VIOLATION SUMMARY
We are happy to announce no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2021.

2021 WATER QUALITY DATA - DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

U of 1 samples collected by the university within the campus distribution system IAW samples collected within the parent water supply by Illinois American Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by: Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest # Positive</th>
<th>FACIL Caliform or E. Coli MCL</th>
<th># of positive samples</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved?</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coliform Bacteria +</td>
<td>U of 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEAD AND COPPER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by: Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest # Positive</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm) *</td>
<td>U of 1</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb) *</td>
<td>U of 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISSOLVED OXYGEN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by: Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest # Positive</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>2019; 2020</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodide (ppb)</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL RESPIRATORY DISEASE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by: Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest # Positive</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (ppb)</td>
<td>2018; 2019</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Sampled by: Date</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Highest # Positive</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Compliance Achieved?</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radon-222/228 (Bq/L)</td>
<td>2019; 2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha Excluding radon and uranium (µCi/L)</td>
<td>2019; 2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA requires only monitoring. The EPA requires some drinking water pollutants to be analyzed in addition to the contaminants monitored to be able to determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every 5 years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 10 unregulated contaminants to be monitored.

**Tributyltin** (ppb) | 2021     | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0.048 | 0                  | YES               | patriotically present in the environment and used as an indicator that other potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found concentrations indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during the assessment. During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, no corrective actions were required. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples in any month. For the entire year, 0.2% of all samples collected were positive for total coliform.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)** | 2019; 2020 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.048 | 0 | YES | Chlorine and Chloramines are disinfecting agents added to control microbes that could cause gastrointestinal disease or other water quality concerns. Most water systems in Illinois are required by law to add either chlorine or chloramines. Levels well in excess of the MCL of 4 ppb can cause irritation of the eyes or nose in some people. The values reported reflect multiple locations in the service area.

**Water Quality Report**

**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.illinois.gov/epa

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

Mahomet Aquifer Consortium
www.mahometaquiferconsortium.org

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

**Water Quality Report**

Public Water System ID: IL0195500

INTRODUCTION

The 2021 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 calendar year 2021 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 ecs@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 help increase understanding of drinking water standards and raise awareness of the need to protect your drinking water. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.
WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF U OF I DRINKING WATER?

The University of Illinois purchases drinking water from Illinois American Water. IAW is a municipally owned water provider. Water is delivered to campus via five metered locations, and this configuration is known as a continuous 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 2021 Annual Water Quality Report and is available by calling 217-333-3273 or visiting their website at www.illinoiswater.com.

The source of supply for IAW is groundwater. Currently, water delivery for treatment to two lime softening plants, the Champaign Avenue Plant, located in Champaign, and the Bradley Avenue Plant, located west of Champaign. The wells are primarily located in the Champaign and Urbana quadrates for ground and supply water to both plants. The wells range from 208 to 306 feet in depth and are protected from 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 susceptibility 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 affect a hazard to the water supply pumped by the IAW, Champaign District’s community water supply well.

The IEPA has determined that IAW, Champaign District’s wells are not susceptible to inorganic chemical (IOC), volatile organic chemical (VOC), and synthetic organic chemical (SOC) contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria, including monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the central point to the distribution systems and noting the available hydrogeologic data for the wells. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination determination; and information on the latest contamination assessment and Water Source Protection Efforts, you may access the IEPA website at http://www.epa.illinois.gov/swsp/sourcewater.

PROTECTING THE WATER YOU DRINK

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as public water systems. IAW’s advanced water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern.

The university is required to test the water in its distribution system for coliform, lead, copper, trihalomethanes (THM), and haloacetic acids. IEPA requires 15 samples per month to be analyzed for coliform. In 2021, 100 percent of the operations of the water distribution system resulted 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.

IMPORTANCE HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ALL DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, organic compounds, and radioactive material. It can also dissolve substances resulting from the presence of animals and its activity, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few contaminants, however, may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than 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.

US EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines suggest that the water be tested for any of the following contaminants that may be present in source water and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems, and Radioactive Contaminants, which may occur naturally resulting from oil and gas production and mining and act naturally.

DEFINITIONS

Definition Terms Used on this Page

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter: A measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive water.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of treatment techniques or achieve the level necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of treatment techniques or achieve the level necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

pB: Parts per billion: One part of a substance in 1 billion parts of water. USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as public water systems. IAW’s advanced water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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 technology and in accordance with the best available technology and in accordance with the best available technology.

MDL: Method Detection Limit: The concentration of a contaminant that can be detected using a particular method of analysis. If the concentration of a contaminant is below the detection limit of an analytical method, then it is said to be not detected.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of treatment techniques or achieve the level necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Lead is 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 introduced into water systems by individual homes and plumbing. The University of Illinois is responsible for providing high quality drinking water to its students, faculty, and staff. 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.

ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets the USEPA standards the health effects of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research 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.

2021 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 a composite sample of water from the distribution system and its parent supply, IAW, Champaign District. The university monitors water daily at five separate metered feeds. Additionally, the university monitors water at the points of entry into the campus distribution system. IAW monitors the parent water supply at points prior to entering the campus distribution system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Source Water</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Action Level Goal</th>
<th>合理性</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level</th>
<th>Range of Detections</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Treatment Technique (TT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The concentrations do not frequently change. If sample date does not appear, monitoring was conducted in 2021.

Level Found: This column represents a range of sample results data collected during the sample period. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected. If a range of results was found, the 90th percentile of all samples taken.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of sample results data collected during the sample period, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

Highest Level Detected: In some cases, the highest detected level unless compliance is calculated on an Annual Average or Seasonal Average. If multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point is the highest reported.

Lead

If the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Source Water</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Action Level Goal</th>
<th>合理性</th>
<th>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</th>
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Range of Detections: This column represents a range of sample results data collected during the sample period, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the sample period.

Highest Level Detected: In some cases, the highest detected level unless compliance is calculated on an Annual Average or Seasonal Average. If multiple entry points exist, the data from the entry point is the highest reported.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce contaminants in drinking water.