



## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INDIAN CREEK HOMEOWNERS AND WATER ASSN

IL1135250

Annual Water Quality Report  
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2003

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the INDIAN CREEK HOMEOWNERS AND WATER ASSN. water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by INDIAN CREEK HOMEOWNERS AND WATER ASSN. is *Ground*

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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### 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

### 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.

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).

Source Water Assessment Availability**When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.**

To determine Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, no potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association community water supply well.

Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association Well #1 is not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the well; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data for the well.

In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association's community water supply well 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 well is properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; there is a hydrogeologic barrier that restricts 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. However, having stated this, the U.S. EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aquifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring. Because the community's well is constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the well, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for the Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association's well. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. Because the facility has proceeded with source water protection efforts, the facility has received a monitoring waiver for its well.

To further minimize the risk to the facility's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the facility may wish to have a "maximum setback zone" ordinance enacted. These ordinances are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet, from their wells. Second, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Finally, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant or in the distribution system may negate all of the source water protection initiatives provided by the community and circumvent the natural protection provided to the aquifer.

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**Lead and Copper** Date Sampled: 9/30/2001

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 ppb	15 ppb	5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.1 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
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**Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products**

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	22	Not Applicable	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	4.8	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Arsenic	6.9	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	10	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Barium	0.29	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.71	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge

**State Regulated Contaminants**

Iron	2800	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	1000	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
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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	30	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
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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	97	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
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There is not a state of 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.

\*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppb and 60 ppb respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source, and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

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.  
 MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million    ppb: parts per billion    ppt: parts per trillion    pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

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.