Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your 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 lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Eastern Illinois University
2019 CCR (for calendar year 2018)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Water Name</th>
<th>Type of Water</th>
<th>Report Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC 03-METER IN POWER PLANT AT FF IL0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>ELEVATED TANK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC 04-METER IN DOULAS HALL ON E FF IL0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>SIDE OF CAMPUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC05-METER AT UNIVERSITY APARTMENTS FF IL0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Off of City Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC06-METER AT ANDREW-LARSON (SOUTH) FF 0290100 TP01</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td></td>
<td>South side of campus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 217-581-7212. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Source of Water: CHARLESTON Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.
Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Action Level (AL)</th>
<th>90th Percentile</th>
<th># Sites Over AL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>08/29/2017</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.126</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>08/29/2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:
Avg:
Level 1 Assessment:
Level 2 Assessment:
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCL Goal:
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDL Goal:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

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.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na:
mrem:
ppb:
micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Water Quality Test Results

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</th>
<th>Collection Date</th>
<th>Highest Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Levels Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>NCL</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloramines</td>
<td>12/31/2018</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1 - 2.2</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.6 - 10.4</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11.6 - 27.6</td>
<td>No goal for the total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>