IMPORTANT INFORMATION

(This report must be printed in Landscape Orientation to prevent cutting off of text)

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program follow these steps (Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation):

- Choose Edit from the MENU.
- Choose Select All from the edit dropdown MENU, (it will highlight all the information).
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Copy from the edit dropdown MENU.
- Open your word processing program.
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.

In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR you **must** include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- **If your supply purchases water from another source you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.**

- **If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.**

- **If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form**

required by the CCR Rule.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

BEECHER

IL1970050

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the BEECHER water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by BEECHER is Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Harold (Bud) Cowger

Phone 708 946-2261

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 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 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

A Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

To determine Beecher's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there are eight potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Beecher's Community Water Supply. These include a treated wood/lumber yard, a pesticide retail sales, one fertilizer retail sales, a fire station, a private well, one below ground fuel storage tank, and two above ground fuel storage tanks. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated several sites with on-going remediation that might be of concern. The susceptibility determination for this community water supply is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and available hydrogeologic data on the wells. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Beecher Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. The land use within the wellhead protection area was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential and commercial properties. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Beecher's wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to the source water, a maximum protection zone may be established, which is authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and allows county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential source prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from their wells. To further minimize the risk to the village's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends the following additional activities be considered. First, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control ordinance 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. Second, the water supply staff may wish to conduct contingency planning. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe or adequate water. To further reduce the risk to source water, Beecher has implemented a wellhead protection program, which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination within the wellhead protection area and correction of any sanitary defects that might be present at the water treatment facility. This effort has resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA, which allows a reduction in monitoring and laboratory analysis costs.

2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 Maxium 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	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Chlorine	12/31/2007	1.1	0.9 - 1.1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes	Edit
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	7/26/2007	1.63	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Edit

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Barium	3/7/2006	0.021	0.01 - 0.021	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Fluoride	3/7/2006	0.8	0.61 - 0.8	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge	Edit
Nickel	3/7/2006	12	10 - 12	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching	Edit
Nitrate-Nitrite	4/19/2006	0.032	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Nitrate (As N)	5/2/2007	0.17	0.09 - 0.17	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Combined Radium	5/11/2005	1.1	Not Applicable	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Edit
Alpha Emitters	5/11/2005	3	Not Applicable	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Edit

State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant	
Iron 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.	3/7/2006	330	37 - 330	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Manganese 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.	3/7/2006	4	2 - 4	N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	Edit
Sodium 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	3/7/2006	65	46 - 65	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occuring	Edit

precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.								deposits; used in water softener regeneration	
Zinc	3/7/2006	66	10 - 66	N/A	5000	ppb	No	Naturally occuring; discharge from metal factories	Edit

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.

2007 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2007 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
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE Failure to distribute the Consumer Confidence Report on time.	CCR REPORT	7/1/2007 To 7/12/2007

BEECHER has taken the following actions specific to the VIOLATION(S) listed above: