Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

DEER CREEK

IL1794320

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the DEER CREEK water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by DEER CREEK is Ground Water.

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

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.

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.

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 Assessment

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

To determine Deer Creek'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, ten potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Deer Creek community water supply wells. These include four above or below ground fuel storages, four below ground fuel storages, an auto body, and an auto repair. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Deer Creek Wells #3 and #4 are not susceptible to IOC or SOC contamination. This 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 the available hydrogeologic data for the wells. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Deer Creek's community water supply wells are 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 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 wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, 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 Village of Deer Creek's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. Because the village has proceeded with source water protection efforts, the facility has received a monitoring waiver for its wells. To further minimize the risk to the village's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the village may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance. 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.

2006 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2004

Definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maxium Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.na: not applicable.Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/24/2006	0.55	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7/24/2006	0	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit
Chlorine	12/31/2006	0.6111	0.5045 - 0.6111	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes	Edit

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Barium	10/31/2006	0.047	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Fluoride	10/31/2006	1	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Selenium	10/31/2006	2	Not Applicable	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
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.	10/31/2006	1600	Not Applicable	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits	Edit
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.	10/31/2006	150	Not Applicable	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Edit

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 a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	10/31/2006	4.8	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occuring deposits; used in water softener regeneration	Edit
Zinc	10/31/2006	7	Not Applicable	N/A	5000	ppb	No	Naturally occuring; discharge from metal factories	Edit

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.

2006 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2006 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
CHLORINE Failure to collect the required number of samples for chlorine residual.	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	11/1/2006 To 11/30/2006
CHLORINE Failure to collect the required number of samples for chlorine residual.	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	12/1/2006 To 12/31/2006
COLIFORM, TOTAL (TCR) Failure to collect the required number of samples.	MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MAJOR	11/1/2006 To 11/30/2006

DEER CREEK has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

- Incorrect number of chlorine samples taken in November and December – this was not a health or safety issue.
- Incorrect number of coliform samples taken in November – this was not a health or safety issue.