



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

UTL INC-CAMELOT UTILITIES, INC.

IL1975200

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **Dennis Cloud**

Phone **815/498-3621**

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 Camelot Utilities Inc.'s susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there are no potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Camelot Utilities Inc.'s Community Water Supply. However, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated two 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 Camelot Utilities Inc. 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 properties and open space. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Camelot Utilities Inc.'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 utility'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, Camelot Utilities Inc. 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 for well #1, which allows a reduction in monitoring and laboratory analysis costs.

2006 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 12/31/2004

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	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.64 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 liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: 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 MCL's are based on running annual average of month 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
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	6/7/2006	0	n/a	n/a	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA₅ [Total Haloacetic Acids]	6/7/2006	0	n/a	n/a	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	12/31/2006	0.5306	0.4562 – 0.5306	MRLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Fluoride	11/2/2005	1.1	n/a	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters	2/23/2005	3.61	n/a	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2/23/2005	2.24	n/a	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
Iron	12/10/2002	160	n/a	n/a	1,000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Sodium	12/10/2002	160	n/a	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.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Unit of Measurement:

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

pCi/l – picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

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 1,000 or more.

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 precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

2006 Violation Summary Table

Violation Description

Start

End

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2006.



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For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Hal Gurkin _____

Phone 219-226-1992 _____

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2007 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 8/27/2007

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.

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0	15 ppb	0.001 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.073 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant		
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	6/7/2006	0	Not Applicable	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6/7/2006	0	Not Applicable	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Chlorine	12/31/2006	0.5306	0.4562 - 0.5306	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm		Water additive used to control microbes		
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant		
Fluoride	11/2/2005	1.1	Not Applicable	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge		
Nitrate (As N)	12/27/2007	0.19	Not Applicable	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant		
Alpha Emitters	2/23/2005	3.61	Not Applicable	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium	2/23/2005	2.24	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
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.			12/10/2002	160	Not Applicable	N/A	1000	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
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 precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.			12/10/2002	160	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.

2007 Violation Summary Table

Violation Description

No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2007



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

UTL INC-CAMELOT UTILITIES, INC.

IL1975200

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Camelot Utilities does not have regularly scheduled meetings.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Tom Tapella _____

Phone 219-226-1992 ext. 102 _____

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Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available on the USGS web site at <http://il.water.usgs.gov> the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

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. Camelot Utilities 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. Do not boil your water to remove lead. Excessive boiling makes the lead more concentrated - the lead remains when the water evaporates. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2008 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 8/27/2007

Definitions:

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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant		
Fluoride	11/13/2008	1.28	1.28	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge		
Nitrate (As N)	11/13/2008	0.046	0.046	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits		
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant		
Beta/Photon emitters	5/27/2003	22	22	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man made deposits		
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2/23/2005	3.61	3.61	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
Combined Radium 226/228	2/23/2005	2.24	2.24	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits		
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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.

2008 Violation Summary Table

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UTL INC-Camelot Utilities, Inc. does not hold regular public meetings. For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Utilities Inc.

Phone 1-800-831-2359

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Source Water Assessment

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

To determine Camelot Utilities Inc.'s susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document, there are no potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Camelot Utilities Inc.'s Community Water Supply. However, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated two 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 Camelot Utilities Inc. 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 properties and open space. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Camelot Utilities Inc.'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 utility'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, Camelot Utilities Inc. 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 for well #1, which allows a reduction in monitoring and laboratory analysis costs.

Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment is available on the Illinois EPA web site at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl> or by contacting the Groundwater Section of the Illinois EPA at 217-785-4787.

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).

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. Camelot Utilities 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. Do not boil your water to remove lead. Excessive boiling makes the lead more concentrated – the lead remains when the water evaporates. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2009 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled: 8/27/2007

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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/27/2007	1.3	1.3	0.073	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

mg/l or ppm: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

n/a: not applicable.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

ug/l or ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	2009	0.8	0.7 - 0.8	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (THHM)*	2009	1.94	1.94 - 1.94	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 Contaminant
Barium	2009	0.031	0.031 – 0.031	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2009	0.48	0.48 – 0.48	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2009	0.3	0.08 – 0.3	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2009	2.6	2.6 – 2.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2009	3	0 – 19	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2009	3	1.02 – 12.4	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

One sample out of four quarters of analytical results collected in 2009 indicated an elevated level of alpha emitters and combined radium. Compliance is determined by a Running Annual Average of four quarters of analytical data in which this calculation was determined to be in compliance; therefore, the alpha emitters and combined radium are not in violation. The Highest Level Detected reports the highest calculation from a rolling average collected during the compliance sampling period. Please see the following information from the EPA: *Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or -228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

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. Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry & plumbing fixtures & may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system. The utility treats the water with an iron sequestering agent to alleviate this aesthetic characteristic.	2009	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	N/A	1.0	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
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.	2009	26	26 – 26	150	150	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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 precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	2009	62	62 – 62	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	2009	0.64	0.64 – 0.64	5	5	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories.

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.

2009 Violation Summary Table:

Violation Description

No drinking water violations were recorded during 2009.



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

UTL INC-CAMELOT UTILITIES, INC.

IL1975200

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 UTL INC-CAMELOT UTILITIES, INC. water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by UTL INC-CAMELOT UTILITIES, INC. is Ground Water.

UTL INC-Camelot Utilities, Inc. does not hold regular public meetings. For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **Utilities Inc.**

Phone **1-866-277-5515**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source Water Assessment

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2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2010	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

mg/l or ppm: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

n/a: not applicable.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

ug/l or ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	2010	0.8	0.7 - 0.9	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (THHM)*	07/07/2009	1.94	N/A	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 Contaminant
Barium	02/04/2009	0.031	N/A	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/04/2009	0.48	N/A	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer discharge.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2010	0.48	0.48 – 0.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	02/04/2009	2.6	N/A	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest AVG Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2010	5	3.48 – 5.98	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2010	2	0.654 – 1.97	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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. Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry & plumbing fixtures & may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system. The utility treats the water with an iron sequestering agent to alleviate this aesthetic characteristic.	02/04/2009	1.5	N/A	N/A	1.0	ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.
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.	02/04/2009	26	N/A	150	150	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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 precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.	02/04/2009	62	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant and therefore monitoring is required.	02/04/2009	0.64	N/A	5	5	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories.

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.

2010 Violation Summary Table:

Violation Description - No drinking water violations were recorded during 2010.