

12/21/2004

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

JOHNSBURG NO.2

IL1115080

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 JOHNSBURG NO.2 water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by JOHNSBURG NO.2 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.

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 pick up 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.

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

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, seven potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Claremont Hills Subdivision's well.

The Illinois EPA has determined that the Claremont Hills Subdivision's well #1 source water is susceptible to 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 on the well. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides a minimum protection zone of 400 feet for Claremont Hills Subdivision well. Minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further minimize the risk to the groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that five additional activities be assessed. First, the subdivision should obtain aquifer property data and groundwater flow direction information so the recharge area for the subdivision Well #1 can be mapped. This information can be obtained by completing pump tests on the CWS well and completing mass water level measurements on wells finished in the aquifer utilized by Well #1. Upon completing this effort, the subdivision may wish to petition county and local officials to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance(s) to further protect their water supply. 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 well. Third, 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 water corporation will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Fourth, 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 (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the water corporation. Finally, the Illinois EPA recommends that the subdivision investigate additional source water protection management options to address land use activities within the recharge area of Well #1. Specifically, these management options must include potential impacts from point and nonpoint sources of groundwater contamination.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2003 (collected in 2003 unless noted)

Lead and Copper 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	Coper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	#Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppb	15 ppb	5	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.28	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Maximum 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 (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	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	15.4	15.4-15.4	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	24.8	24.8-24.8	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	0.072	0.072-0.072	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.3	1.3-1.3	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
State Regulated Contaminants							
Manganese	47	47-47	ppb	n/a	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	27	27-27	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

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.