



On the web at <http://www.indiancreeksubdivision.org>

Contact us by email at [indiancreeknews@hotmail.com](mailto:indiancreeknews@hotmail.com)

## Extended Lawn Watering

Just a reminder that we need to continue with odd/even days for extended lawn watering based on your street address. It is best to water in the early morning or late afternoon/evening hours. Also, only water for 3-4 hours at a time.

Thank you!

If you have questions about these restrictions, please contact Bob Hancock, Water Chairman at 309-728-2990 or email, [oldcars@frontiernet.net](mailto:oldcars@frontiernet.net)

## Towanda HCE News

**Eleven members of Towanda Home and Community Education enjoyed an outing around Bloomington-Normal on Tuesday, June 5.** We went to the Olive Bin to learn about olive oils and vinegars, then to Artful Designs to paint a lovely ceramic creation before going to lunch at Kelly's Bakery Cafe in downtown Bloomington. Following lunch, we walked to McLean Co Historical Museum on the square and enjoyed the many displays. We sure had fun. Thank you to Bev Hornickel for planning and arranging all our stops. We saw and learned a lot and had a great lunch too. For information about Towanda HCE, contact Robin Pearson, 815-579-1650.

**We hope you will come to our 25th annual Spaghetti Supper at the Towanda Community Building on Tuesday, July 3.** Tickets are available in advance but walk-ins are welcome and carry outs are available. Tickets are: Under 2-Free; Age 2-7-\$4; Age 8 and above-\$7. Serving times are 4:30 - 7 p.m. See you July 3! Questions about Spaghetti Supper, **Cindy, 309-824-4797.**

**Towanda HCE is looking forward to the McLean County HCE 100th Annual Meeting held on Tuesday, July 10 at the Mini Expo Building** on the McLean County Fairgrounds. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. with the meeting to begin at 9 a.m. The program will be by Don Meyer with a special reading by Linda Garbe and will be followed by a sit-down luncheon. Tickets are: HCE

members/\$10; not HCE/\$20 and are available, 309-824-4797 until June 26. There will be displays of HCE memorabilia and a variety of historical artifacts. Other highlights will include quilts, commemorative cookbooks, a hat style show, vintage autos, and also silent auction and door prizes. The "Celebration at the crossroads" will reflect on the past, present and future of our HCE efforts. We are proud to be celebrating 100 years of "purple passion," our signature color. **Towanda HCE** began in 1918 and has supported the mission and related activities that our organization is about: a grassroots, volunteer organization that is committed to strengthening the family through continuing education and leadership development. **Happy Centennial year, McLean HCE!!**

## 4<sup>th</sup> of July Parade

Folks who want to help with the 4<sup>th</sup> of July parade should get in touch with the new chairman, Virginia Lowery at: [vlowery1@hotmail.com](mailto:vlowery1@hotmail.com)

(h) 728-2686 (c) 825-6341



## Gardening Tips

Raise the mower height to at least 3 inches. That will help shade the roots and keep them cooler. It will make it harder for the weeds seeds to reach the soil and germinate. You can also apply a pre-emergent to help prevent weeds seeds from germinating. Do not apply it near where you have sowed any grass or flowers seeds. It will prevent them from germinating.

It is time to stop harvesting asparagus. You can fertilize it after the final harvest, using a couple inches of compost. That will also help smother some weeds. Some people cut all the stalks back, I like to leave them for wildlife winter shelter. They will also catch the snow for spring water and snow for winter insulation for their roots.

The Japanese beetles are arriving. In the morning while it is cool, take a small container of dish soap and water. Hold it under the beetle and touch it's back. The beetle will fold its legs and fall into the water and drown. Easy to do on the roses and raspberries. Also, the lower branches of the trees. Remember, that when you spray to kill them, you are also killing some good bugs. When you put out a trap container, the odor is inviting them to come and often they also stop on the way to eat. Every year they skeletonize the leaves on my Linden tree. By now the tree has absorbed enough food from the sun to get it thru into the next year.

If you don't have space in the yard for a pond, you can use a large pot. Be sure it doesn't have a hole in the bottom for drainage. You can fit it with a circulating pump and a few plants for a patio water feature. The birds would love it.

Some people buy a parsley plant and later notice a black, yellow, and white striped worm on it. Do not kill it. That is a Monarch Butterfly caterpillar in the larvae stage. Monarchs feed only on milkweed

and parsley. They get a toxin from the milkweed that is poisonous, therefore other predators avoid them.

The Monarch lays the eggs, then they become a larvae or caterpillar, after eating on the parsley and growing to about 2 inches long, the caterpillar attaches to a stem or branch. Then it wraps itself completely and becomes a chrysalis, after about 10 days it will hatch and become a beautiful Monarch Butterfly. It will sit in the sun to dry before it can fly.

A Monarch butterfly will only live about 2-6 weeks. Then they start a new generation. They feed on the milk weed plant and get nectar from flowers. They have 4 generations a year. Each generation slowly moving farther north to Canada.

The fourth generation will live much longer. They will make the 3,000-mile trip to Mexico for the winter, traveling about 50-100 miles a day. It takes about 2 months. They will spend the winter with millions of other Monarchs in a certain kind of tree in Mexico.

The next year, they will return and start all over.

The rain last week was very welcome and combined with the warm weather, sure made plants grow. You have probably noticed Creeping Charlie enjoyed the rain also. Charlie is a member of the mint family. A family that likes to spread out. Charlie will send out new vines in several directions, some 2-3 feet long. In time, every place that there is a leaf, it will produce roots for a permanent home. Right now, you can easily pull the plant and many runners and remove a lot of the plants. Along a sidewalk or driveway, you can find several runners. Also, watch around your flower bed, it like to sneak in there.

Another troublesome vine is the bind weed. It is a vine that grows everywhere and produces a white flower that looks like a Morning Glory. It also sends out shoots in all directions. After a rain, you can pull it, but the roots do go very deep. It also comes back quickly. You can try a pre-emergent in the spring to try to prevent it.

We hear a lot about using a rain barrel. They can come in very handy, but it is much different than using a garden hose connected to the house faucet. If you use a food-safe barrel made of dense polyethylene, you won't need to worry about the wood rotting or the metal rusting. The barrel should be at least 50 gallon, or more for several reasons. One inch of rain on a 1,000 square foot roof could yield 623 gallons of water.

The higher the water level in a rain barrel, the higher the water pressure will be. The higher the volume, the longer you can keep watering. When we have a drought, it is good to have a supply of rain water, especially when they put restrictions on using water. If you are planning on storing the water for later use, use a lid to prevent evaporation loss and prevent mosquito growth.

Water level at 2.3 feet above the exit point is 1 PSI {pound per square inch}. Most moderate-flow garden watering systems need at least 10 PSI. Most house hold pressure ranges from 40-50 PSI.

With the rain barrel sitting on the ground, you would need to dip it out for bucket use.

If you live in a drought-prone area, try to have a few gallons of water in your barrel

One inch of rain on one acre of ground could equal over 27,000 gallons of water.

After the rain we received, be sure to empty any standing water to prevent any mosquito larvae from maturing.

Chemical fertilizers scalds the earthworms, burning them alive.

Compost heals the soil and feeds the earthworms.

If you would cut the spent flower stem of the peonies back, the plant would be more attractive. You can also trim back the old flower branches on the tree peonies. It is also time to cut off the old flowers on the lilacs.

Dead heading most annual flowers will encourage additional blooming, reduce seeding, and also help reduce disease.

You can cut back by about one half on sedum, asters, bee balm and mums. You will remove the flower buds, but the plant will send out more shoots and they will produce buds. By cutting them now, the plant will be shorter and not fall over so much later. It will also be bushier. You can also trim them back again before July 4. It will cause them to bloom a little later, but that is OK.

You can trim back the candles, new growth, on the pine needles now if you need to trim them. Check for tiny bagworms feeding on junipers, arborvitae, and spruce. They are out feeding now. You can spray them with BT products. Also check the euonymus for scale crawlers now.

Stop harvesting asparagus in late June and then fertilize it.

Prune the early flowering shrubs that have finished blooming now. They will soon set out new growth that will contain the buds for next spring blooms.

Do not apply fertilizer to your lawn while it is hot and dry. That can cause a lot of stress to the plants. It is only natural for our cool season grass to go dormant during hot, dry times.

Remove the center white flower from the rhubarb. Just cut it off near the ground level. After that is removed, it will produce more useable stems.

Helen J. Leake

## TFD News

July is a busy time with many outdoor activities, make sure you are staying hydrated! Be sure to use safe practices when using fireworks, do not leave lit fireworks unattended. Make sure to pick up all remnants to ensure no fires start up throughout the night. During the Fourth of July flea market, we will attend the parade and have a tent located in the main park so stop by and say hi! If you are interested in joining the department be sure to get in contact with one of our members. In the month of May we ran 6 medical calls and 7 fire calls putting our total at 55 calls.

## Towanda Library

Summer Reading Programs for Youth: We have had record breaking registration and attendance for this year's Summer Reading Program! Registration is ongoing. It is for all ages and runs from June 11 through July 25 with events on Mondays @ 4:30 pm and Wednesdays @ 10:30 am. Upcoming programs include: June 25<sup>th</sup>; Safari Themed Stories & Stations, June 27<sup>th</sup>; The Zoo Lady, July 9<sup>th</sup>; Space and Technology Themed Stories and Stations, July 11<sup>th</sup>; Fueling an Astronaut with Food, July 16<sup>th</sup>; Past, Present, and Future: Stories That Span Time, July 18<sup>th</sup>; Transportation Themed Stories and Stations, July 23<sup>rd</sup> or July 25<sup>th</sup>; Two opportunities to participate in the Closing Celebration and Grand Prize Drawings. Open house with refreshments: June 26 @ 4:00 to 6:00: Retirement Reception/New Director Welcome Open House: Karen Bersche has been TDL Library Director for the past 10 years. She is retiring to spend more time with her family. No gifts. Donations to Illinois Library Luminary only (via TDL). Crochet/Knit/Fibers Group: Every Tuesday @ 5:00 to 6:30. New members are always welcome. Questions are cheerfully answered. See all library news at: [www.towandalibrary.org](http://www.towandalibrary.org). See photos of library programs on the library's Facebook page.

## Towanda 4-H

The Towanda Busy Bees 4-H club would like to thank the community for supporting their annual Blood Drive. In July the club will hold a Project and Achievement night on July 17th. The members of the club will present the projects they will be taking to the fair. The Mclean County Fair will be held August 1-5. For more information about 4-H contact: Martha Rients 309-728-2178

## CLASSIFIED

### Businesses:

Pampered Chef features Cooking Shows, Catalog Parties, Freezer Meal Workshops, Bridal Showers & Fundraisers!

Contact your local Indian Creek consultant for these events.

Annette Hancock

Call Home - 728-2990

Text or call- 309-242-1802

Email - [oldcars@frontiernet.net](mailto:oldcars@frontiernet.net)

Website - [www.pamperedchef.com/pws/annettehancock](http://www.pamperedchef.com/pws/annettehancock)

Pinterest Recipes - [www.pinterest.com/ahancock0935](http://www.pinterest.com/ahancock0935)



### For Hire:

Need help taking care of your pet while your away, call Bailee Harmon at (309) 530-5360. "I love animals and have been volunteering at the Humane Society for almost six months. I would love to help take care of your animals".

Do you need a babysitter? Do you need your house cleaned? Or, just an extra set of hands to help out around the house? Anna Kraft is willing to help! She is a sophomore at NCHS and can be contacted at 728-8088 (home) or (309) 830-7721 (cell).

Need help taking care of your pet while you are away or while you are at work? Call Avery Hartman, 728-2093. I have experience and references.

Are you looking for someone to watch your pets when you are gone or walk them while you are at work? If so, call Sami Hartman (30 Candle Ridge Road). I am responsible and LOVE pets. I have experience and references. My number is 728-2093.



Lauren and Myles Smith will provide child care and pet care - call 728-2930

Justin Schwamberger, 17 years old, is available for helping with lawn care and help around the home. Call 728-2857.

### **Avery Hartman's Yard Service**



I cut lawns, rake leaves, pick up sticks, water plants and more!

Call: **309-728-2093** for information  
or text: **1-920-946-8759**

\$20 to use my lawnmower

\$15 to use your lawnmower

Need help with you yard this spring and summer? Cal Avery Hartman, 920-946-8759. I can help with mowing, raking or basic yard clean up.



**PRESS RELEASE:** For immediate release June 19, 2018

**Contact:** Michael Brown 309-454-3169 x.11

### **2017 McLean County Recycling Rate Continues to Increase**

Despite an increase in waste generated, McLean County's recycling rate increased for the third year in a row in 2017. The Ecology Action Center's annual calculation of community-wide waste generation and recycling shows that the County reached a recycling rate of nearly 42% with an increase of just over 1% from 2016. As a result, the County maintained progress made in 2016 in breaking the 40% community-wide recycling goal set in 2007 but is still a significant distance from the new community-wide recycling rate goal of 50%.

Minor fluctuations across the board in all material streams resulted in a relatively minor but yet positive change to the overall community-wide recycling rate for calendar year 2017. No single category of recyclable materials saw significant fluctuations from the year prior.

	2013	2014	2015*	2016*	2017
Total MSW Recycled (tons)	73,833	85,196	81,302	83,335	88,459
Total MSW Landfilled (tons)	121,991	141,068	154,662	120,815	124,364
Total Municipal Solid Waste Generated (tons)	195,824	226,264	235,964	204,150	211,230
<b>Recycling Rate</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>

\* Updated numbers due to corrected information

As the capacity of the McLean County Landfill continues to decrease, the Ecology Action Center is focusing on new waste management priorities as outlined in the recently approved *Twenty-Year Materials Recovery and Resource Management Plan for McLean County, Bloomington, and Normal, Illinois*.

The Ecology Action Center annually collects waste and recycling data to calculate the amount of municipal solid waste generated and recycled for all of McLean County as a lagging indicator of the impact of local recycling and outreach programs. Among other services, the EAC acts as the solid waste agency for Bloomington, Normal, and McLean County and provides technical assistance, recycling promotion, nontraditional recycling program administration, household hazardous waste coordination, education and outreach.

Information on residential recycling, recycling of nontraditional materials, and information on disposal of household hazardous wastes is available by calling (309) 454-3169 or visiting [ecologyactioncenter.org](http://ecologyactioncenter.org).

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## PRESS RELEASE

### **For immediate release**

June 18, 2018

**Contact: Larissa Armstrong**

Phone: (309) 454-3169 x15

### **Rain Water Management and Garden Diversity Featured on 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Yard Smart Garden Walk**

The Ecology Action Center invites local residents to attend its 16<sup>th</sup> annual Yard Smart Garden Walk on Saturday, June 23, 2018. This free event features beautiful and functional gardens in our community that protect the environment, create a healthy and inviting space for people and animals, and use little or no synthetic chemicals. Registration is required, and attendees will receive information on the starting point prior to the event. The EAC encourages participants to carpool to the meet-up point and during the walk to reduce pollution and conserve energy.

The morning walk takes place from 9:00 am – 12:00 p.m. This year's walk features a church garden that overcame issues with standing water by installing a rain garden, and multiple family gardens with a diversity of styles, plants, and yard smart methods. After the garden walk, attendees are invited to stay for lunch from Green Top Grocery, a Freecycle exchange of plants and garden tools, and a presentation about pollinator health by Dr. Ben Sadd, Assistant Professor of Infectious Disease Ecology at Illinois State University's School of Biological Sciences.

This event includes a McLean County Freecycle plant and garden tool exchange. The EAC encourages participants to donate and take away garden tools and/or labelled, potted plants at the free exchange.

The Yard Smart Garden Walk is free and open to the public; however, a \$5 donation to offset the cost of lunch is requested. Participants should bring their own reusable water bottles. The lunch is a zero waste event. Registration is available online at [ecologyactioncenter.org](http://ecologyactioncenter.org) or over the phone at 309-454-3169 x.15; please RSVP by June 20.



The garden walk promotes the Ecology Action Center's Yard Smart program, which encourages local gardeners to reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, to conserve natural resources such as water and fossil fuels, and to make room for wildlife in their yards. Yard Smart Certification recognizes the efforts of those in the community who use ecologically sustainable practices to maintain their yards, and who realize their lawn, garden, and landscaping decisions affect the health of the entire community.

More information on the Yard Smart program as well as a set of free resource fact sheets is available at [yardsmart.org](http://yardsmart.org).

*The Ecology Action Center is a not-for-profit environmental agency with a mission to inspire and assist residents of McLean County in creating, strengthening and preserving a healthy environment. The EAC acts as a central resource for environmental education, information, outreach, and technical assistance in McLean County.*

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**PRESS RELEASE**

**For immediate release: June 25, 2018**

**Contact:** Michael Brown, (309) 454-3169 ext.11

**Needs-Based Pilot Program Aims to Increase Participation in  
Curbside Recycling for Town of Normal Residents**

Single-stream curbside recycling will soon be available to more Town of Normal residents through a needs-based program. This summer, funding awarded to the Ecology Action Center through an Illinois Prairie Foundation Grant — *IPCF Annual Campaign Fund Green Endowment* will increase participation in curbside recycling by providing recycling carts to low-income Town of Normal households.

The IPCF recently awarded the Ecology Action Center full funding for a pilot program to increase recycling by reducing barriers to active participation. Since financial need could prevent some low-income households from participating in the existing single-stream curbside program in Normal, this pilot program will address this need by funding the purchase and distribution of 82 curbside 65-gallon recycling carts.

To be eligible for this program, applicants must:

1. Currently reside in Normal
2. Receive garbage collection services by the Town of Normal
3. Reside in a single-family housing unit
4. Meet the U.S. Department of Housing's (HUD) maximum income limit guidelines based on the number of people within the household, as outlined below.

Number in Household	Maximum Income Limit
1 Person	50,250
2 Person	57,550
3 Person	64,750
4 Person	71,900
5 Person	77,700
6 Person	83,450
7 Person	89,200
8 Person	94,950

Income will be verified by EAC staff through current pay stubs, prior year federal income tax returns, or other documentation as needed.

As part of the continued education agreement in the application:

1. Each household will receive additional educational content regarding the recycling options in McLean County.
2. Residents will be required to return completed forms to the EAC regarding their recycling knowledge and provide information on how having a household bin has affected their recycling behaviors and/or habits.
3. Residents will also be required to track and report the number of times they place their recycling cart out for collection,

Monitoring and reporting data will be utilized by the Ecology Action Center to determine the effectiveness of reducing barriers to recycling program participation.

Eligible Town of Normal residents are encouraged to apply in person by visiting the Ecology Action Center at 202 W. College Avenue, by calling the EAC at 309-454-3169 ext.12 for a list of other organizations around the community where applications are available, or by visiting [ecologyactioncenter.org/IPCF](http://ecologyactioncenter.org/IPCF) to complete an online application. Applications will be accepted through July 31, 2018 or while supplies last.

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P.O. Box 12, Normal, IL 61761-0012

**PRESS RELEASE  
FOR IMMEDIATE  
RELEASE JUNE 27, 2018**

**FROM:** ParkLands Foundation, P.O. Box 12, Normal, IL 61761

**CONTACT:** Erin Herbez  
[parklandsoffice@gmail.com](mailto:parklandsoffice@gmail.com)  
309-454-3169 (ext. 16)

**PARKLANDS FOUNDATION HALF CENTURY BIKE RIDE  
July 28, 2018**

On **Saturday, July 28, 2018**, the ParkLands Foundation will host our second annual **Half Century Bike Ride**. ParkLands Foundation is a nonprofit 501c3 formed in 1967 to preserve, protect and ecologically restore historic natural lands in the middle and upper Mackinaw Valley watershed. These lands are dedicated primarily for preserving the biological diversity of native plants and wildlife, and secondarily for passive public recreation, environmental educational and scientific research.

This non-competitive Half Century Bike Ride is open to all ages and families are encouraged to participate. There will be **20-, and 50-mile routes** throughout the scenic Mackinaw River Watershed in McLean and Woodford counties.

**The start and finish line will be at Keller Park Pavilion (east of the football field) in Lexington, Illinois. The 50-mile ride will begin at 7:00 am, the 20-mile ride will begin at 8:00 am and will finish no later than 4:00 p.m.**

**The cost to register is \$45 (\$50 after July 14) and includes a commemorative t-shirt and water bottle** (only guaranteed if ordered by July 14th). Rest stops, light snacks, water, and SAG service will be provided.

**TO REGISTER VISIT:**  
<http://www.parklandsfoundation.org/halfcenturyride/>

For information, contact Erin Herbez at [parklandsoffice@gmail.com](mailto:parklandsoffice@gmail.com) or 309-454-3169 (ext. 16).

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

INDIAN CREEK HOMEOWNERS AND WATER ASSN.

IL1135250

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

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 INDIAN CREEK HOMEOWNERS AND WATER ASSN. is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name     **Robert Hancock**

Phone    **309-728-2990**

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 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).
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. Indian Creek Homeowners and Water Assoc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.



Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL IS EAST ACROSS CREEK OF	GW		

## Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please call our water operator Frank Cottrell at **309-275-9341**. 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>.

Source of Water: INDIAN CREEK HOMEOWNERS AND WATER ASSN. To determine Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association'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, no potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association community water supply well. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association Well #1 is not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC 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 for the well. In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Indian Creek Homeowner and Water Association's community water supply well is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's well is 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 well is constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the well, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination.

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	E.Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	* 1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

\*Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating a need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. No known cause was found and while one sample was positive for Coliform, a subsequent sample taken from the same source proved negative.

**Water Quality Test Results**

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 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 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.
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.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Water Quality Test Results**

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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	12/31/2017	0.9	0.6 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	5.2	5.2 - 5.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	11/09/2015	7.35	7.35 - 7.35	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	11/09/2015	0.286	0.286 - 0.286	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Fluoride</b>	11/09/2015	0.711	0.711 - 0.711	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Iron</b>	11/09/2015	3	3 - 3		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Manganese</b>	11/09/2015	31.3	31.3 - 31.3	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Sodium</b>	11/09/2015	98.1	98.1 - 98.1			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	2017	1.53	1.53 - 1.53	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</b>	10/07/2014	0.64	0.64 - 0.64	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.



## Violations Table

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### Consumer Confidence Rule

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The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of

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Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
*CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2017	2017	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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\*Last year we failed to inform you of 1 monthly positive sample of Coliform. Inadequately treated or inadequately protected water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms can cause symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, cramps, and associated headaches. Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. Just like this year's positive sample no known cause was found; however, a subsequent sample from the same water source was negative for Coliform.