REGULATED CONTAMINANT DETECTION TABLE / FOOTNOTES

Check Box or Enter "NA"	CCR Requirement	SCH Reference Page
✓	Detection table included all applicable definitions (i.e., MCL, MCLG, TT, MRDLG, MRDL, and AL).	12
✓	Detection table included all required columns (i.e., MCL column, MCLG column, level found, highest level detected, range of detects, date of sample, typical/likely source of contamination, violation, etc.)	13
✓	All abbreviations used in Detection table were defined (i.e., ppm, ppb, etc.)	13
✓	Detection table included all applicable footnotes (i.e., state-only regulated contaminants, triennial monitoring, etc.)	15
✓	Detection table included all applicable educational footnotes (i.e., turbidity, arsenic, nitrate, lead, TTHM, etc.)	16
NA	If any water is purchased, detection tables from all sources are included. In addition to the source water detection table(s), detection table for our distribution system was included. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	Appendix A

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY (SCH Reference Page 17 & 18)

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.

METHOD "A" DELIVERY (A CCR delivered to all customers)

Our CCR was delivered on: _____ (date)

CWS serving => 100,000 must post CCR on a public accessible Internet site. Below list web address of site.

Site _____

At a minimum, one "good-faith" effort MUST have been made to reach non-bill paying consumers. Thus, check all that apply:

____ Posted CCR on the Internet
____ Advertised availability of CCR in the news media
____ Posted the CCR in public places
____ Delivered to community organizations
____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
____ Published CCR in local newspaper
____ Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
____ Other _____

METHOD "B" DELIVERY (published in local newspaper; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE

Newspaper 1: _____ Published On: _____
Newspaper 2: _____ Published On: _____

METHOD "C" DELIVERY (CCR availability notice only; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.

The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: 6-22-11

Insert method here (e.g., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) POSTED - VILLAGE HALL - POST OFFICE. VILLAGE NEWSLETTER - POST OFFICE.

Signature of Owner, Administrative Contact, or Responsible Operator in Charge

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I James Davis (*print name*), hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD C (*insert method of delivery A, B, or C*) DELIVERY. The CCR included all the requirements that I have checked above.

Signature _____ Date 6/25/11

Title Village President Telephone No (815) 465-2545

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed $50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed $10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

IL532-2626
PWS266 Revised (3/11)

REGULATED CONTAMINANT DETECTION TABLE / FOOTNOTES

Check Box or Enter "NA"	CCR Requirement	SCH Reference Page
✓	Detection table included all applicable definitions (i.e., MCL, MCLG, TT, MRDLG, MRDL, and AL).	12
✓	Detection table included all required columns (i.e., MCL column, MCLG column, level found, highest level detected, range of detects, date of sample, typical/likely source of contamination, violation, etc.)	13
✓	All abbreviations used in Detection table were defined (i.e., ppm, ppb, etc.)	13
✓	Detection table included all applicable footnotes (i.e., state-only regulated contaminants, triennial monitoring, etc.)	15
✓	Detection table included all applicable educational footnotes (i.e., turbidity, arsenic, nitrate, lead, TTHM, etc.)	16
NA	If any water is purchased, detection tables from all sources are included. In addition to the source water detection table(s), detection table for our distribution system was included. Enter "NA" if not applicable.	Appendix A

CERTIFICATION OF DELIVERY (SCH Reference Page 17 & 18)

Depending on your method of CCR Delivery Requirement, you MUST complete ONE of the following METHOD OF DELIVERY certification sections.

METHOD "A" DELIVERY (A CCR delivered to all customers)

Our CCR was delivered on:_____(date)

CWS serving => 100,000 must post CCR on a public accessible Internet site. Below list web address of site.

Site_____

At a minimum, one "good-faith" effort MUST have been made to reach non-bill paying consumers. Thus, check all that apply:

____ Posted CCR on the Internet
____ Advertised availability of CCR in the news media
____ Posted the CCR in public places
____ Delivered to community organizations
____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
____ Published CCR in local newspaper
____ Delivered multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as apartments and businesses
____ Other_____

METHOD "B" DELIVERY (published in local newspaper; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population between 501 and 10,000, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, our CCR was published in its entirety in one or more newspapers of general circulation. In addition, customers were also informed that the CCR was not going to be mailed; and that copies are available upon request. LIST NEWSPAPERS HERE

Newspaper 1: _____ Published On: _____
Newspaper 2: _____ Published On: _____

METHOD "C" DELIVERY (CCR availability notice only; PWS must receive waiver from Illinois EPA to use this option)

Since our supply received a Method of Delivery Waiver and serves a direct population of 500 or less, the CCR was not mailed to each customer. However, as required, customers were notified that a CCR was prepared and is available upon request.

The CCR notice of availability was delivered on: 6-22-11

Insert method here (e.g., newspaper, posted, hand delivered, etc.) POSTED - VILLAGE HALL - POST OFFICE. VILLAGE NEWSLETTER - POST OFFICE.

Signature of Owner, Administrative Contact, or Responsible Operator in Charge

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

I JAMES DAVIS (*print name*), hereby certify that our CCR was distributed following the requirements specified under METHOD C (*insert method of delivery A, B, or C*) DELIVERY. The CCR included all the requirements that I have checked above.

Signature_____ Date 6/25/11
Title Village Clerk Telephone No(815) 426-2545

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5/17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed $50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed $10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

IL532-2626
PWS266 Revised (3/11)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SCALES MOUND

IL0850400

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010

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.

The source of drinking water used by

SCALES MOUND is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Dale L. Robbins

Phone 815-275-0647

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 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 EPAs 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. PDA 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).

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 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.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/22/09	1.3	1.3	0.152	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level 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.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
ppb:	micrograms per liter 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.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine		1.1	0.81 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	07/20/2009	5.2	5.2 - 5.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	07/20/2009	9.3	9.3 - 9.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/20/2009	0.088	0.088 - 0.088	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/20/2009	1.08	1.08 - 1.08	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	07/20/2009	0.0517	0.0517 - 0.0517		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	07/20/2009	8.08	8.08 - 8.08			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occuring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	06/16/2008	2.3	2.3 - 2.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	06/16/2008	2	2 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.