

APPENDIX B

Standard Language to Include in Public Notices

This appendix details the specific regulated drinking water contaminants and the associated health effects language, MCLs and MCLGs

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Standard Language to Include in Public Notices

State and Federal Regulated Contaminants

KEY

AL	Action Level	MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	MFL	Million Fibers per Liter	pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	mrem/yr	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	TT	Treatment Technique		

TABLE DEFINITIONS

MCL in mg/L	The MCL is 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. If a facility exceeds the MCL, the facility must immediately investigate treatment options to reduce the level of the contaminant in the water supply.
MCLG in mg/L	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.
MRDL in mg/L	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.
MRDLG in mg/L	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
TT	Treatment Technique: For some contaminants, a TT is established rather than an MCL. TT is a required process intended to reduce or control the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

Units Conversion Examples:

If you receive a sample result equal to 42 ug/L Iron and you want to convert to units of mg/L:

$$\frac{42 \text{ ug (micrograms)}}{\text{L (Liter)}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ ug}} = .042 \text{ mg/L Iron}$$

If you receive a sample result equal to .042 mg/L Iron and you want to convert to units of ug/L:

$$\frac{.042 \text{ mg}}{\text{L (Liter)}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ ug}}{1 \text{ mg}} = 42 \text{ ug/L Iron}$$

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Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<i>MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS</i>			
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	MCL: presence of coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples <i>Footnote 1</i>	Zero	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
FECAL COLIFORM and E. COLI	MCL: a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E.coli</i> positive	Zero	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
TURBIDITY (SWTR) <i>Footnote 2</i>	TT	N/A	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
TURBIDITY (IESWTR) <i>Footnote 3</i>	TT	N/A	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Appendix B Footnotes

¹For public water supplies analyzing at least 40 samples per month, no more than 5.0 percent of the monthly samples may be positive for total coliforms. For public water supplies analyzing fewer than 40 samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive for total coliforms.

²There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of public water supplies, the 1989 SWTR and the 1998 IESWTR. Public water supplies subject to the SWTR (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered public water supplies, no more than 5% of samples may exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in public water supplies using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the Illinois EPA.

³There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of public water supplies including the 1989 SWTR and the 1998 IESWTR. For public water supplies subject to the IESWTR (systems serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water), that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, the turbidity level of a water supply's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a water supply's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Public water supplies subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the Illinois EPA.

Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<u><i>SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (SWTR) AND INTERIM ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE (IESWTR)</i></u>			
Cryptosporidium (IESWTR), Giardia Lamblia (SWTR/IESWTR), Heterotrophic plate count bacteria (HPC) (SWTR/IESWTR) <i>Footnote 5,</i> Legionella (SWTR/IESWTR), Viruses (SWTR/IESWTR)	As of 01/01/02: TT <i>Footnote 4</i>	As of 01/01/02: Zero	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Appendix B Footnotes

⁴SWTR and IESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedances may use the Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL for turbidity instead.

⁵The bacteria detected by heterotrophic plate count (HPC) are not necessarily harmful. HPC is simply an alternative method of determining disinfectant residual levels. The number of such bacteria is an indicator of whether there is enough disinfectant in the distribution system.

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<i><u>RADIONUCLIDE CONTAMINANTS</u></i>			
URANIUM	As of 12/8/03 0.03	As of 12/8/03 Zero	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	4 mrem/yr	None As of 12/8/03 Zero	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
ALPHA EMITTERS	15 pCi/l	None As of 12/8/03 Zero	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
COMBINED RADIUM (Ra-226 and Ra-228)	5 pCi/L	None as of 12/8/03 Zero	Some people who drink water containing radium-226 or radium-228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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<i>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>			
ANTIMONY	0.006	0.006	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
ARSENIC	0.010	None	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
ASBESTOS (fiber >10 micrometers)	7 MFL	7 MFL	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
BARIUM	2	2	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
BERYLLIUM	0.004	0.004	Some people who drink water containing beryllium well in excess of the MCL over many years could develop intestinal lesions.
CADMIUM	0.005	0.005	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
CHROMIUM (total)	0.1	0.1	Some people who use water containing chromium well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience allergic dermatitis.
COPPER	AL=1.3mg/L	1.3	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician. [Wilson's Disease is a hereditary, genetic disease which can be complicated by ingesting drinking water which contains higher levels of copper]
CYANIDE	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

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<i>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>			
FLUORIDE	4.0	4.0	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.
IRON	1.0 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry & plumbing fixtures & may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system.
LEAD	AL=0.015 mg/L	Zero	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
MANGANESE	0.15 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages, including coffee & tea.
MERCURY (INORGANIC)	0.002	0.002	Some people who drink water containing inorganic mercury well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience kidney damage.
NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
NITRITE (measured as Nitrogen)	1	1	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
TOTAL NITRATE AND NITRITE	10	10	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
SELENIUM	0.05	0.05	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

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<i>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>			
SODIUM	<i>Footnote 7</i>	N/A	Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.
THALLIUM	0.002	0.0005	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or problems with their kidneys, intestines, or liver.
ZINC	5.0 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Some people who drink water containing excessive zinc may experience toxic effects to the blood and cardiovascular systems, damage may occur to the skin, respiratory system, developmental system, reproductive system, and it may weaken the immune system.

Appendix B Footnotes

⁶This contaminant is only regulated by the State. No federal MCL exists.

⁷There is no state or federal MCL for sodium.

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Contaminant	MCL in mg/L	MCLG in mg/L	Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL
<i>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES</i>			
2,4-D	Federal 0.07 State 0.01 <i>Footnote 8</i>	0.07	Some people who drink water containing the weed killer 2,4-D well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or adrenal glands.
2,4,5-TP [SILVEX]	0.05	0.05	Some people who drink water containing silvex in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
ALACHLOR	0.002	Zero	Some people who drink water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their eyes, liver, kidneys, or spleen, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
ALDRIN	0.001 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Some people who drink water containing excessive aldrin over a long period of time may experience problems with their liver, nervous system, weakened immune system, fetal damage may occur in pregnant women, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
ATRAZINE	0.003	0.003	Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or have reproductive difficulties.
BENZO(A)PYRENE [PAHs]	0.0002	Zero	Some people who drink water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
CARBOFURAN	0.04	0.04	Some people who drink water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood, nervous or reproductive systems.
CHLORDANE	0.002	Zero	Some people who drink water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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⁶This contaminant is only regulated by the State. No federal MCL exists.

⁸The State has imposed a more stringent MCL than the federal MCL.

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<i>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES</i>			
DALAPON	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing dalapon well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience minor kidney changes.
DDT	0.05 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Some people who drink water containing excessive DDT may experience problems with their reproductive or developmental systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	0.4	0.4	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience weight loss, liver enlargement or possible reproductive difficulties.
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	0.006	Zero	Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate well in excess of the MCL over many years may have problems with their liver, or experience reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)	0.0002	Zero	Some people who drink water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
DIELDRIN	0.001 <i>Footnote 6</i>	N/A	Some people who drink water containing excessive dieldrin over a long period of time may experience problems with their liver, nervous system, weakened immune system, fetal damage may occur in pregnant women, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
DINOSEB	0.007	0.007	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.
DIQUAT	0.02	0.02	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years could get cataracts.
DIOXIN [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	3×10^{-8}	Zero	Some people who drink water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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<i><u>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES</u></i>			
ENDOTHALL	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their stomach or intestines.
ENDRIN	0.002	0.002	Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver problems.
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	0.00005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
GYLPHOSATE	0.7	0.7	Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or reproductive difficulties.
HEPTACHLOR	Federal 0.0004 <i>State 0.0001 Footnote 8</i>	Zero	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	Federal 0.0002 <i>State 0.0001 Footnote 8</i>	Zero	Some people who drink water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years could experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.001	Zero	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HEXACHLOROCYCLO-PENTADIENE	0.05	0.05	Some people who drink water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or stomach.
LINDANE	0.0002	0.0002	Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys or liver.
METHOXYCHLOR	0.04	0.04	Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

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<i><u>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS including PESTICIDES and HERBICIDES</u></i>			
OXAMYL [VYDATE]	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years could experience slight nervous system effects.
PCBs-POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS	0.0005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	0.001	Zero	Some people who drink water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
PICLORAM	0.5	0.5	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
SIMAZINE	0.004	0.004	Some people who drink water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their blood.
TOXAPHENE	0.003	Zero	Some people who drink water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their kidneys, liver, or thyroid, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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<u>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</u>			
BENZENE	0.005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	0.005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
CHLOROBENZENE	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
o-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.6	0.6	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
p-DICHLOROBENZENE	0.075	0.075	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood.
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	0.005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.007	0.007	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.07	0.07	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
DICHLOROMETHANE	0.005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	0.005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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<u>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</u>			
ETHYLBENZENE	0.7	0.7	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
STYRENE	0.1	0.1	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	0.005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	0.07	0.07	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.2	0.2	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	0.005	0.003	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	0.005	Zero	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TOLUENE	1	1	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
VINYL CHLORIDE	0.002	Zero	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
XYLENES (total)	10	10	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.

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<i>DISINFECTION / DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS (*as of 01/01/02)</i>			
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	0.10 *0.080 <i>as of 01/01/02</i>	None *N/A <i>Footnote 9</i>	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	*0.060	*N/A <i>Footnote 9</i>	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
BROMATE	*0.010	*Zero	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
CHLORITE	*1.0	*0.8	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
CHLORINE	*4.0 (MRDL)	*4.0 (MRDLG)	Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
CHLORAMINES	*4.0 (MRDL)	*4.0 (MRDLG)	Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
CHLORINE DIOXIDE	*0.8 (MRDL)	*0.8 (MRDLG)	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.
ACRYLAMIDE	TT	Zero	Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time could have problems with their nervous system or blood, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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<i>DISINFECTION / DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS (*as of 01/01/02)</i>			
EPICHLOROHYDRIN	TT	Zero	Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time could experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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²There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of public water supplies, the 1989 SWTR and the 1998 IESWTR. Public water supplies subject to the SWTR (both filtered and unfiltered) may not exceed 5 NTU. In addition, in filtered public water supplies, no more than 5% of samples may exceed 0.5 NTU in systems using conventional or direct filtration and must not exceed 1 NTU in public water supplies using slow sand or diatomaceous earth filtration or other filtration technologies approved by the Illinois EPA.

³There are various regulations that set turbidity standards for different types of public water supplies including the 1989 SWTR and the 1998 IESWTR. For public water supplies subject to the IESWTR (systems serving at least 10,000 people, using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water), that use conventional filtration or direct filtration, the turbidity level of a water supply's combined filter effluent may not exceed 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of monthly measurements, and the turbidity level of a water supply's combined filter effluent must not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Public water supplies subject to the IESWTR using technologies other than conventional, direct, slow sand, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet turbidity limits set by the Illinois EPA.

⁴SWTR and IESWTR treatment technique violations that involve turbidity exceedances may use the Potential Health Effects from exposure above the MCL for turbidity instead.

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⁷There is no state or federal MCL for sodium.

⁸The State has imposed a more stringent MCL than the federal MCL.