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 pickup 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.

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 some 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Water Name</th>
<th>Type of Water</th>
<th>Report Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| WELL 2 (01509)   | GW           | Active        | Henry County IL  
Black Hawk College  
26230 Black Hawk Rd  
Galva IL 61443        |

04/24/2013  -  IL0730130_2012_2013-04-24_09-03-05.RTF
Source Water Assessment

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 our regularly scheduled meetings. 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 City Hall or call our water operator at (309) 852-4195. 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.pl.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey conducted in 2003 by the Illinois Rural Water Association for the Illinois EPA, several potential sources are located within 1,500 feet of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Black Hawk College - East Campus 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 hydro geologic data on the wells.
Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead and Copper</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>09/14/2010</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.1105</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 or 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:
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Contaminants</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>12/31/2012</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.43 - 1.24</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</strong></td>
<td>09/01/2010</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3 - 2.3</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>0.0303</td>
<td>0.0303 - 0.0303</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>2.44</td>
<td>2.44 - 2.44</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>0.246</td>
<td>0.246 - 0.246</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>3.26 - 3.26</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>128 - 270</td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226/228</td>
<td>0.955</td>
<td>0.955 - 0.955</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</td>
<td>05/09/2011</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 - 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Violations Table

### Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of drinking water. A violation occurs if a community water system fails to meet the reporting requirements of the rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Type</th>
<th>Violation Begin</th>
<th>Violation End</th>
<th>Violation Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT</td>
<td>07/01/2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. Please see below information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR</td>
<td>10/01/2011</td>
<td>12/31/11</td>
<td>Black Hawk College failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant for period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. We missed a chlorine test result with monthly sampling. Black Hawk College has corrected this violation since 12/31/11 by insuring the required information is on all forms. A Daily Chlorine test was performed at a different location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>