Southern Illinois University Edwardsville 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

SIUE purchases water from the City of Edwardsville. The City of Edwardsville's water treatment plant is located outside of the Edwardsville city limits. Water is obtained from two well fields that draw water from the American Bottoms Underground Aquifer. The system has nine wells that have been drilled to an average depth of 114 feet. The water is filtered, softened, and disinfected. Water is then pumped from the water treatment plant to SIUE’s 400,000-gallon underground reservoir. It is then 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 edge of campus near Highway 157 provides us with a backup should the primary system experience trouble.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) & Mapping Tool

The 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) required states to develop and implement a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to protect our critical sources of public water supply (e.g., wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies) to assure safe and affordable sources of water are being utilized to serve the public. The purpose of SWAP is to:
Identify areas that supply drinking water to the public,
inventory potential sources of contamination.
Determine the susceptibility of the source water to contamination; and
inform the public of the assessment results.
More than 12 million people in Illinois rely on public water supplies for drinking water. Assessments will be conducted for all public water supplies in Illinois, including more than 1,700 community water supplies. In addition, approximately 3,800 non-community water supplies will be assessed. Illinois SWAP activities will be divided into the following areas:
Community surface water supplies.
Non-community surface water supplies;
Great Lakes (Lake Michigan);
Community groundwater supplies.
Non-community groundwater supplies; and
Mixed groundwater and surface water community.
SWAP will help communities make important decisions about how to protect their drinking water. By working to ensure safe drinking water supplies, the health and economy of the community - as well as the preservation of natural resources - will be greatly improved. In addition, investment in drinking water treatment will be sustained for a longer time period.
For more information regarding SWAP, please contact the Illinois EPA Bureau of Water, Groundwater Section, at (217) 782-1020. Questions pertaining to non-community public water systems should be directed to local health departments or the Illinois Department of Public Health at (217) 782-4977.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking 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 (EPA) 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:
microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban

stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The Edwardsville City Council has the decision-making responsibility regarding contractual agreements and expenditure of funds for the water system. You are invited to attend their regularly scheduled City Council meetings, which are held at 7 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the City Council Chambers of the Edwardsville City Hall located at 118 Hillsboro Avenue, Edwardsville. Please visit cityofedwardsville.com/calendar for more information on meeting dates and locations.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.

- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

SIUE’s system inventory does not include any lead service lines.
To identify the material of our service lines, we used visual inspections during maintenance, construction documents, historical records, and photo documentation. All other lines were exposed for identification. For access to the latest copy of the SIUE’s Material Inventory Report or Lead and Copper testing results go to: https://www.siue.edu/facilities/updates-reports/water-quality-reports.shtml

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. SOUTHERN IL UNIVERSITY-EDWARDSVILLE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SOUTHERN IL UNIVERSITY-EDWARDSVILLE (Public Water system Id: IL1195550) by calling 618-650-3711 or emailing fmserv@siue.edu. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

2024 CITY OF EDWARDSVILLE

Water Quality Data

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.2	1	1.3	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	4	3.62	4.41	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	24	18.7	23.7	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.062	NA	NA	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.66	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		200	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.215	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.95	.0085	1	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4.5	1	6.1	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Iron	1 ppm	.039 ppm	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	150 ppb	8.2 ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.

Additional Monitoring

In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit the following link - https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L)	.0000039	.0000032	.0000045
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (mg/L)	.0000024	.0000023	.0000027

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA) (mg/L)	NA		ND	No	

2024 SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY EDWARDSVILLE
Water Quality Data

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	.6	1.5	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	10	8	10	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	38.6	30.9	38.6	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - source water (ppm) 20 sample sites	1.3	1.3	.657 is the 90%ile	.0467	.749	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead – source water (ppm) 20 sample sites	0	.015	.0025 is the 90%ile	.001	.0029	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Violations and Exceedances								

Additional Monitoring

In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories please visit the following link - https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.ht

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) (mg/L)	.0000036	.0035	.0037
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (mg/L)	.00000315	.000003	.0000033

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
mg/L	mg/L: Number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	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 treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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