



## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NEW LANDING UTILITIES, INC.

IL1415100

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1  
to December 31, 2005

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the NEW LANDING UTILITIES, INC. water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by NEW LANDING UTILITIES, INC. 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 pick up 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

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA, there are no potential sources within 1,000 feet of the well. The Illinois EPA has determined that New Landing Utility Inc. Community Water Supply's source water is not 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 available hydrogeologic data on the well. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides a minimum protection zone of 200 feet for your well. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further minimize the risk to the facility's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the water supply may wish to work with Ogle County officials 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 (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the community.

## 2005 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2001

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	1	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.145 ppm	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 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	Chlorine	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants		8/31/2005	1.2292	0.8 - 1.2292	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium		1/24/2005	0.012	Not Applicable	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride		1/24/2005	0.99	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nickel		1/24/2005	39	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants		Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Combined Radium		10/21/2002	1.5	Not Applicable	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants		Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant

<b>Iron</b> 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.	1/24/2005	130	Not Applicable	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
<b>Sodium</b> 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.	1/24/2005	5.7	Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

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.

### 2005 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2005 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
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS RULE</b> Failure to issue a satisfactory Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	7/1/2005 To 12/31/2005

### NEW LANDING UTILITIES, INC. has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above:

The consumer confidence report (CCR) issued last year did not contain the most up-to-date data on detected contaminants as required under the CCR regulations. As receiver for the New Landing Utility since January 1, 2006, IRWA has collected all samples, filed all reports, and issued public notices properly and on time. It is our continued goal to correct the errors and omissions of previous management and keep the utility in good standing with both the IEPA and its customers.