VIOLATION SUMMARY
We are happy to announce no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2020.

2020 WATER QUALITY DATA - DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

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

WATER QUALITY REPORT

INTRODUCTION
The 2020 Water Quality Report from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign provides information about the source of campus drinking water, contaminant testing, general health precautions, and how calendar year 2020 sample results compare to regulatory requirements. The U of I 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 and Compliance at 217-265-9828 or via email at cruhter@illinois.edu. A copy of this report is available at go.fs.illinois.edu/waterquality 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.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES

Illinois American Water
www.illinoisamerican.com
United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
800-426-4791
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
www.21illinois.gov/epa
Surf Your Watershed
Locate your watershed and a host of information.
www.epa.gov/surf
Envirofacts
U.S. environmental data.
www.epa.gov/enviro
National Radon Program Services
800-805-RADON
www.soronad.org
Promote health and safety by reducing the radon in your home.

LOCAL GROUPS INVOLVED IN WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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

Facilities & Services
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN
### What Is the Source of U of I Drinking Water?

The University of Illinois purchases drinking water from Illinois American Water (IAW) and Champaign District. Water is delivered to campus via five metered locations, and this configuration is known as a consecutive water system. Therefore, the distribution system is considered a public water system. The campus system includes approximately 46 miles of water main. The university distributes this water to the vast majority of campus buildings, however some buildings are supplied directly from IAW. The following information about IAW, Champaign District water supply is from their 2020 Annual Water Quality Report and is available by calling 217-373-3273 or visiting their website at www.uillinois.edu/water.

The source of supply for IAW is groundwater. Currently, 21 wells deliver water for treatment to two lime softening plants: the Mattis Avenue Plant, located in Champaign, and the Bradley Avenue Plant, located west of Champaign. The wells are primarily located in the Springfield aquifer and are protected by groundwater wells. The wells range from 208 to 366 feet in depth and are protected by surface place contamination by geologic barriers in the aquifers. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water.

### Source Water Assessment

The IEPA has completed a source water assessment for the Champaign County system. In this report, IEPA indicates the wells supplying Champaign County are not geologically sensitive. To determine IAW, Champaign District’s compliance to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey Report from February 1991 and a source inventory conducted in 1999 by the Illinois Rural Water Association, in cooperation with the IEPA, were reviewed. Based on the information contained in these documents, potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could cause a health risk if not managed. Water is tested over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive decay. Water can also dissolve substances generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be ideal, but in most cases, would not provide improved protection of public health. A few contaminants, such as lead, can actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Some may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with long-term illness or patients who have undergone organ transplant, people who have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

### Protecting the Water You Drink

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in food (such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses); organic Chemical Contaminants, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and naturally occurring from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and Radioactive Contaminants, which may occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Important Health Considerations

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in food. The university is required to test the water in its distribution system for coliform, lead, copper, trihalomethanes (THM), and haloacetic acids. IAW requires 15 samples per month to test for coliform. In 2020, normal operations of the U of I source water distribution system is conducted in approximately 16 samples per month for coliform. The most recent testing results for coliform, lead, copper, haloacetic acids, and THM are provided in the Data Summary table at the end of this report.

### General Information About All Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water flows over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive decay. Water can also dissolve substances generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be ideal, but in most cases, would not provide improved protection of public health. A few contaminants, such as lead, can actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Some may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with long-term illness or patients who have undergone organ transplant, people who have HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants are particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

### 2020 Data Summary

The following table 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 the results on finished water tested by Illinois American Water and its parent supply, IAW, and Champaign District. The university monitors water daily at five separate metered feeds. Additionally, the university monitors water at eight points within the campus distribution system. IAW monitors the parent supply at points prior to entering the campus distribution system.

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### Definitions

**Defining Terms**

- **mL**: Milliliter
- **μg/L**: Microgram per liter
- **ng/L**: Nanogram per liter
- **μg**: Microgram
- **L**: Liter
- **g**: Gram
- **mg**: Milligram
- **μg**: Microgram
- **mg/L**: Milligrams per liter
- **μg/L**: Micrograms per liter
- **ppb**: Parts per billion
- **ppm**: Parts per million
- **ug/L**: Micrograms per liter
- **ng**: Nanogram
- **mg/L**: Milligrams per liter
- **μg/L**: Micrograms per liter
- **ppb**: Parts per billion
- **ppm**: Parts per million
- **ug**: Micrograms
- **mg**: Milligrams
- **μg**: Micrograms
- **ng/L**: Nanograms per liter
- **μg/L**: Micrograms per liter
- **ppb**: Parts per billion
- **ppm**: Parts per million
- **ug/L**: Micrograms per liter

### 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 devices that carry water, such as pipes, faucets, and other home or service line health service and home plumbing. The University is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential lead exposure by drinking at least 1/2 cup for 30 to 60 seconds before drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in 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.