



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2020

Indian Creek Homeowners and Water Assn.

IL1135250

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. This report includes drinking water facts, information on violations (if applicable), and contaminants detected in your drinking water supply during calendar year 2020. Each year, we will provide you a new report. If you need help understanding this report or have general questions, please contact the person listed below.

Contact Name: Brett Lueschen, Certified Operator
Telephone Number: (309)728-2353
E-mail: towandachief@gmail.com

Sources 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.

Our source of water comes from Ground Water.

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.

Other Facts about Drinking Water

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).

Source Water Assessments

Source water protection (SWP) is a proactive approach to protecting our critical sources of public water supply and assuring that the best source of water is being utilized to serve the public. It involves implementation of pollution prevention practices to protect the water quality in a watershed or wellhead protection area serving a public water supply. Along with treatment, it establishes a multi-barrier approach to assuring clean and safe drinking water to the citizens of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies.

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 several 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 was not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination.

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply.

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.
N/A	Not Applicable
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> MCL	Total No. of Positive <i>E. coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in > 5% of monthly samples (for systems that collect 40 or more samples/month). > 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month).	0	Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

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. Indian Creek Homeowners and Water Assn. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/2020	0.8	0.4-1.23	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	5.4	5.4-5.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	1.7	1.7-1.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	12/26/2018	4.25	4.5-4.25	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium	12/26/2018	0.265	0.265-0.265	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Fluoride	12/26/2018	0.77	0.77-0.77	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	12/26/2018	1.54	1.54-1.54		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	12/26/2018	28.1	27.0-28.1	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	12/26/2018	103	103-103			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radiological Contaminants								
Combined Radium	2020	2.2	2.2-2.2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	2.2	2.2-2.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural 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.

Violation Summary Table

The following table(s) lists all violations that occurred during 2020. We included a brief summary of the actions we took following notification of the violation.

Contaminant or Program	Violation Type	Violation Duration Start Date – End date	Violation Explanation
Lead and Copper Rule	Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	01/06/2020-02/27/2020	The operator failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the locations water was tested. There were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
Actions we took:			
The proper paper will be handed out in a timely manner in the future.			