A Note About Lead
Due to consistently low results, the IEPA placed lead and copper screening for our system on a reduced schedule. Our next round of sampling is scheduled for summer 2005. 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. For additional protection, 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.

Other Monitoring
In addition to the required testing of our water system for regulated contaminants, Bloomington Water Department performs voluntary tests for additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in more detailed information, contact Rick Twait, Superintendent of Water Purification, or Jill Mayes, Laboratory Manager, at (309)747-2455.

Lead in Drinking Water
Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

Lake Bloomington is fed by runoff from 70 square miles of land, while the drainage area for Evergreen Lake is 42 square miles.

The City of Bloomington obtains water from two man-made reservoirs, Lake Bloomington and Evergreen Lake. Information on the conditions of the lakes, sources of possible contamination and the impact that farming, construction, and other activities on the land that drains into our lakes have upon water quality.

Utility Affiliations
The City of Bloomington is proud to be a member of the American Water Works Association, the Illinois Rural Water Association, and the American Water Works Association Research Foundation. We also support staff membership in the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators Association, the Illinois Lake Management Association, and the North American Lake Management Society.

Overview
We at the Bloomington Water Department are grateful for the opportunity to provide safe drinking water to our customers. In order to ensure that your water is the best quality possible, the City is continually making improvements to our treatment facilities and is actively engaged in lake and watershed management and research. A new transmission main for delivering treated water from the plant at Lake Bloomington to the pumping stations in town is currently in the 2nd phase of construction. It’s completion is scheduled for late 2005. The City performs monitoring for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Clean Lakes Program Studies for Lake Bloomington and Evergreen Lake. Information on the conditions of the lakes, sources of possible contamination and the impact that farming, construction, and other activities on the land that drains into our lakes have upon water quality.

Summary of Source Water Assessment
Community water suppliers are required to report a summary of their source water susceptibility determination. The Illinois EPA has compiled source water assessments for all community water supplies including the City of Bloomington. This assessment is available on request by calling Rick Twait at (309)747-2455.

2003 Annual Consumer Report on the Quality of Tap Water
The City of Bloomington Water Department is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. The City of Bloomington Water Department’s water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual “Consumer Confidence Report,” required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

Utility Affiliations
The City of Bloomington is proud to be a member of the American Water Works Association, the Illinois Rural Water Association, and the American Water Works Association Research Foundation. We also support staff membership in the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators Association, the Illinois Lake Management Association, and the North American Lake Management Society.

Overview
We at the Bloomington Water Department are grateful for the opportunity to provide safe drinking water to our customers. In order to ensure that your water is the best quality possible, the City is continually making improvements to our treatment facilities and is actively engaged in lake and watershed management and research. A new transmission main for delivering treated water from the plant at Lake Bloomington to the pumping stations in town is currently in the 2nd phase of construction. It’s completion is scheduled for late 2005. The City performs monitoring for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Clean Lakes Program Studies for Lake Bloomington and Evergreen Lake. Information on the conditions of the lakes, sources of possible contamination and the impact that farming, construction, and other activities on the land that drains into our lakes have upon water quality.

Water Source
The City of Bloomington obtains water from two man-made reservoirs, Lake Bloomington and Evergreen Lake. Lake Bloomington is fed by runoff from 70 square miles of land, while the drainage area for Evergreen Lake is 41 square miles.
About the Data
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. The table shows the results of water quality analyses.
The table below shows our water quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our source water, and any findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important. The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

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 highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. MRDLs are set to ensure that water is suitable for use in the preparation of foods.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for some variation from the best possible treatment technology.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality, especially for the filtration system and disinfection.

As a treatment requirement, turbidity levels of water leaving the plant cannot be greater than 0.3 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) in more than 5% of our routine measurements, and is never to exceed 1.0 NTU.

Beta/Photon Emitters: The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

The EPA considers 50 mCi/l to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Nitrates and Nitrates
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause methemoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome). Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time in some natural water systems. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Fluoride: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.0 to 1.2 mg/L.

Sodium: There is no 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 concentration level ever becomes greater than 20 mg/L, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician. Our maximum level for 2003 was 9.2 mg/L.

Regulated Additional Health Information
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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 pollutants 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 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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or those who have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or are receiving long-term anti- retroviral treatment. People who have damaged immune systems, or are receptor that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If the concentration level ever becomes greater than 20 mg/L, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician. Our maximum level for 2003 was 9.2 mg/L.

Required Additional Health Information
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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 pollutants 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 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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or those who have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or are receiving long-term anti-retroviral treatment. People who have damaged immune systems, or are otherwise severely susceptible to the harmful effects of certain contaminants in water. This may include infants and young children. Some sensitive groups may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult a physician. Our maximum level for 2003 was 9.2 mg/L.

Required Additional Health Information
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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 pollutants 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 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 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, or those who have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or are receiving long-term anti-retroviral treatment. People who have damaged immune systems, or are otherwise severely susceptible to the harmful effects of certain contaminants in water. This may include infants and young children. Some sensitive groups may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should consult a physician. Our maximum level for 2003 was 9.2 mg/L.
About the Data
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants. Turbidity is expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

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. MCLs are never to exceed 1.0 NTU.

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.

Radioactive Contaminants

State Unregulated Contaminants

State Regulated Contaminants

Fluoride: Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.0 to 1.2 mg/l.

Sodium: There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and healthcare providers about sodium that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If the concentration level ever becomes greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician. Our maximum level for 2003 was 9.2 mg/l.

Regulated Additional Health Information
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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.

Contaminant Name
Acid Rain
Atrazine
Barium
Bentonite
Bromate
Bromate
Cadmium
Copper
Cyanide
Fluoride
Lead
Mercury
Nitrite
Nitrate
Odor
Oil
Pathogens
Perchlorate
Perfluorooctanoic Acid
Pesticides
Phenol
Phosphorus
Piketone
Plumbous Acetate
Plumbous Ammonium
Plumbous Chloride
Plumbous Nitrate
Plumbous Sulfate
Plutochrome
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
Porphyrin
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxide
Peroxid
A Note About Lead
Due to consistently low results, the IEPA placed lead and copper sampling for our system on a reduced schedule. Our next round of sampling is scheduled for summer 2005. 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. For additional protection, 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.

Other Monitoring
In addition to the required testing of our water system for regulated contaminants, Bloomington Water Department performs voluntary tests for additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in more detailed information, contact Rick Twait, Superintendent of Water Purification, or Jill Mayes, Laboratory Manager, at (309) 747-2455.

Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

Utility Affiliations
The City of Bloomington is proud to be a member of the American Water Works Association, the Illinois Rural Water Association, and the American Water Works Association Research Foundation. We also support staff membership in the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators Association, the Illinois Lake Management Association, and the North American Lake Management Society.

Source Water Assessment Summary
Community water suppliers are required to report a summary of their source water susceptibility determination. The Illinois EPA has compiled source water assessments for all community water supplies. The information on the conditions of the lakes, sources of possible contamination, and the impact that farming, construction, and other activities on the land that drains into our lakes have upon water quality.

Overview
We at the Bloomington Water Department are grateful for the opportunity to provide safe drinking water to our customers. In order to ensure that your water is the best quality possible, the City is continually making improvements to our treatment facilities and is actively engaged in lake and watershed management and research. A new transmission main for delivering treated water from the plant at Lake Bloomington to the pumping stations in town is currently in the 2nd phase of construction. It’s completion is scheduled for late 2005.

The City performs monitoring for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Clean Lakes Program Studies for Lake Bloomington and Evergreen Lake. Information on the conditions of the lakes, sources of possible contamination, and the impact that farming, construction, and other activities on the land that drains into our lakes have upon water quality.

Water Source
The City of Bloomington obtains water from two man-made reservoirs, Lake Bloomington and Evergreen Lake. Lake Bloomington is fed by runoff from 70 square miles of land, while the drainage area for Evergreen Lake is 41 square miles.

For more information about the City of Bloomington visit our Web Site at http://www.cityblm.org