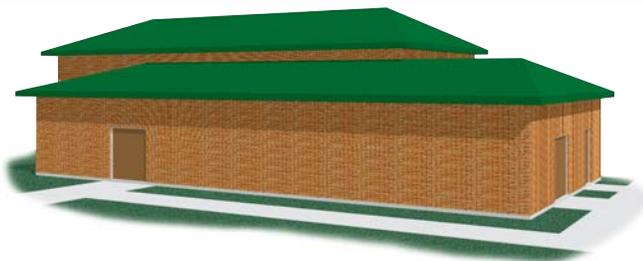


Water Rehabilitation Program Update

Treatment Facilities

Construction of three iron removal facilities is slated to begin in the spring of 2008. Two of the facilities located on Newburg Road and Lyford Road are scheduled to be on-line by December 31, 2008. Final construction and landscaping will be completed in the spring of 2009.

The start-up of these filter plants will mark the first time in the history of the City of Rockford that filtered water will be served to our customers.



Non-Treatment Facilities

Design is complete for major upgrades to seven non-treatment base facilities. Work should begin in late summer. These system facilities currently produce high quality water that doesn't require filtration. Upgrades vary from site to site and include new chemical feed rooms, electrical systems, control systems, HVAC, and some structural improvements. These upgrades are scheduled to be complete by the fall of 2009.

Stanley Street Pumping Station Construction

Construction of the new pumping station is progressing with completion anticipated in the fall of 2008. The work was slowed through January due to the cold weather and heavy snows but resumed at full pace in March. Improvements to the 5 million-gallon reservoir have been completed.



Annual Unidirectional Flushing Program

Spring marks the onset of our annual unidirectional flushing program. This annual maintenance is performed to remove normal mineral build-up from the pipes that deliver water to our customers. Keep in mind that our program runs daily, Monday thru Friday, weather permitting, from April thru October.



In response to customer calls, localized spot flush jobs are completed throughout the year to maintain water quality.

Water is safe during flushing, but customers may notice discoloration or sediment at their water tap. It is best not to use hot water until the water has cleared.

There are weekly updates on our program in the local paper and on our website. Please call the Water Quality Section at 815-987-5736 or 815-987-5701 with any questions or concerns.

Monthly Billing

Water Account Changes Coming

2009

Beginning in 2009, customers will be receiving monthly water and rubbish account statements. These statements will replace the bills currently received quarterly. Enhancements to the billing process will also enable customers to use the Internet to view account balances, payment history, setup new accounts, and make payments.

Water Information Sources

City of Rockford
<http://www.rockfordil.gov>

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
<http://www.epa.state.il.us>

Illinois Department of Public Health
<http://www.idph.state.il.us>

Is our water safe to drink?

Yes, Rockford's water is safe to drink.

This past year, Rockford received a violation notice from the Illinois EPA for exceeding the drinking water standard for radium and gross alpha. In response, we notified our customers of the violation as required by law, identifying the wells that exceeded the standard.

The EPA and other health experts believe the levels found in our wells do not pose an immediate health threat. In May 2005, the City entered into an agreement with the Illinois EPA to make improvements that will reduce these levels in the drinking water.



Need help?

Service Problems, Leaks, etc.

Call Customer Service **815-987-5700**

Water Quality

Call Water Production **815-987-5736**

Billing Problems

Call Rockford Finance Dept. . . **815-987-5700**

After Hours Emergencies

Call Public Works **815-987-5712**

We invite public comment about water issues. Find out more about the Rockford Water Division on the Internet at www.rockfordil.gov or contact Water Quality at (815)-987-5736 or (815)-987-5701.

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Rockford Water Division

" In this country we expect and demand safe drinking water. The City of Rockford takes pride in our continuing efforts to provide high-quality water and the best available information on water quality."

*- Larry Morrissey,
Mayor*

Excellence Everywhere

The Rockford Water Division is pleased to provide you this Water Quality Report. If, upon its review, you should have questions or concerns please contact us (see back page for list of contacts). For other information and updates to activities at the Water Division, please visit our web site at www.rockfordil.gov.

Why Did You Receive This Report?

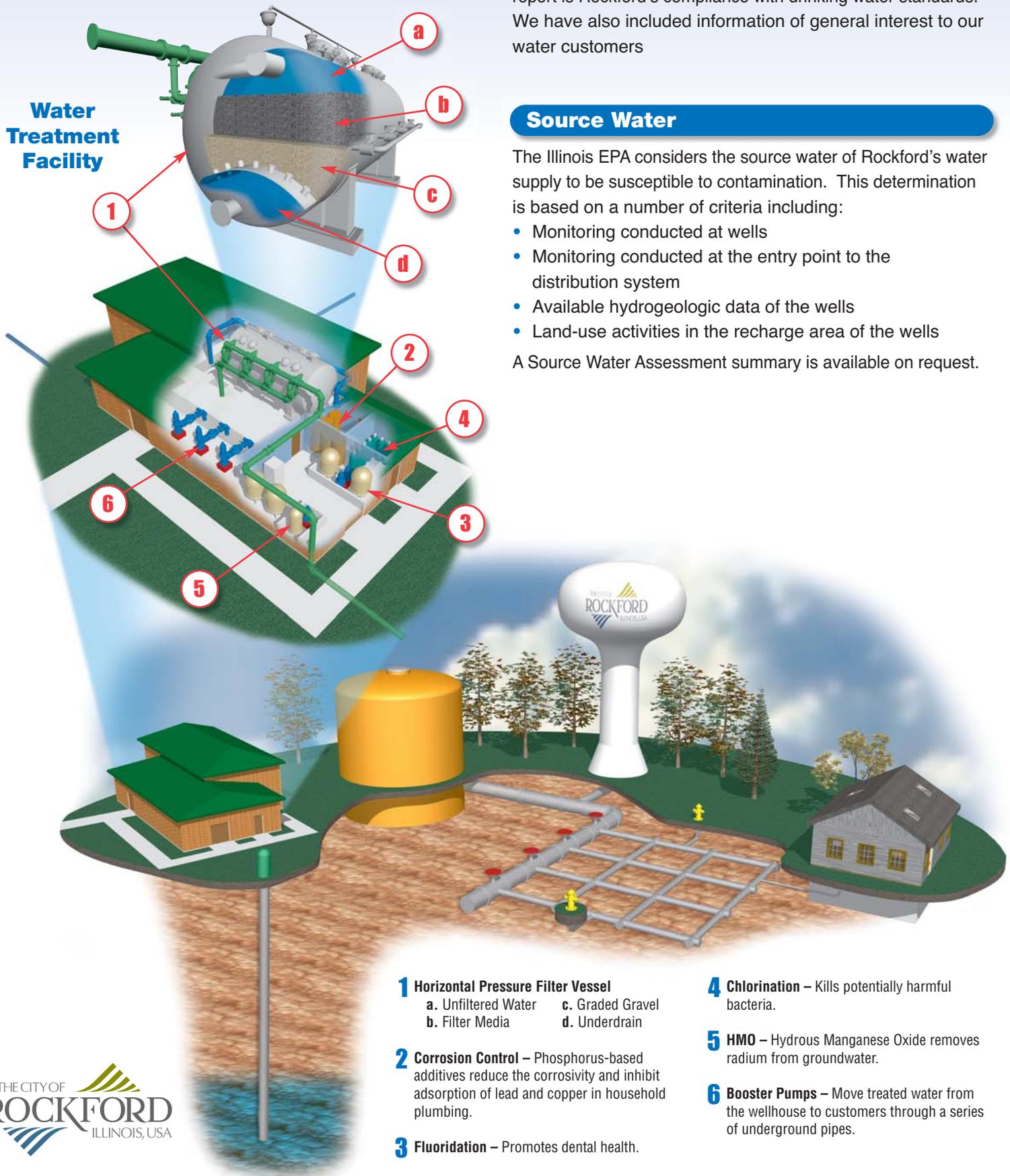
The Rockford Water Division is required to provide this report to all of our customers. Regulations of the Illinois and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe much of the information it contains. Thus, the focus of this report is Rockford's compliance with drinking water standards. We have also included information of general interest to our water customers

Source Water

The Illinois EPA considers the source water of Rockford's water supply to be susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including:

- Monitoring conducted at wells
- Monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system
- Available hydrogeologic data of the wells
- Land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells

A Source Water Assessment summary is available on request.



- 1 Horizontal Pressure Filter Vessel**
 - a. Unfiltered Water
 - b. Filter Media
 - c. Graded Gravel
 - d. Underdrain
- 2 Corrosion Control** – Phosphorus-based additives reduce the corrosivity and inhibit adsorption of lead and copper in household plumbing.
- 3 Fluoridation** – Promotes dental health.

- 4 Chlorination** – Kills potentially harmful bacteria.
- 5 HMO** – Hydrous Manganese Oxide removes radium from groundwater.
- 6 Booster Pumps** – Move treated water from the wellhouse to customers through a series of underground pipes.

2007 Water Quality Data: Detected Contaminants

Coliform Bacteria

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	5% of monthly samples are positive	2	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive		No	Naturally present in the environment

Lead & Copper

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	No. of Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	15 ppb	<5 ppb	1	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.99 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/18/2007	15.5	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAAS]	7/18/2007	0	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	12/31/2007	0.6599	0.4898 - 0.6599	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	6/27/2007	0.16	0.004 - 0.16	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	6/27/2007	1.26	0.11 - 1.26	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nickel	10/27/2007	5	0 - 5	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Nitrate-Nitrite	5/22/2007	3.02	0 - 3.02	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As N)	5/22/2007	3.02	0 - 3.02	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 Contamination
Alpha Emitters	4/9/2007	8.6	3.3 - 8.6	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	4/9/2007	3.5	0.5 - 3.5	0	30	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Emitters (Adjusted)	4/9/2007	5.1	3.1 - 5.1	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	7/10/2007	8.3	4 - 8.3	0	5	pCi/L	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	4/10/2007	15.6	0 - 15.6	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	4/10/2007	5.25	0 - 5.25	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4/10/2007	10	0 - 10	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichloroethylene	4/10/2007	2.95	0 - 2.95	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene	4/10/2007	2.36	0 - 2.36	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Sodium	6/22/2007	2.39	.003 - 2.39	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Iron	4/12/2007	1100	0 - 1100	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	1/9/2007	370	0 - 370	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.

EPA has reviewed the drinking water standard for arsenic because of special concerns that it may not be stringent enough. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations.

2007 Violation Summary Table:

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228) Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	MCL, AVERAGE, WITHOUT NO. EXCEEDANCE	1/1/2007 To 12/31/2007

Please refer to page 4 of this brochure for actions Rockford is taking specific to the violation(s) listed above.

Definitions of Terms & Abbreviations Used in the Table

MCLG: Maximum Contamination Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contamination Level, or the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available technology.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of the contaminant which when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

n/a: Not applicable.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Information About Inorganic Contaminants

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.

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.

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 your physician about this level of sodium in the water.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- **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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems; and
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which may 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, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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.