

VILLAGE OF RANTOUL

2001 REPORT TO CONSUMERS ON WATER QUALITY

Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 (SDWA) requires that water utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law, that details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. **The Village of Rantoul's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water**

standards. The Village of Rantoul is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water.

Consult our Web site at www.village.rantoul.il.us and, for further information, see U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at www.epa.gov/safewater.

The Village of Rantoul's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards.

Year in Review

The Village of Rantoul continues to make improvements to its water system. In the wake of the events of September 11th, the Public Works Department conducted a vulnerability assessment of the water system and has implemented various operational and physical changes to those facilities. The Village's water facilities are located throughout the community. If you see any unusual activity around water utility facilities please contact the Public Works Department (892-2178) or the Rantoul Police Department (892-2103) immediately.

Over the last Fall, the Village secured a low interest loan from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to paint the Maplewood Water Tower and clean the exterior of the Campbell Ave. water tower. This project began in early Spring of 2002 and should be completed in this summer. Additionally, the Village has begun pipe and pump modifications at the Water Treatment Plant that will improve the management of the lime sludge process (a residue left over from the softening process).

2002 is also the year that the Village undergoes a round of lead and copper monitoring, as required by the

IEPA. The Village monitors for lead and copper every three years. Results from this sampling will be available in next years Consumer Confidence Report.

Maplewood Water Tower undergoing preparation for tank painting.



Water Source

What is the source of our water? Eight wells at a depth of 125 to 300 feet in Rantoul supply our system with groundwater of high purity. The



aquifers (underground rivers), which underlay Champaign County and Rantoul, were formed during three successive periods of glaciation. The layers of debris left behind during these periods formed the groundwater

aquifers which all of Champaign County derives its water. Collectively they are known as the Mahomet Bedrock Valley Aquifer.

Rantoul's water supply wells are located in the lower two aquifers. The lowest aquifer found at a depth of over 200 feet beneath the ground surface was created during the first glacial age or Kansan age. This aquifer is filled with large quantities of continuous sand and gravel deposits and is capable of producing up to 3000 gallons per minute (gpm) of water. The following glacial period, or Illinoian age, created the middle aquifer known as the Glasford Formation. This aquifer is located between depths of 50 to 200 feet below the ground surface. Water from the Mahomet Aquifer is pumped out of the ground. This ground water is transmitted to our water treatment facility through a network of underground pipes.

Water Quality Table

How to Read This Table

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here and is well below all federal and state drinking water standards. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL); the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

Key To Table

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

2001 Water Quality Data

-Definition of Terms-

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this 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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits. **n/a:** Not applicable

Detected Contaminants

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level found</i>	<i>Range of detections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
ARSENIC (ppb) Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	n/a	50	0.800	0.800 - 0.800		10/06/1999
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.016	0.016 - 0.016		10/06/1999
COPPER (ppm) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	1.3	AL=1.3	0.100	0 exceeding AL		09/30/1999
1 LEAD (ppb) Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	0	AL=15	5	0 exceeding AL		09/30/1999
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.200	0.200 - 0.200		
NITRATE & NITRITE (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.200	0.200 - 0.200		
<u>Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Products</u>						
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	100	3.000	3.000 - 3.000		
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
CHLOROFORM (ppb) Used as as solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers.	n/a	n/a	3.000	3.000 - 3.000		
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
2 FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	n/a	n/a	1.038	0.640 - 1.390		
SODIUM (ppm)	n/a	n/a	27.000	27.000 - 27.000		10/06/1999

Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.

Unit of Measurement

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

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Former Chanute Air Force Base
Detected Contaminants

<i>Contaminant (unit of measurement)</i> <i>Typical Source of Contaminant</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level found</i>	<i>Range of detections</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Date of Sample</i>
<u>Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products</u>						
TTHMs [TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES] (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	100	7.000	7.000 - 7.000		07/18/2000
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (ppb) By-product of drinking water chlorination.	n/a	n/a	1.000	1.000 - 1.000		07/18/2000
CHLOROFORM (ppb) Used as as solvent for fats, oils, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers.	n/a	n/a	6.000	6.000 - 6.000		07/18/2000

Unit of Measurement

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

1. 1 exceeding AL. 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)

2. There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

* Detected Level Description: Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required. The values are maximums except for lead. Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is based on 90 percent of the results being less than or equal to the action level. Monitoring results show excellent quality. Village of Rantoul drinking water met or exceeded all state and federal water quality for public health protection.

Other Monitoring

In addition to the items listed in the previous table, our water system tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report, contact Peter Passarelli at the Village's Department of Public Works at (217) 892-2178.

Additional Information

The Village of Rantoul does not test for *Cryptosporidium*. This parasite can cause outbreaks of intestinal disease, but scientists have not yet determined the best testing methods, or the levels at which a public health danger occurs. Because the Village's source of

water is ground water not directly influenced by surface water sources, *Cryptosporidium* does not pose a risk to our drinking water. Therefore we do not need to test for it.

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 storm 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, storm water 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 storm water 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).

Questions?

For more information, call the Village of Rantoul's Public Works Department at (217) 892-2178.

You can learn more about the Village of Rantoul water system at www.village.rantoul.il.us.