

# **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

## **Broadlands Water Department**

**Facility Number IL- 0190050**

**For Jan. 1, 2018 to Dec. 31, 2018**

### **What is a Water Quality Report?**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period, January 1 to December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about the quality of your drinking water and the efforts made by the (**Broadlands Water Dept.**) to provide safe drinking water in compliance with State and United States Environmental Protection Agency or USEPA regulations. The purpose of this report is to increase awareness and understanding of drinking water regulations and standards. With a need for awareness and protection of your drinking water.

### **Where our water comes from.**

The source of safe drinking water used by the (**Broadlands Water Dept.**) is purchased from the, (**Embarras Area Water District.**) The source of safe drinking water from, ( **Embarras Area Water Dist.** ) is purchased from ( **Illinois American Water Company**) Champaign , IL.

### **Source of Drinking Water**

The source of supply for the Champaign County District is Ground water. 21 Wells deliver water for treatment to two lime softening plants located on Mattis Ave and Bradley Ave. in Champaign.

The wells are primarily located in the Mahomet Sands Aquifer and supply water to both plants. The wells range from 208 to 366 feet in depth and are protected from surface contamination by geologic barriers in the aquifers. An Aquifer is a porous underground formation, (sand and or gravel) that is saturated with water.

A source water assessment for the Champaign County system has been completed by the Illinois EPA. The report indicates that the wells supplying Champaign County are not geologically sensitive. A copy is available upon request.

### **Broadlands Water Dept.**

We want all our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Board Meetings, the first Wednesday of each Month at 7:00 pm. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by the Village of Broadlands, and or Call Ron Gast Water Superintendent at (217-202-1043) or mail to Village of Broadlands attention Water Dept. Po Box 50 Broadlands, IL 61816. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

The Broadlands water Department Have no operating wells at this time all active wells have been sealed.

To determine Illinois American Water Company susceptibilities to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey Report from February 1991 and a source inventory conducted in 1999 by the Illinois Rural Water Association in cooperation with the Illinois E.P.A., were reviewed.

Based on the information contained in these documents, 19 potential sources of groundwater contamination were present at that time, that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Illinois American Water Company- Champaign community water supply wells.

These include 3 stores/sales, 2 printing companies, a manufacturing/processing of chemicals, a warehouse, a vehicle sale's, 2 lagoons, a construction/ demolition co., 2 electrical generators/substations, 3 below ground fuel storages, a quarrying of material, 2 septic systems, and a well. The Illinois EPA has determined that Illinois American Water Company/ Champaign Wells Numbers 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, and 47 are susceptible to IOC, VOC, and SOC, contamination. Wells Number 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, and SOC contamination. This determination is based on a number of factors to include monitoring at wells, entry points, distribution points and the available hydro geologic data for the wells.

**Radon** Illinois American Water has monitored for radon for years. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. It has been linked to lung cancer. It is found throughout the U.S. and can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in a foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in any kind of home. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through the tap water will, in most cases, be a small source of radon in the indoor air. The Lincoln wells and finished water were sampled for radon in 2007. Finished water levels ranged from 140 - 194 pCi/L, with an average of 167 pCi/L, The USEPA is proposing limits on radon in drinking water depending on other steps that are used to reduce radon from other indoor sources. For more information on Radon in indoor air, call your local Health Dept. or the National Radon Hotline at,1-800-SOS RADON

### **Water Information Sources**

Broadlands Water Department Po Box 50 Broadlands, Illinois 61816 At. Ron Gast 217-202-1043  
crgast2@gmail.com

E.A.W.D. GM Bruce Lee 217-348-3344 e-mail eawdblee@consolidated.net

Illinois American Water [www.illinoisamwater.com](http://www.illinoisamwater.com)

USEPA [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline; 800-426-4791 [www.epa.state.il.us](http://www.epa.state.il.us)

Illinois EPA [www.epa.state.il.us](http://www.epa.state.il.us)

Locate your watershed and a host of information. <http://cfpub.epa.gov/locate/index.cfm>

U.S. envirofacts data [www.epa.gov/enviro](http://www.epa.gov/enviro)

### **Local Groups Involved in Water and Environmental Issues**

Mahomet Aquifer Consortium [www.mahometaquiferconsortium.org](http://www.mahometaquiferconsortium.org)

Prairie Rivers Network 217-344-2371 [www.prairierivers.org](http://www.prairierivers.org)

Illinois Valley Community College Rivers Project [www.ivcc.edu/riversproject](http://www.ivcc.edu/riversproject)

### **Substances that may be present in source water**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided for public health. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. As water travels over the surface of land into rivers, ponds, lakes, reservoirs, springs and wells it can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material and substances resulting from animals and human activity.

**Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations or wildlife.

**Inorganic Contaminants**, like salts, metals and other naturally occurring material. Runoff from storm drains, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas products, mining or farming

**Pesticides and Herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources like agriculture or urban runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic Chemical Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, from gas or service stations, Storm water runoff and septic systems.

**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including tap and bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA 's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

### **Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population**

Immune - compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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, and CDC guidelines for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection.

Cryptosporidium is a protozoan found in untreated surface water throughout the U.S. This organism is generally not found in ground water. Filtration, the most commonly used method cannot guarantee 100 % removal. If ingested Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, symptoms include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with severely weakened immune systems have a greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness.

We encourage people with weakened immune system to consult with their doctors, regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease but can be spread by other means. This is why the USEPA and the IL-EPA prescribes regulations to ensure the safety of your drinking water and limits the amount of certain substances in drinking water provided by public water systems. If you are at risk, or concerned you can talk with your local health care provider or for more information about contaminants and potential health effects, can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791

### **Lead**

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. Broadlands Water Dept. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **2018 Water Quality Information & Violation Summary Table for Broadlands**

#### **No Violations**

| <b>Violation Type</b> | <b>Violation Begin</b> | <b>Violation Ends</b> | <b>Violation Explanation</b> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>NA</b>             | <b>NA</b>              | <b>NA</b>             | <b>NA</b>                    |

#### **2018 Water Quality Information**

The Broadlands Water department, for your information we have compiled a table showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2018. All of the substances listed are under the maximum contaminant level (MCL) set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. Testing for Disinfection by Products in 2018 was done quarterly we showed all four quarters were below the [ MCL ] unlike 2016 in the third quarter at 95.1 with an average for the year was 78. The [ MCL ] is 80. PPB, Over the winter months of Jan. – Mar. 2017 EMBRA Water Dist. Installed equipment to lower Trihalomethanes to our water supply. This equipment performed as expected and lowered our disinfection byproducts to below the maximum contaminant level or MCL of 80 PPB. Starting Jan. 1 2019 we will begin 1 time sampling per year for Disinfectant Byproducts as we have shown two years of below MCL.

Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids also known as Disinfection by Products (DBPs) are formed by the reaction of the chlorine disinfectant with naturally occurring organics found in the source water. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of cancer.

**2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected or the last sample period unless noted**  
**Definitions:**

**Lead and Copper Test Broadlands**

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCGL | Action level | 90 th percentile | Site # 5 | Over AL | Violation | Likely source of contamination   |
|-----------------|--------------|------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------|-----------|--|
| Copper PPM      | 2017         | 1.3  | 1.3          | 0.207            | 5        | 0       | No        | Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives Corrosion of household <u>Plumbing system</u> |
| Lead PPB        | 2017         | 0    | 15           | 0.000            | 5        | 0       | No        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits  |

**Water Quality Test Results Definitions**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Maximum Contaminant Level Or Goal Or MCLG         | 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.   |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL                  | 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.                                    |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL       | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial                                      |

|     |  |
|-----|--|
|     | contaminants.  |
| PPM | Milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.     |
| PPB | Micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. |
| NA  | Not applicable.  |

### Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products | Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Level Detected | MCLG          | MCL      | Units | Violation | Likely source of Contamination            |
|---|------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|-------|-----------|---|
| Chlorine                                    | 2018 | 1.1                    | .07 – 1.3               | MRDLG = 4     | MRDL = 4 | PPM   | No        | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic Acids or HAA5*                   | 2018 | 27                     | 22.3 – 27               | No goal total | 60       | PPB   | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes TTHM                  | 2018 | 51                     | 36.5 – 55.6             | No goal total | 80       | PPB   | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**Other Water Quality Information for the past year.** For your information we have compiled a table showing what substances were detected in your drinking water. all of the substances listed are under the Max. Contaminant Level or (MCL) set by the U.S. EPA, 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791

## **Notes and Definitions**

ND ( Analyte Not Detected at or above the reporting limit )

NR ( Not reported )

MRDL ( Maximum residual disinfection goal ) Highest level disinfectant allowed

MRDLG ( Maximum residual disinfectant level goal ) Disinfectant below known health risk

MCL ( Maximum Contaminant Level ) The highest level allowed

MCLG ( Maximum Contaminant Level Goal ) allow for a margin of safety

mg/L (Milligrams per liter )

ug/L ( Micrograms per liter )

ppb ( Parts per Billion )

PPM ( Parts per Million )

na: ( Not applicable )

## **Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2018 for EMBRA Area Water District IL0290020 on Their Annual Water Quality Report ( Or last sample taken unless noted )**

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

### **Lead**

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

## Water Quality Test Definitions and Abbreviations

**Action Level** [ AL ] The concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded triggers treatment of other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Compliance Achieved** indicates that the levels found were all within the allowable levels as determined by the USEPA.

**Highest Level Detected** in most cases this column is the highest detected level unless compliance is calculated on a running annual average or locational running average if multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point with the highest value is reported.

**NA** Not Applicable

**ND** Not detectable at testing limits

**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 1,350 gallons of water.

**Ug/l:** micrograms per litre or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**pCi/L** .[ picocuries per liter ] Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water [ also beta particles ]

**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is 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. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Range of detection** The range of individual sample results from the lowest to highest that were collected during the sample period.

| Regulated                                | Collection Date | Highest Level | Range of Levels | Unit | MCLG        | MCL      | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminants             |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------|-------------|----------|-----------|---|
| Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products |                 |               |                 |      |             |          |           |   |
| Total Haloacetic Acids(ppb)3             | 2018            | 36            | 15.5 -43        | ppb  | n/a         | 60*      | No        | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| [Trihalomethanes]<br>ppb 3               | 2018            | 75            | 40.3 - 81       | ppb  | n/a         | 80*      | no        | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine                                 | 12/31<br>2018   | 1.4           | 1 – 2           | ppm  | MRDL<br>G=4 | MRDL = 4 | No        | Water additive to control microbes        |

\*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people. Until 01/01/04, surface water supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100ppm. 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.

### 2018 Water quality information E.A.W.D.

**E. A. W. D** for your information, the above list/table showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2018. Not all of the substances listed are under the maximum contaminant level (MCL) set by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

**Below are the 2018 Water Quality Report from Illinois American Water that is required as part of this Report. Or last sample taken. No violations were recorded during the year of 2018.**

**Regulated Substances (Measured in the water leaving the treatment facility)**

| Substance (units)            | Year Sampled | MC LG | MCL | Highest Amount Detected            | Range of Detections | violation | units | Typical Source   |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb)                | 2018         | 0     | 10  | 1                                  | 1 - 1               | no        | Ppb   | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;                                   |
| Alpha Emitters               | 2018         | 0     | 15  | 1.24                               | .0 - 1.24           | no        | pCi/L | runoff from glass and electronics production wastes                                  |
| Coliform Bacteria (ppm)      | 2018         | 0     | 10  | 5% of monthly samples are positive | 0.8                 | No        |       | Runoff from fertilizers. Leaching from septic or sewage. Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L) | 2014         | 0     | 50  | 2.0                                | 1.7-2.0             | no        |       | Decay of natural and manmade deposits  |
| Fluoride (ppm)               | 2018         | 4     | 4   | 0.71                               | 0.6-0.71            | no        | ppm   | Water additive that promotes strong teeth  |

|                     |             |              |             |     |                    |    |     |   |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----|--------------------|----|-----|---|
| Chlorine ppb        | <b>2018</b> | MRDL<br>G =4 | MRDL<br>= 4 | 2.2 | 2 - 3              | no |     | Water additive used to control Microbes   |
| Trihalomethanes PPb | <b>2018</b> | n/a          | <b>80</b>   | 68  | <b>42.0 – 99.6</b> | no |     | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Sodium ppm 2        | <b>2018</b> |              |             | 60  | <b>40.5 - 60</b>   | no | ppm | Erosion of naturally occurring deposit    |

### Other Contaminants

| Haloacetic acids ppb | year        | MCLG/<br>MRDLG | MCL/<br>MRDL | AMOUNT<br>DETECTED | RANGE AND<br>COMPLIANCE |  | Likely source of<br>contamination |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
|                      | <b>2018</b> | <b>NA</b>      | <b>60</b>    | <b>28</b>          | <b>16.9-33.7</b>        |  | By product of drinking water      |

| substance               | year | MCLG | MCL | Highest<br>Amount<br>det. | Range<br>Det. | violation | units |                             |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2018 | 0    | 5   | 1.512                     | 0 - 1.512     | no        | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |

### Lead and Copper

| Lead & Copper | Year Sampled | MCLG | MCL | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # Sites collected | Sites over AL | Compliance | Likely Source of Contamination         |
|---------------|--------------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|--|
| Copper PPM    | 2018         | 1.3  | 1.3 | 0.204                       | 50                | 0             | Yes        | Erosion of natural deposits            |
| Lead ppb      | 2018         | 0    | 15  | 1                           | 50                | 0             | yes        | Corrosion of household plumbing system |

### State Regulated Substances

| Substance (Units) | Year Sampled | MCLG | MCL | Amount Detected | Range of Detections | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|-------------------|--------------|------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
|-------------------|--------------|------|-----|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|

The state of Illinois requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though accurate, is more than one-year-old.

The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 millirem/year (a measure of the rate of radioactive decay) The EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

### Unregulated Substances

| Substance<br>(Units)   | Year<br>Sampled | Amount<br>detected | Range<br>of det. | Typical Source   |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| Hexavalent<br>chromium | (ppb)<br>2013   | 1.4                | 0.9-1.4          | Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural<br>deposits                 |
| Manganese              | 2018            | 19                 | 0.46 -<br>19     | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits,<br>Used in water softener regeneration. |

### Unregulated Substances

| Substance<br>(Units)   | Year<br>Sampled | Amount<br>detected | Range<br>of det. | Typical Source   |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| Chlorate<br>ppb4       | 2013            | 560.0              | 530.0<br>560.0   | Ag. Defoliant or desiccant; disinfection<br>byproduct; used in production of<br>chlorine dioxide   |
| Chloromet<br>hane ppb4 | 2013            | 0.2                | Nd-<br>0.2       | Halogenated alkane; used in foaming<br>agent, production of other substances,<br>by-product that can form when chlorine<br>used to disinfect drinking water. |

|                    |      |     |           |  |
|--------------------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| Chromium<br>ppb4   | 2013 | 1.8 | 1.3 - 1.8 | Naturally occurring element; used in steel and other alloys; chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation           |
| Molybdenum<br>ppb4 | 2013 | 7.2 | 4.5-7.2   | Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent |

| Substance<br>(Units) | Year<br>Sampled | Amount<br>detected | Range<br>of det. | Typical Source  |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| strontium<br>ppb4    | 2013            | 183.0              | 159.9 -<br>183.0 | Naturally occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode ray tube TV sets to block x-ray emissions. |
| vanadium<br>ppb4     | 2013            | 0.6                | 0.3-0.6          | Naturally occurring elemental metals; used as vanadium pent oxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.  |

## 2018 Water Quality Report for Illinois American Water

**Illinois American Water is pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or was better than, all state and federal drinking water standards**

**Footnotes.**

The State of Illinois requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though accurate, is more than a year old. For help with interpreting these tables, refer to any of the definitions tables and footnotes.

The MCL for Beta/photon emitters is written as 4 millirem /year ( a measure of the rate of radioactive decay). The EPA considers 50 pCi/L as the level of concern for beta emitters.

Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids also known as Disinfection By Products (DBPs) are formed by the reaction of the chlorine disinfectant with naturally occurring organics found in the source water. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system and may have an increased risk of cancer.

Under the revised Arsenic Rule new MCLG and MCL values will be effective January 23,2006. The new Values are 0 ppb and 10 ppb respectively. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is no MCLG.

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.9 to 1.2 mg/L.

There is no 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.

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this substance has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this substance is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Chlorine is a disinfecting agent added to control microbes that otherwise could cause waterborne diseases. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. Levels well in excess of the MCL could cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present, if coliforms were found in more samples than allowed then it could be an indication of potential problems.

## Water Quality and Environmental Stewardship

Illinois American Water issues this report annually along with EAWD and the Broadlands Water Dept. to describe the quality of your drinking water and to insure compliance with all State, US. EPA regulations. This report is also intended to increase your understanding of standards and raise awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources.

Water is one of earth's most precious resources. Protecting the environment helps to ensure adequate water supplies for generations to come.

Disposing of pharmaceutical medication to any of the approved disposal locations across the state, instead of flushing will help to stop leaching of these medications into the water table. To learn more or find a disposal location near you please visit [www.illinoisamwater.com](http://www.illinoisamwater.com) under Water Quality & Stewardship.

House hold cleaners, oils, Paints, herbicides and insecticides can all reach our local water shed. You can contact your local waste management or EPA office to find out more information on proper ways to dispose of these items.

Water conservation will help to insure a sustainable supply into the future low flow shower heads, toilets and faucets, timed water sprinkler systems and repair of water leaks are just some of the ways we can all do are part to help with conserving water.

This report is maintained yearly by Ron Gast Water Superintendent for the Broadlands Water Dept. any questions or concerns about this report can be directed to Ron Gast Broadlands Water Dept. P.O. Box 50 Broadlands IL 61816 or you can call 217-202-1043 to leave a voice message or talk to him. New this year you can contact me by e-mail [crgast2@gmail.com](mailto:crgast2@gmail.com) you can also reach me or any of your Board Members at [www.villageofbroadlands.org](http://www.villageofbroadlands.org)

**Broadlands** has started a web page [www.villageofbroadlands.org](http://www.villageofbroadlands.org) if you would like to sign up and receive emails from the city we encourage you to do so. You can also access the site from your phone. This website gives an insight into the on goings of the village and the email system allows people to stay up to date with any emergency updates, upcoming events, and allows people to ask general inquiries.

Thank You