

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY-NORMAL

IL1135510

Annual Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2003

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY is purchased from the Town of Normal.

For more information regarding this report, contact: Greg Fears 438-3137, Colleen Lucht at 438-8325 or the Normal Water Department at 454-9563.

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

## Source Water Assessment Availability

**When available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.**

To determine Normal's susceptibility to contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document there are 51 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Normal's community water supply wells. These potential sources include 16 underground fuel storage tanks, 2 printers, 4 above-ground fuel storage tanks, 2 furniture refinishers, 1 retail store, 3 construction contractors, 2 autobodies, 1 electrical generator substation, 1 manufacturer, 3 auto repair shops, 2 warehouses, 1 cement company, 2 gravel pits, 1 commercial fertilizer application company, 6 machine shops, 2 lumberyards, 1 above or below ground fuel storage tank, and 1 grain elevator. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with on-going remediation which may be of concern.

## 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.

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, may come from a 70 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 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 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).

**ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY-NORMAL**

**Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2003 (collected in 2003 unless noted)**

**Lead and Copper Date Sampled 9/25/2003**

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead (90th) Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level AL	Copper 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0 ppm	15 ppb	< 5 ppb	1	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, corrosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Violat ion	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	7.5	Not Applicable	ppb		60*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes )	6.9	Not Applicable	ppb	n/a	80*	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

\*MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppb and 60 ppb 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. Until 01/01/2004, surface water supplies serving less than 10,000 people, any size water supply that purchase from a surface water source , and groundwater supplies serving more than 10,000 people must meet a state imposed TTHM MCL of 100 ppm. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

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.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million      ppb: parts per billion      ppt: parts per trillion      pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity)

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN of NORMAL

IL1130900

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For more information regarding this report, contact:  
The Town of Normal Water Department ph 452-9563  
www.Normal.org

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## Source Water Assessment

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**TOWN OF NORMAL Regulated Contaminants Detected in 2003 (collected in 2003 unless noted)**

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<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Radium-226 9/16/2002	1.5	Not Applicable	pCi/l	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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