

# **ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

***October, 1999***

We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safety Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities 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.

More information may be made available at the oehs web page at [oehs.ilstu.edu](http://oehs.ilstu.edu).

Find out more about Town of Normal Water Department on the internet at [www.normal.org](http://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 1998 their Water Department constructed a new facility to house the Distribution Division, replaced approximately 1,400 feet of water main on Dale Street, added 22,000 feet of new water mains and completed numerous maintenance projects in the Treatment Plant and Distribution systems.

Projects for 1999 include the expansion of chlorine handling facilities, replacement of the Treatment Plant aerator, the removal of lime sludge, repainting of the West Reservoir, meter reading improvements, and several equipment replacements.

In 1998 the Town of Normal pumped nearly 1.5 billions gallons to the residents of Normal. The average daily pumpage was 4.1 million gallons.

Water Source Town of Normal Water Department is supplied by groundwater pumped from 10 wells located in 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 disinfected using chlorine. Treated water is then pumped to storage tanks for use by our customers.

Tables of customized information for both Illinois State University and the Town of Normal follow. 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](http://www.waterdata.com).

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to share this information with you. For more information call the Normal Water Department at 454-9563 or Colleen Lucht at 438-8325.

## 1998 Water Quality Data

*Definitions: MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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. AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. TT- Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

*Abbreviations: nd - not detectable at testing limits. n/a - not applicable. ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter. ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter. ppq- parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter. nla - not applicable. NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. % < 0.5 NTU Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU MFL - Million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration. mrem/yr - millirems per year, used to measure radiation absorbed by the body. pCi/l -picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity. # poslmo - number of positive samples per month. % poslmo -percent positive samples per month.*

*In most cases, the "Level Found" column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year. If a date appears in the "Date of Sample" 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.*

Level	Range of					Date of
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	found	detections	Violation Sample	Typical Source of Contaminant

### *Inorganic Contaminants*

COPPER (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.130	0 exceeding AL	0912817998	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD (ppb)	0	AL=15	9	0 exceeding AL	0912811998	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion or natural deposits.

LEAD

### *About the Data*

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 your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

## *Violation Summary Table*

### Violation Types

MNR Monitoring Violation (failure to monitor)

MCL Maximum Contaminant Level Violation (level found exceeded regulated standard)

TTV Treatment Technique Violation (failure to meet water treatment process)

RPV Reporting Violation (failure to submit results/required report by the deadline)

\*\*\* State only violation (not a federal requirement)

### *Violations for your system:*

*Contaminant(s)*

*Type*

*Start Date*

**No violations were recorded for your facility during this CCR reporting period.**

## 1998 Parent Supply Water Quality Report - Town of Normal

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MICLG	Detected	Range	Major Sources	Violation
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium-		ppm	2	2	0.01	0.01 - 0.01	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chromium		ppb	100	100	5.00	5 - 5	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
1 Copper	09/30/96	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.33	0 - 0.33	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	NO
Fluoride		ppm	4	4	1.20	1.2 - 1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
2 Lead	09/30/96	ppb	15	0	7.00	0 - 7	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Sodium		ppm	9,999	9,999	55.00	55 - 55		NO
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)		ppb	100	0	4.00	10 - 4	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO

### Water-Quality Table Footnotes

- 1 none exceeding action level  
 2 exceeding action level

Although we ran many tests only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required

### Explanation of Violations

Duration:

#### Health Effects:

#### Action Taken:

Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

### Unregulated Contaminants

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

### Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that 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 water.

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 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 systems. (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).