Water Source
The City of Dixon Water Department is supplied by groundwater from seven wells at a depth from 8600 to 1000 feet at various locations throughout the city. Two of the wells are located on the Northside and the others are located on the Southside.

Explanation of Violations
As of 10/01/02, Combined Radium 8.3, Gross Alpha 15.4, and as of 01/01/08, Arsenic 12 Maximum Contaminant Levels were exceeded. As a means of resolving these violations, water treatment is being implemented. As of 2010, the City of Dixon Water Department is in compliance with all EPA standards.

Required Additional Health Information
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA specifies limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Water in the City of Dixon contains some naturally occurring contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or result from nuclear testing.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

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, people 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Other Monitoring
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA specifies limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Water in the City of Dixon contains some naturally occurring contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting drinking water. City Council meetings occur the first and third Mondays of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the council chambers at City Hall. Public is welcome.

Violation Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violation Type</th>
<th>Violation Begin</th>
<th>Violation End</th>
<th>Violation Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic MCL, average</td>
<td>01/01/2009</td>
<td>03/31/2009</td>
<td>Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic MCL, average</td>
<td>4/01/2009</td>
<td>06/30/2009</td>
<td>Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic MCL, average</td>
<td>7/01/2009</td>
<td>09/30/2009</td>
<td>Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226/228</td>
<td>01/01/2009</td>
<td>03/31/2009</td>
<td>Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226/228</td>
<td>4/01/2009</td>
<td>06/30/2009</td>
<td>Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Key to Table**

- **AL=Action Level**
- **MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level**
- **MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**
- **MRD=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**
- **MRDG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal**
- **mg/m\(^3\)=milligrams per liter**
- **ppm=parts per million**
- **ppb=parts per billion**

**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 815-288-3181. 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/swp-swap-fact-sheets.pl](http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/swp-swap-fact-sheets.pl).

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, several potential secondary sources are located within 1,000 feet of several of the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Dixon Community Water Supply’s source water is not susceptible to contamination. The 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 Dixon 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 sitting 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 were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydrualics were not evaluated for this system ground water supply.

**Lead and Copper**

**Action Level**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must comply with. Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Variance and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

**Water Quality Data Table Footnotes**

**Beta/Photon Emitters** - The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

**Fluoride** - Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/L to 1.2 mg/L.

**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 10,000 or more.

**Lead** - 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 no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to health professionals 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 your level of sodium in the water.

**What Does this Table Mean?**

This report is based upon tests conducted from 1995 to 2007 by the City of Dixon Water Department. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table in other parts of this report are defined here.

**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 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.

**Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must comply with.

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

**Variance and Exemptions**: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**What does this table mean?**

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**Lead and Copper**

**Action Level**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 treatment 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**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.

**Water Quality Data Table for the City of Dixon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Date Tested</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest Level*</th>
<th>Range Level*</th>
<th>tested</th>
<th>Major Source</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7 - 1.3</td>
<td>4743</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7 - 0.7</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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