

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

June, 2000

We are pleased to present this report as a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires all water utilities to issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers, in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. It contains water quality data for Illinois State University specifically, as well as a summary from the Town of Normal, who serves as our parent supply. The Town of Normal and Illinois State University are committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed customers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water, so we welcome your input

Since Illinois State University is a satellite system of the Town of Normal and has had no water quality or monitoring violations during the 1999 calendar year, a Method Of Delivery (MOD) waiver of this report was issued by IEPA . This only means that no direct mail delivery to each customer was required for this year. The report was still prepared and findings reported. This information is available upon request and/or at the OEHS webpage at oehs.ilstu.edu.

You may also find out more about the Town of Normal Water Department by contacting them with questions at 454-9563 or visit their website at www.normal.org

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

Overview

Illinois State University is a satellite supply of the Town of Normal. The Town of Normal reports that in 1999 some of the accomplishments of their Water Department include: an expanded chlorine handling facility, replacement of the Treatment Plant aerator, repainting of the West Reservoir, supervised construction of over 9,000 feet of new water mains, and a completed Risk Management Plan.

Projects for the year 2000 include: the completion of meter reading system improvements, replacement of telemetry controls, painting the exterior of North elevated tank, and replacement of filter valves.

In 1999 the Town of Normal pumped nearly 1.5 billions gallons to the residents of Normal. The average daily pumpage was 4.3 million gallons.

2000 Water Quality Report

Water Source

Town of Normal Water Department is supplied by groundwater pumped from 10 wells located within the corporate limits of Normal and 4 wells located west of Normal. This untreated ground water is transmitted to a Water Treatment Plant through a network of underground pipes. At the Water Treatment Plant the groundwater is softened using lime, filtered, fluoridated, and it is disinfected using chlorine. Treated water is then pumped to storage tanks for use by the customer..

Illinois State University and the Town of Normal both routinely sample water and monitor for constituents in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Tables of customized information for both Illinois State University and the Town of Normal follow which show the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999. These tables were prepared by Illinois Environmental Protection Agency as a summary of activity in testing of the water supply. Not included in this listing, but available at request is a complete listing of Non-regulated Contaminant Detections and Non-Detected Contaminants.

Please take a few moments to look over the information that is being provided to you. Water quality data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to share this information with you. Again, for more information, call the Normal Water Department at 454-9563 or Colleen Lucht at 438-8325 if you have questions regarding this report.

1999 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. 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

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) <i>Typical Source</i> of Contaminant	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level found</i>	<i>Range of defections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i> COPPER (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.130	0 exceeding AL		0913011996
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.						
LEAD (ppb)		0 AL=15	9	0 exceeding AL		0913011996
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.						

Unit of Measurement

ppm - parts per million, milligrams per liter

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

LEAD

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush our tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional Information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (8006-4794)

1999 Water Quality Data

Detected 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 from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.008	0.008-0.008		07122/1998
CHROMIUM (ppb) Discharge from steel and pulp aids: Erosion of natural deposits.	100	100	5.000	0.000-5.000		0712211998
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	1.3	AL=1.3	0.150	0 exceeding AL		
LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposit.	0	AL=15	8	0 exceeding AL		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks. sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	10	10		0.100 - 0.100 .		
NITRATE 6 NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposit.	10	10	0.100	0.100 - 0.100		

Disinfection/Disinfectant By-Products

Tithes [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	100	14.000	11.000 -19.000		
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Unregulated Contaminants

BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	n/a	4.500	4.000 - 6.000		
BROMOFORM (ppb) Discharge from manufacturing plants; Used to dissolve dirt and grease	n/a	n/a	0.250	nd -1.000		
CHLOROFORM (ppb) Used as a solvent for fats, rubber, oils, resins; A cleansing Agent; Found in fire extinguishers	n/a	n/a	7.500	6.000 - 9.000		
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE (Ppb) Used as a chemical reagent; and Intermediate in organic synthesis	n/a	n/a	1.750	1.000 - 3.000		
SULFATE Muni Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	36.200	36.200 - 36.200		

State Regulated Contaminants

FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth	n/a	n/a	0.935	0.800 -1.110		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as a water softener	n/a	n/a	55.000	55.000 - 55.000		

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l

SODIUM

There is no 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.

Unregulated Contaminants

Town of Normal Water Department did not test for Cryptosporidium
Town of Normal Water Department did not test for Radon

Additional Health Information

To ensure the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. (B) 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. (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic system. (E) 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 is 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).