ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
June 2003

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY-Normal IL 135510 Report for the period January 1 to December 31, 2002. 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 the Illinois State University is purchased.

For more information, call, ISU representative Greg Fears at 438-3137, Colleen Lucht at 438-8325, or the Normal Water Department at 454-9563 if you have any questions regarding this report.

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 end 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 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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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

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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

1135510 IL STATE UNIV-NORMAL

2002 Water Quality Data

Definition of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. *MCL):* MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results; from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this **contaminant less** than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a **contaminant in** drinking water. N/A : not applicable

Regulated Detected Contaminants

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Violation	Date of Sample
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	1.3	Action Level 1.3 ppm	0.1 ppm	0		03/31/02
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	0	Action Level 15 ppb	5 ppb	1		3/31/02

Units of Measurements:
Ppm + parts per million, or milligrams per liter
Ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Source Water Assessment Availability

When available, a Source Water Assessment summary will be included below for your convenience.
It is presently unavailable.

PARENT SUPPLY DATA
1130900 NORMAL

2002 Water Quality Data

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Action Level (AL): The concentration of a **contaminant which,** if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a **contaminant in** drinking water.
N/A: not applicable

Detected Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	2	2	0.013	0.013 - 0.013	No	7/23/01
CHROMIUM (ppb) Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	100	100	6.000	6.000 - 6.000	No	7/23/01
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	1.3	AL=1.3	0 >AL	0 exceeding AL	No	09/30/99
1* LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits	0	AL=15	None	0 exceeding AL	No	9/30/99

Disinfectants\Disifection By-Products

TTHMs TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination	N/A	100	5.900	5.900 - 5.900	No	

Unregulated Contaminants

BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (PPB) Bi-product of drinking water chlorination	N/A	N/A	1.700	1.700-1.700	No	
Chloroform (ppb) Used as solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins; cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers	N/A	N/A	4.200	4.200-4.200	No	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (ppb) Used as a chemical reagent; An intermediate in organic synthesis	N/A	N/A	None		No	
SULFATE (ppb) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	N/A	N/A	31.600	31.600-31.600	No	7/23/01

PARENT SUPPLY DATA
1130900 NORMAL

State Regulated Contaminants:

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Date of Sample
2* Sodium (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener	N/A	N/A	56.000	56.000 – 56.000	No	7/23/01

Units of Measurements:
Ppm + parts per million, or milligrams per liter
Ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

1* LEAD: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about the elevated lead levels in your homes water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

2* 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.