Works, Richard Gentile at 815/784-2271

Source of Drinking Water

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).

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

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1993 by the Illinois EPA, several potential secondary sources of contamination within 1,000 feet of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Genoa Community Water Supply's source water is not 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 available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Genoa Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper siting conditions; a hydraulic barrier exists which 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 the 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 prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics was not considered to be a significant factor in this determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this system ground water supply. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for your wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to source water, the community has implemented a wellhead protection program which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in monitoring.

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper:

Date Sample 12/31/05

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	10.2 ppb	1	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.532 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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]	9/12/2007	1.4	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2007	1.1	0.94 - 1.23	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Barium	7/13/2005	0.37	0.17 - 0.37	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	7/13/2005	1.1	0.71 - 1.1	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate-Nitrite	7/17/2006	0.036	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As N)	7/17/2006	0.036	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	7/9/2002	4.5	0 - 4.5	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	7/13/2005	3.52	Not Applicable	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	7/9/2002	1.2	0 - 1.2	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters	7/13/2005	2.32	Not Applicable	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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.	7/13/2005	14	10 - 14	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
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.	7/13/2005	210	18 - 210	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
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.	7/13/2005	24	1 - 24	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

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. The City did not receive any violations during this CCR reporting period.