We are happy to announce no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2023.

**2023 WATER QUALITY DATA - DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

U of I samples were collected by the university within the campus distribution system; IAW samples were collected within the parent water supply by Illinois American Water.

**2023 DATA SUMMARY**

The table below lists the contaminants that were detected in your water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data in this table represents a combination of the testing results on finished water from the distribution system and its parent supply, IAW, Champaign District. The university monitors water daily at five separate metered flows. Additionally, the university monitors water at eight points within the campus distribution system. IAW monitors the parent water supply at points prior to entering the campus distribution system.

### USE NEEDED & DISINFECTION APPROACHES

**Inorganic Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest # of Positive FAC (n)</th>
<th>FAC Coliform or E. Coli MCL</th>
<th>Range of # Detections</th>
<th># Detections Exceeding AL</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>U of I; 2023*</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from metal preservation coatings for household plumbing systems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>U of I; 2023*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Radioactive Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (ppb)</td>
<td>IAW; 2023*</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha Excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)</td>
<td>IAW; 2018*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.512</td>
<td>1.512 - 1.512</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bacteriological Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
<td>U of I; 2020*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.537 - 0.6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Contaminant (Units) | Sampled by | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Violation | Typical Source of Contamination |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>U of I; 2020*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Leach and Copper**

**State Regulated Contaminants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>IAW; 2021*</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment regeneration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established standards. The monitoring of unregulated contaminants is to aid the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. The MCLs for these substances have not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.

**Parameter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Sampled by</th>
<th>Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>IAW; 2016*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 to 19</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metal; largely used in aluminum oxide production. Essential dietary element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithium</td>
<td>IAW; 2014*</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>10 to 13.7</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metal that may concentrate in some waters; Lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in lithium-ion rechargeable cells, batteries, and in organic synthesis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above this recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

Mahomet Aquifer Consortium www.mahometaquiferconsortium.org

Prairie Rivers Network 217-344-2371 www.prairierrivers.org

**WATER INFORMATION SOURCES**

- **Illinois American Water**
  - www.illinoisamwater.com
- **United States Environmental Protection Agency**
  - www.epa.gov/safewater
- **Safe Drinking Water Hotline**
  - 800-426-4791
- **Illinois Environmental Protection Agency**
  - www2.illinois.gov/epa
  - www.epa.gov/surf
  - www.epa.gov/enviro
  - www.epa.gov/safewater
  - www.epa.gov/oh
  - www.epa.gov/safewater-920100
  - www.epa.gov/health

**LOCAL GROUPS INVOLVED IN WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- **Mahomet Aquifer Consortium**
  - www.mahometaquiferconsortium.org
- **Prairie Rivers Network**
  - 217-344-2371 www.prairierrivers.org

**2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT**

Public Water System ID: IL0195500

**INTRODUCTION**

The 2023 Water Quality Report from the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign provides information about the source of campus drinking water, contaminant testing, general health precautions, and how this year's 2023 sample results compare to regulatory requirements. The University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is pleased to report that all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) drinking water quality standards have been met, with no violations of maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

If you have any questions about this report or U of I drinking water quality, please contact Facilities & Services, Safety & Compliance at 217-245-9828 or via email at ecs@illinois.edu. A copy of this report is available at go.illinois.edu/ewaterquality or by contacting Safety and Compliance.

In compliance with state and USEPA regulations, the university issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. This is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. The purpose of this report is to increase understanding of drinking water standards and raise awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.
Champaign District’s wells are not
The IEPA has determined that IAW, Champaign County are not geologically sensitive. The University of Illinois purchases the Mahomet Sands Aquifer.

The sources of drinking water contain naturally occurring contaminants. Some contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which include radium-226 and radium-228, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and

Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in the ground. It can pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into the air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Major sources of radon gas are soil and carbonates. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however, it is not clear how radon in your drinking water contributes to this health risk. If you believe you have radon in your home, your tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, contact the Champaign-Urbana Public Health District, or call 1-800-SOS-RADON.

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## IMPORTANT HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

Drinking water, including bottled water, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

The sources of drinking water contain naturally occurring contaminants. Some contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which include radium-226 and radium-228, can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and

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### GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ALL DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water contain naturally occurring contaminants. Some contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and

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Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in the ground. It can pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into the air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Major sources of radon gas are soil and carbonates. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however, it is not clear how radon in your drinking water contributes to this health risk. If you believe you have radon in your home, your tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, contact the Champaign-Urbana Public Health District, or call 1-800-SOS-RADON.

### LEAD

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.

The University of Illinois is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, which can contain a variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on sources of drinking water, testing methods, and steps to take to minimize exposure is available by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

### ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the USEPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic.

The USEPA’s standards balance the current understanding of the health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The seven agencies charged with assessing the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

#### DEFINITIONS

- **ALG:** Level Goal. The level of a drinking water contaminant to which the general population is exposed on a daily basis. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **TTHM:** Haloacetic acids (HAA5). IEPA guidelines for coliform, lead, copper, total hardness, and disinfection by-products (DBP).
- **MRDLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water contaminant to which the general population is exposed on a daily basis. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of a treatment technique or removal of a contaminant.
- **NA:** Not applicable.
- **CL:** Concentration limit.
- **Regulatory compliance target.
- **MBL:** Maximum Background Level. The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MBLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of a treatment technique or removal of a contaminant.
- **ppb:** Parts per billion. Also known as micrograms per liter – or one part in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **mg/L:** Milligrams per liter. A unit of concentration that is commonly used in chemistry and environmental science.
- **ppm:** Parts per million. Also known as microliters per liter – or one part in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- **NG:** Natural Gas.
- **MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level. The level of a drinking water contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs are enforceable, the best available technology.
- **MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water contaminant to which the general population is exposed on a daily basis. MCLGs are enforceable, the best available technology.
- **Treatment Technique:** A general category for a method of treatment designed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.