



On the web at <http://www.indiancreeksubdivision.org>

Contact us by email at indiancreeknews@hotmail.com

Towanda HCE

The Towanda HCE group had 7 members go to Busy Corners Restaurant in Goodfield for the June Outing. Following the great lunch, members then went to Breakers Market in Eureka for some great shopping. Our next meeting will be in September and more information will be in upcoming newsletters.

Come to our HCE July 3rd Spaghetti Supper at the Towanda Community Building on Sunday, July 3, 4:30-6:30 p.m. for some great food: Avanti spaghetti, bread, and salad and homemade desserts made by the HCE members. Tickets at the door: Adult/\$8 Child/\$4 2-7 years, Under 2 years are free! Questions: 824-4797.

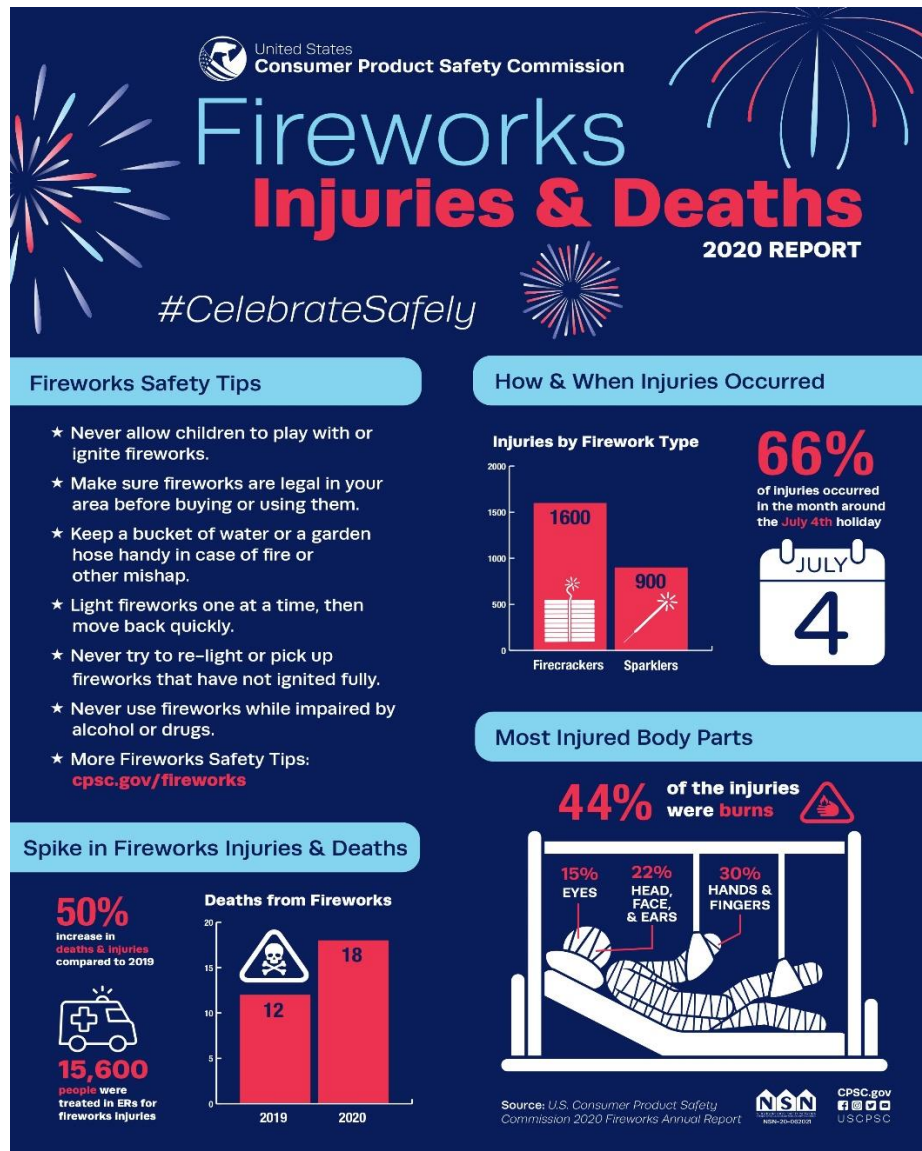
Towanda 4-H

The Towanda 4-H will meet Sunday July 24, 22 at the Towanda Community Building at 4:30. Members are to bring their fair projects for a Show and Tell. We will also go over final plans for the McLean County Fair and answer any questions members may have. We will also be tie dying our 4H T shirts. Members will also be helping with the Towanda Home and Community Education with the July 3rd Spaghetti Supper. For more information, please contact Scott Clement at 309 275-5910 or Jeanie Wager at 309 728-2852.

Towanda Fire Department



The Towanda Fire Departments would like to provide some safety tips for fireworks from the US Consumer Product Safety Commission.



If you have any questions regarding the Towanda Fire Department or would like information in becoming a firefighter, please contact Chief Brett Lueschen at 309.728.2353 or email: towandachief@gmail.com

Water Hydrant Flushing Schedule – 2022

The six water hydrants located in Indian Creek subdivision will be flushed on the dates listed below. Water hydrants are flushed in order to reduce the build-up of sediments in our water system. This is an important process for improving water quality. Our water operator will flush one hydrant at a time and allow it to run for 10-15 minutes (the next in line hydrant is opened concurrently for a brief period to keep water flowing through the system). Water pressure in our system's lines is maintained by the 35,000 gallons of water in our tower, however, pressure in home lines will be reduced during flushing much like when multiple faucets are opened in your homes. Flushing the hydrants will also stir up sediments so please follow the procedures listed below:

- Do not run water during the flushing time period.
- Following flushing, run water through faucets until clear. We recommend this be done by-passing any treatment/filtering system in your home because of the increased sediment stirred up during the flushing process.

Please mark your calendars with the dates listed below. Flushing will be done between 5:30 a.m. and 6:30 a.m. weather permitting. **Hydrants will not be flushed in freezing conditions or other inclement weather.**

Monday, October 31

Monday, July 25

Monday, November 28

Monday, August 29

Monday, December 26

Monday, September 26

Summer Lawn Watering

Please follow our recommended summer watering schedule by only watering on even or odd days corresponding to your street address number and limit watering to 3-4 hours. This will help ensure our well pump can replace water being used in our tower. Summer water usage typically is much higher than the rest of the year and can strain our water system capabilities.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

A copy of our 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) to the EPA will be mailed to each residence along with the July billing notice and has been added to our website in the "Water" section at www.indiancreeksubdivision.org

Water Tower Refurbishing Update

ICHWA has been placed on the Illinois EPA's Public Water Supply Loan Program's Intended Funding List for the upcoming fiscal year. This means funds have been reserved for our water tower refurbishing project subject to final plan, legal and financial reviews. We also qualify for loan forgiveness up to 50% of the loan amount subject to the availability of grant funds. We are ranked 3rd out of 80 entities on the funding list due, according to our EPA project manager, "...in large part because a complete loan application, plans & specs,

and the engineering agreement have already been submitted.” This allows us to begin seeking bids in early July, award contracts in September and complete the project by early summer 2023. The EPA will have to sign off on each step in the process and we have a number of filings which will need their approval once the bids come in. Our engineering firm, the Farnsworth Group, is managing the bidding process and contractor oversight.

Jim Larson – ICHWA Water Chairperson

Calendar

On Saturday, July 2, Lamplighter Subdivision residents will be celebrating a 50 Year Reunion. We are inviting former residents to attend but need their contact information. Please help by getting me names and a way to get in touch with those you know. Thank you!

Gail Ann Briggs ~ (309) 824-1649 or rgbriggs@frontiernet.net

The Trees of Indian Creek – Shagbark Hickory

by Greg Beneze

One of the less common trees found in our forest is the Shagbark Hickory. These trees are more commonly found in the Eastern United States and Canada. The mature shagbarks are easy to recognize because as their name implies, they have shaggy bark. The edges of the smoke-gray bark curl away from the trunk. However, this bark characteristic is only found on mature hickory trees. Young trees have a smooth bark. It is a slow growing tree and in its native habitat of upland groves or well-drained lowlands, can grow to 100-120 feet tall. There are a few other trees (silver maple, paperbark maple, birch) with bark similar to the shagbark but looking at the leaves will help confirm the tree is a shagbark.



The hickory tree, which is related to the pecan tree, can also be recognized by the nuts, which are edible and have a very sweet taste. The nut is inside a husk that usually have 4 lengthwise ridges. Nuts are fully developed in the fall. However, a tree does not start producing nuts until it is about 10 years old and large quantities of nuts don't occur until the tree is 40+ years old. Nut production is erratic, with good crops every 3-5 years. These nuts were a significant food source for the Algonquins and other Native American tribes. The nuts were stored in massive quantities and used to make "hickory milk", a nutritious staple of most of



their cooking.

The wood of the shagbark is heavy and tough, yet flexible and shock resistant. It is often used for making tool handles (hammers, shovels, hoes), baseball bats, wagon wheels, and spokes. It is used in furniture, ladders, and flooring. The wood is among the top choices for fire wood because of the high BTUs the slow-

burning log produces. The wood produces a very high-quality charcoal. And its smoke is famous for adding flavor to bacon, ham, and other meats.

Less well known is that the hickory tree can be used to create a syrup similar to maple syrup. Hickory syrup is made from the bark rather than tree sap, which is used for maple syrup. Care must be taken if you are removing the bark from the tree. Do not disturb the part of the bark that is attached to the tree, being careful to only break off pieces of bark that have separated from the tree trunk. Better yet, harvest bark that has fallen off the tree. The recipe involves roasting the bark, then boiling the bark to create hickory tea, and then adding in lots of cane sugar to make a sweet and tasty syrup for pancakes.

The one shagbark hickory I found in our woods can be seen by walking down the well road and going left towards the burn pile. Several others are located north of the intersection of Timber Creek and Candle Ridge Roads. One of these trees (see arrow) is bearing nuts this year.





54th ANNUAL

Towanda 4th of JULY CELEBRATION – 2022

Website: <http://towandajuly4.com>

Facebook: <https://m.facebook.com/Towanda4thOfJulyCelebration/>

Towanda, Illinois 61776

(Exit 171 - on I-55; 7 miles North-East of Bloomington)

At a glance~...

Sunday, July 3, 2022

4:30-6:30 pm **HCE Supper! Community Building**
6:00-9:00 pm **DANCE UNDER THE STARS @ KICK'S**
6:30-Dusk **Games by the Fire Department and**
Concessions at the School
Dusk **Fireworks**

Monday, July 4, 2022

All Day	Flea Market	Village Parks
All Day	Food Concessions	Parks and Community Bldg.
9:00-9:30 am	Parade Lineup	Grade School
10:00 am	Parade	

Sunday, July 3

HCE SPAGHETTI SUPPER!

Community Building Avanti's spaghetti, salad, bread, drink and homemade dessert! Adults \$8/Child \$4 Under 2 – FREE! Serving 4:30 – 6:30 pm. Contact **Cindy Kelley** at 824-4797, or ckek71@frontier.com.

DANCE

Get your **Kicks on '66!** The band will perform at **KICK'S!** Come dance under the stars from 5:00 – 9:00 pm. No Cover Charge! **Jodi Wharton (309) 728-2060.**

GAMES & FIREWORKS

Firemen's Games begin at 6:30. Light up your evening with fireworks set off from the Towanda Township Building, east of Towanda. Parking and food vendors available at the School. Come and watch an awesome display to kickoff this year's 4th of July Celebration. **Concessions Available at the School.**

HONORARY SPOTLIGHT

FS Fast Stop will be recognized for their generous contributions to our Community. FS Fast Stop is a long time Towanda area business that has supported the July 4th and other Community events over the years. Our heartfelt thanks to **FS Fast Stop** for their continuous support of the Community!

Monday, July 4

FLEA MARKET

The Flea Market will be held all day in the parks. Furniture, primitives, coins, art glass, pressed and cut glass, jewelry, brass and copper, handcrafted items, books, antiques, collectibles; and much, much more! Free admission, dealer space reserved @ \$40 per space. **Linda Potts at (309) 728-2384.**

FOOD CONCESSIONS

We are the land of the free and full bellies! Towanda Scouts will be serving pork chop, hot dogs, and all the trimmings at the Community Bldg. Several other vendors and food trucks available in the Village parks.

PARADE

“Honoring Historic Route 66”

9:00 am **Registration** and line up at Towanda School
9:30 am Grand Marshal Award presented to the **Pre-REGISTERED** float that best represents the parade theme.
10:00 am Parade ‘steps off’ from the school.

Parade Route: Adams & East Streets go West; Jefferson turn North; Washington go East; Madison turn South; Monroe go East; at Taylor go South; exit at Hely and the school grounds.

Participants: As **Grand Marshals**, we will be honoring **Rick & Carol Myers** for their dedication to Historic Rt. 66.

We will also be recognizing the **Roy Redding Family** in the parade for their lifetime residency and service to the Village! Also joining them are: Tin Lizzies, Calliope, elected dignitaries and candidates, floats, local celebrities, Towanda's volunteer firemen, antique cars, tractors, other vehicles, bicyclers, walkers and more!

50 Flags: Want to participate? Join us in the spirit of the Towanda 4th of July Parade and carry a flag or sign up to ride the Trolley! Only 50 flags are available. **Contact Amy Witzig! 309 261-1360.**

No fee to participate: But donations are appreciated.

~~~~~For More Information~~~~~

Virginia Lowery, [vlowery1@hotmail.com](mailto:vlowery1@hotmail.com) (309) 825-6341

**FIREWORKS ~ Sunday, July 3rd ~ at Dusk!!**



# CLASSIFIED

## Businesses:



### **John Hermann**

Financial Advisor

The Greater Illinois Financial Group

### **Prudential Advisors**

1907 Jumer Dr, Suite D, Bloomington, IL 61704

T 309 808-5212 F 309 808-5230 C 309 287-5972

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## **Metal Collection at your curb!**

Every Monday morning (5 am), Chuck Eckhart comes around to pick up metal for recycling. If you have items to recycle, please set them out near your garbage cans either Sunday night or Monday 5am for pickup. Collectable items are: appliances, lawn mowers, all kinds of batteries and metal items. Chuck's number is (309) 275-2201 if you have questions.



## **For Hire:**

Bailee Harmon is available to pet sit, babysit, and to do other household chores such as water plants/flowers and cleaning. Please contact Bailee at (309)530-8279 or her mom, Hallie Harmon at (309)530-5360

Aubrey Thomas is available for childcare and pet care. She has taken the Safe Sitter course and is experienced with taking care of several animals. Aubrey is a Junior at NCHS. Please call or text her at 309-532-7522.

Lydia Lueschen is available for babysitting. She is 16 years old and has completed a babysitting course along with being CPR certified. Please call or text her mom – Dallas Lueschen- at 309-826-1868.

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2021

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:

towardachief@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.

### 2021 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).<br>> 1 positive monthly sample (for systems that collect < 40 samples/month). | 0                                  | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli<br>MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli 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                                | 12/31/2021      | 1.3                    | 1.07-1.50                | 4                     | 4   | ppm   | N         | Water additive used to control microbes.                                                                                   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)                 | 8/19/2020       | 5.4                    | 5.4-5.4                  | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.                                                                                 |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)            | 9/19/2020       | 1.7                    | 1.7-1.7                  | No goal for the total | 80  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.                                                                                 |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>           |                 |                        |                          |                       |     |       |           |                                                                                                                            |
| Arsenic                                 | 2021            | 2.27                   | 2.27-2.27                | 0                     | 10  | ppb   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Barium                                  | 2021            | 0.25                   | 0.25-0.25                | 2                     | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling waste; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.                     |
| Fluoride                                | 2021            | 0.65                   | 0.65-0.65                | 4                     | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Iron                                    | 2021            | 0.431                  | 0.431-0.431              |                       | 1.0 | ppm   | N         | This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.           |
| Manganese                               | 2021            | 29.3                   | 29.3-29.3                | 150                   | 150 | ppb   | N         | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.       |
| Sodium                                  | 2021            | 104                    | 104-104                  |                       |     | ppm   | N         | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.                                            |
| <b>Radiological Contaminants</b>        |                 |                        |                          |                       |     |       |           |                                                                                                                            |
| Combined Radium                         | 10/20/2020      | 2.2                    | 2.2-2.2                  | 0                     | 5   | pCi/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.                                                                                               |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 10/20/2020      | 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 2021. We included a brief summary of the actions we took following notification of the violation.

| Contaminant or Program | Violation Type | Violation Duration<br>Start Date – End date | Violation Explanation |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|                        |                |                                             |                       |
| Actions we took:       |                |                                             |                       |
|                        |                |                                             |                       |



