



Annual Drinking Water Quality

HIGHLAND IL1190550

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Or**

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Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Your Potable Water (2003)

Highland is pleased to present its fifth Annual Quality Water Report. Regulations issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) require that we inform you about the quality of water and services we provide. We are pleased to comply and quite proud of our performance in this role. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which too 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 - The Illinois EPA has completed the source water assessment for our supply. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or the Utilities Complex on Route 40. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential problems; hence the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

Highland's Performance - Highland personnel are diligent in the detection of contaminants in our supply, and prepared to adjust the treatment process to remove any contaminant found above allowable limits. We perform about 2,000 tests every year to ensure levels of contaminants remain below recommended safe levels.

During 2002, no violations were found in water produced by Highland. Water quality is monitored by observations and laboratory testing at the treatment plant and verified by samples analyzed by laboratories of the Illinois EPA and independent services. In addition, each individual filter is monitored on a continuous basis for turbidity removal efficiency.

Your Participation - We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process, protect our water resources, and provide the information you need to make informed decisions about water-supply matters. Consequently, copies of this report will be posted at City Hall and Latzer Library and may be obtained at City Hall and the Utilities Complex on Route 40 during business hours. This Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed or hand delivered. Annual reports will be made public each July.

Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2002 (collected in 2002 unless noted)

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	48.5	24.2-48.5	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	57	38.3-57	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	0.065	Not Applicable	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.98	Not Applicable	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Nitrate-Nitrite	1.6	Not Applicable	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants							
Manganese	6.3	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	150	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
This contaminant is not currently regulated by							
Sodium	12	Not Applicable	ppm	n/a	n/a	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

There is not a state of federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is re

*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm respectively and is currently only applicable to surface water supplies that serve 10,000 or more people. These MCLs will become effective 01/01/2004 for all groundwater supplies and surface supplies serving less than 10,000 people.

Note: The state re

TURBIDITY

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	100	No	Soil runoff.
0.3 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Source
5 NTU (POP served < 10,000)	0.29	No	Soil runoff.
1 NTU (POP served > 9,999)			

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.