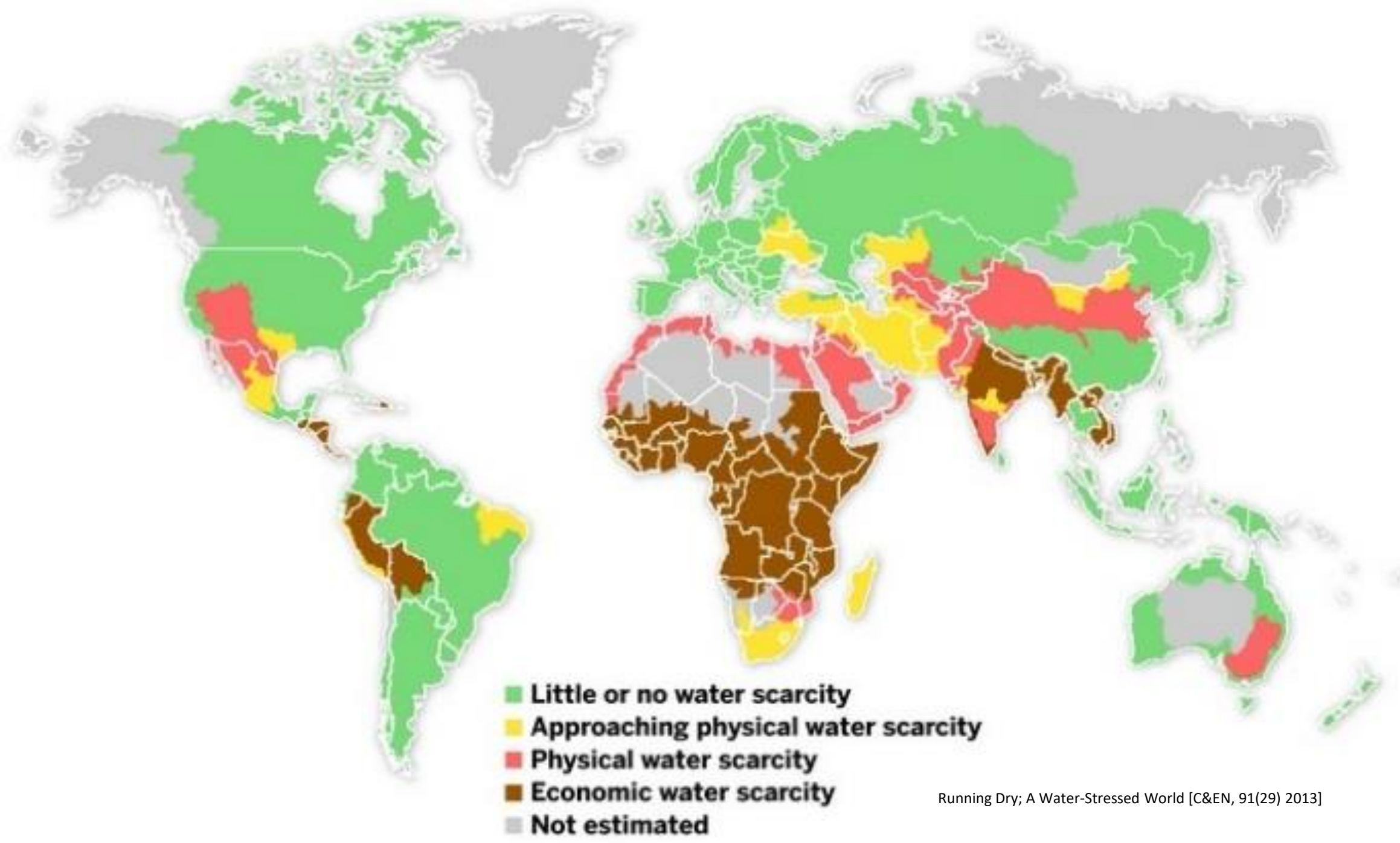
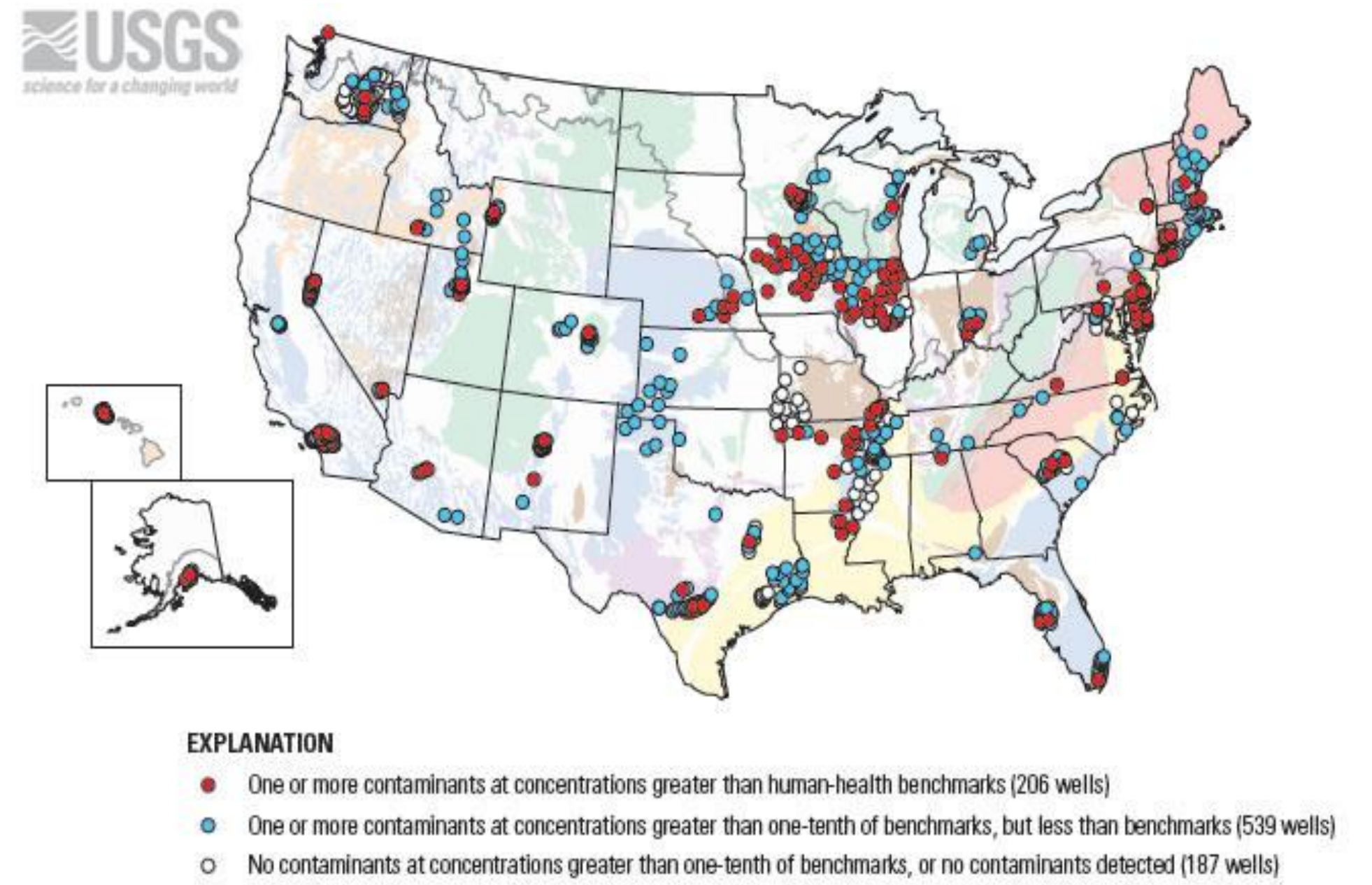


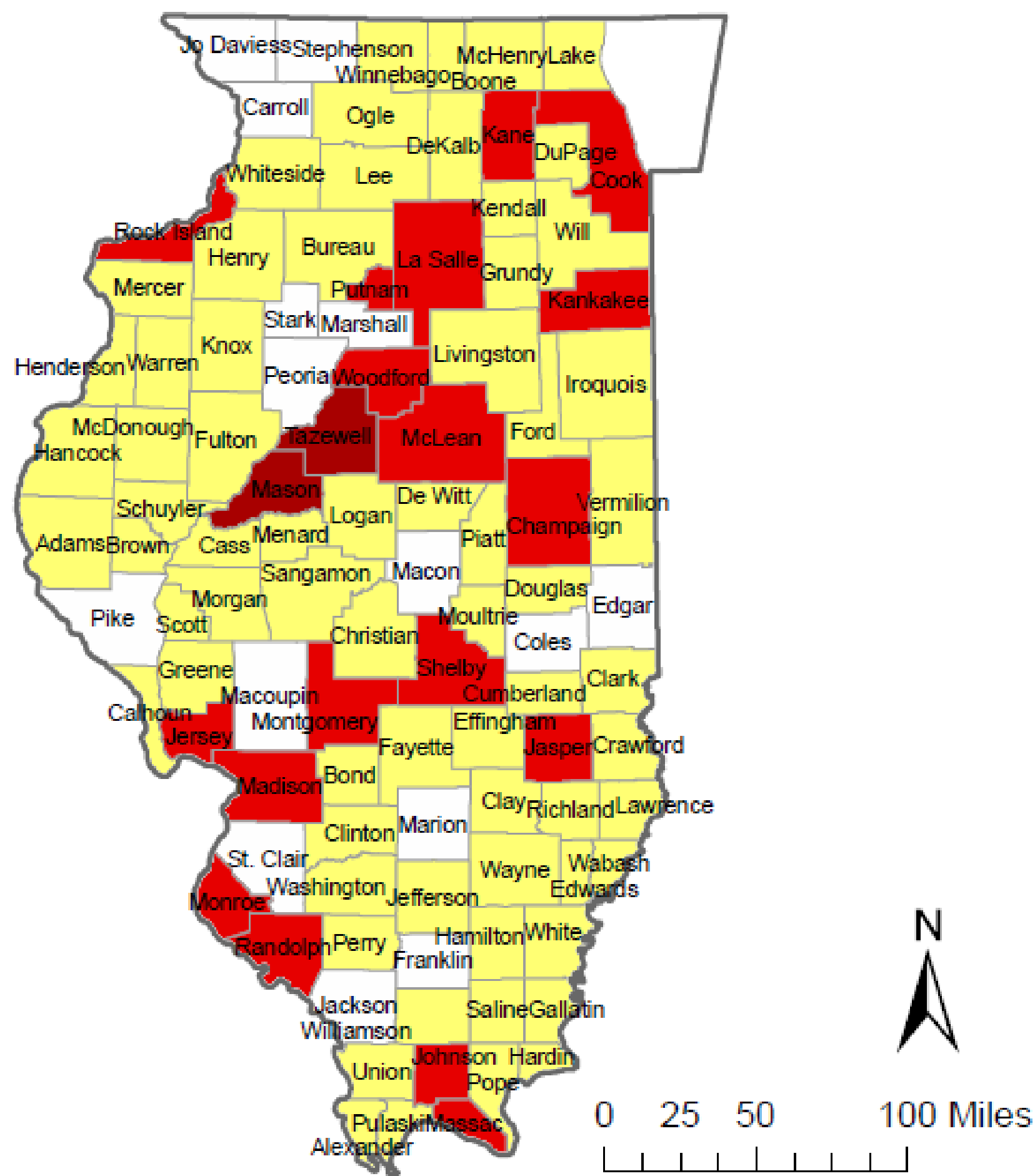
Global Problems - Local Solutions



Water scarcity is an emerging global problem.



Besides water quantity, water quality also needs to be addressed. According to the USGS, many wells in populated areas contain contaminants at concentrations greater than human-health benchmarks (red).



Water Supply Sustainability Index (2050)
Number of Counties for each Category in Parentheses

- Extreme (2)
- High (18)
- Moderate (67)
- Low (15)

Closer to Home:

Water use in Illinois is projected to increase 28% by 2050 and, with climate and demographic changes, water demands may become unsustainable.

Comparisons of 2000 Estimates and 2025 Projections of Illinois' Water Withdrawals and Use

Water Use Sector	Estimated, 2000 (million gallons/day, mgd)	Predictions, 2025 (mgd)	Changes 2000 to 2025 (mgd)	% Change, 2000 to 2025
Thermoelectric generation	13,272.2	16,888.5	3,616.3	27.2%
Public supply	1,677.6	2,205.6	528.0	31.5%
Self-supplied commercial and industrial	493.1	547.5	54.4	11.0%
Irrigation	153.9	288.6	134.7	87.5%
Self-supplied domestic	135.3	157.5	22.2	16.4%
Livestock	37.6	42.4	4.8	12.8%
Mining	22.9	68.4	45.5	198.7%
Total withdrawal and use	15,792.6	20,198.5	4,405.9	27.9%

Illinois' total water use is projected to increase approximately 28 percent between 2000 and 2025, compared to a 12 percent growth in population. Consumptive use is projected to increase 31 percent (power production is largely non-consumptive).
SOURCE: COUNTY-LEVEL FORECASTS OF WATER USE IN ILLINOIS: 2005-2025, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CARBONDALE, 2005

ISTC follows a three-pronged approach to solve these issues:

- Conservation
- Upgrading
- Augmentation

