To: SIUE Students, Faculty and Staff

The attached report summarizes the quality of water that we provided during the year 2018 including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Ed Matecki (650-2258) at Facilities Management, Monday through Friday, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION

The University water system receives water from the City of Edwardsville into a 400,000 gallon underground reservoir. Water is pumped from there through a system of underground mains serving the entire campus and into a 500,000 gallon elevated tank which maintains system water pressure. A second connection to the Edwardsville water system at the east side of campus near Highway 157 provides us with a backup should the primary system experience trouble.

The Edwardsville water works system is a municipal utility owned by the City of Edwardsville. Water is obtained from a well field located near the water treatment plant which draws water from the American Bottoms Underground Aquifer. There are nine wells drilled to an average depth of approximately 114 feet. The water is filtered, softened and chemically treated with fluoride and chlorine.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available from the City of Edwardsville. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our water source. It also includes an inventory of potential sources. According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a sustainability rating of medium. A complete copy of this assessment may be obtained from the City of Edwardsville by calling 618-692-7535.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. USEPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

SUBSTANCES THAT MIGHT BE IN DRINKING WATER

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or plants from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can result from natural phenomena and human activity
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of fallout from nuclear tests

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There are no underground lead service lines on the Edwardsville campus. The City of Edwardsville is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material 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 drinking water and wish to have your water tested, you may contact the Madison County Environmental Control lab at (618) 296-6260. 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 epa.gov/safewater.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The 2018 Water Quality Data Table, which follows, was prepared with data supplied by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. There are two sections to the Table. The first shows data drawn from the parent source, as detailed in the City of Edwardsville 2018 Water Quality Report. The second provides data directly drawn from samples taken on the SIUE campus. The Water Quality Data Table lists detected contaminants as their typical sources, the maximum contaminant level goal, the maximum contaminant level found, the level of contaminant concentration in drinking water, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or plants from human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can result from natural phenomena and human activity
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems
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LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water can result from the following sources:

- Water systems, including pipes and fittings, used to transport drinking water
- Materials used in construction
- Water heaters and hot water storage tanks
- Plastics used in water systems

To protect yourself and your family, it is important to follow these steps:

- Always brush teeth and wash hands before drinking water
- Do not use tap water for preparing baby formula
- Do not use tap water in infant nipples
- Do not use tap water to make infant formula
- Do not use tap water in baby bottles

The use of filters and other treatment methods to remove lead from drinking water is not recommended.

2018 WATER QUALITY DATA – CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE SAMPLING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTAMINANTS (units)</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range of Detection</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARITUM (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUORIDE (ppb)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITRATE (ppm)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROSS ALPHA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SODIUM (ppm)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATED CONTAMINANTS</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2018 WATER QUALITY DATA – SIUE SAMPLING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISINFECTION/DEINFECTION BY PRODUCTS</th>
<th>MCL/GAC</th>
<th>MCL/CF</th>
<th>MCL/GAC</th>
<th>MCL/CF</th>
<th>Date of Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISINFECTION/DEINFECTION BY PRODUCTS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROMATE (ppb)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHLORHYDRIC ACIDS [HAA'S] (ppb)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL1.3</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTASSIUM CONTAMINANTS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER (ppb)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Correlation of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
| LEAD (ppb)                          | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | No            |
| Correlation of household plumbing systems; erosions of natural deposits.

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

FLUORIDE

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Dept. of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.9 to 1.2 ppm.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

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

GROSS ALPHA

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 levels in drinking water. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

WATER QUALITY DATA DEFINITION OF TERMS

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set so close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology. AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant when, even occasionally, higher treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. In most cases, the Level Found in Arsenic Collected column represents an average of sample result data collected during the sample year. The Range of Detectable column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the sample year.

Abbreviations: r/p—not detectable at testing limits, N/A—not applicable. ppm—parts per million or milligrams per liter. ppb—parts per billion or micrograms per liter.