

Town of Normal Water Department



2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

January 1 – December 31, 2017



For questions about water quality or this report, contact:

Town of Normal Water Department
11 Uptown Circle
(309) 454-9563
www.normal.org

For questions about your utility bill, call:
(309) 454-9710

All other:
City Hall main number
(309) 454-2444

Dear Customer,

We are pleased to present this report about the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires all water utilities to issue an annual "Consumer Confidence Report" to customers.

This report details the source of the Town of Normal's water, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and State health standards. In addition, we have provided information about the accomplishments of the Town of Normal's Water Department over the past year.

The Town of Normal's Water Department is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. We are pleased to tell you that the Town of Normal's drinking water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking water standards.

If you have questions regarding this report, call us at (309) 454-9563. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water, so we welcome your input. You can also find out more about the Town of Normal Water Department on the internet at www.normal.org.

Sincerely,
John Burkhart, Director
Normal Water Department

The Year In Review

The Town of Normal's Water Quality Report is a reflection of the commitment of the Town and the hard work and dedication by our employees to provide you with safe water. More than 30 employees work around the clock to bring you water that is absolutely safe. In 2017, the Town of Normal pumped nearly 1.36 billion gallons of water to the residents of Normal. That averages 3.7 million gallons per day (MGD).

2017 Major Accomplishments:

- Completed Tamarack, University Street and Hovey Ave water main replacement projects
- Completed installation of new water main along Shelbourne Drive
- Sandblasted and painted Clarifier #1 along with weir and trough modifications
- Installed a stand-by generator at North Booster Station
- Replaced 3 – 18" valves at the Treatment Plant
- Drilled a new well (#20) to replace two old wells
- Automated lime dosing pumps
- Rehabilitated Wells #15 and #102

Projects for 2018 include:

- Complete the Grant/Normal water main replacement project
- Complete the Walnut/Mulberry water main replacement project
- Sandblast and paint Clarifier #2
- Replace roof at Treatment Plant
- Place Well #20 in service
- Replace Halogen valve system
- Replace alum storage tank
- Continue water meter and reader upgrades
- Rehabilitate Wells #9 and #17
- Implement monthly utility billing

Mission Statement:

The purpose of the Normal Water Department is to ensure that the collection, treatment, storage, transmission and distribution of water is done in a professional manner which protects the public's health requirements.

Secondly, it is the Water Department's mission to provide water that is satisfactory for drinking and to produce adequate quantities of water to meet the demands for consumption and fire suppression in a cost-effective manner that preserves the public's investment in the Town of Normal's Water System.

Health Aspects of H₂O

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Possible contaminants consist of:

- 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 water 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- D. Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the [EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1\(800\) 426-4791](tel:18004264791).

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. USEPA/CDC 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 at 1\(800\) 426-4791](tel:18004264791).

Is Bottled Water Better?

While the EPA regulates water delivered by the public water systems, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates commercial bottled water. FDA bottled water standards are less stringent than the EPA standards. For bottled water, there are no requirements to inform consumers of the source of water or to report any of the contaminants detected in the water. The EPA requires this report to provide you with that information for your tap water.

While most commercially bottled water is safe and of high quality, one should not assume that just because it comes out of a bottle it is as healthy as the water from your tap.



It's Just A Drip...

Leaky faucets and toilets can really add up:

- Plumbing leaks account for 14% of water consumption.
- A faucet dripping at 1 drip a second will waste over 2,500 gallons a year.
- The average toilet leak can waste more than 250 gallons per day or over 90,000 gallons per year. This could result in an extra \$810 a year in charges on your bill!

Where Do We Get Our Water?

The Town of Normal Water Department uses ground water provided by 15 wells supplied by the Banner (Mahomet-Sankoty Aquifer) and Glasford & Wedron Formations. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. Ten wells are located within the corporate limits of Normal and five wells are located south and west of Normal. This untreated groundwater is transmitted to our Water Treatment Plant through a network of underground pipes. At the Water Treatment Plant, the groundwater is softened, filtered, fluoridated, and disinfected. Most of the chemicals added are later removed as part of the treatment process but some, such as chlorine & fluoride, are intended to remain in the water. The treated water is then pumped to storage tanks for use by our citizens.



2017 Source Water Assessment

The Town of Normal (Facility Number IL1130900) utilizes 15 active community water supply wells. To determine Normal's susceptibility to contamination, the following document was reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA. Based on the information obtained in this document there are 51 potential sources of groundwater contamination that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by Normal's community water supply wells. In addition, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of the Illinois EPA indicated additional sites with on-going remediation which may be of concern.

Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Normal Community Water Supply's source water for wells #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #14, and #19 is susceptible to contamination. The source water for wells #17, #100, #101, #102 and #103 is not susceptible to contamination. The land use within the recharge areas of the wells was analyzed as part of this susceptibility determination. This land use includes residential, commercial, and agriculture properties.

Further information regarding the source water assessment for Normal is available at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

Explanation of the Water Quality Data Tables:

The tables on the following pages show the results of our water quality analysis. Every contaminant tested for is listed. The tables contain the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the likely sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

2017 Violation Summary: No drinking water quality violations were recorded during 2017.

Important Definitions:

- %<0.5 NTU** – Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU.
- % pos/mo** – Percent positive samples per month.
- #pos/mo** – Number of positive samples per month.
- Avg** – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- AL (Action Level)** – Concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by water supply.
- Collection Date** – If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change, therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, if a contaminant is not detected in a water sample, monitoring can be reduced to once every three to six years, according to EPA guidelines.
- Level Found** – This column represents an average of sample result data collected during Consumer Confidence Reporting (CCR) year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.
- 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.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)** – Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there's no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MFL** – Million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos.
- mrem/yr** – Millirems per year, used to measure radiation absorbed by the body.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)** – The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG (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.
- N/A** – Not applicable.
- ND** – Not detectable at testing limits.
- NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure the cloudiness in drinking water.
- pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter, which is used to measure the radioactivity concentration.
- ppb** – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l).
- ppm** – Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- ppq** – Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.
- ppt** – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.
- Range of Detections** – This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected during the CCR year.
- TT (Treatment Technique)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Triennial or Less Frequent Monitoring** – The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

How Much is That?

Some compounds found in water are measured in very small units — parts per billion (ppb) or parts per million (ppm). To help you visualize how very small these units are, here are a few illustrations.

- | | |
|---|--|
| One part per billion equates to: | One part per million equates to: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One second in 32 years. ▪ One drop in a railroad tanker car. ▪ One penny in 10 million dollars. ▪ One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One inch in 16 miles. ▪ One minute in two years. ▪ One penny in 10 thousand dollars. ▪ One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. |

Although we ran many tests, the amounts detected were all below the MCL requirement.

2017 Water Quality Data – Contaminants Detected

In the following tables, "State Only" regulated contaminants are listed in **BOLD**

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
BARIUM (ppm)	7/14/2015	2	2	0.021	0.021 – 0.021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE (ppm)	7/14/2015	4	4.0	1.01	1.01 – 1.01	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE (ppm) (as Nitrogen)		10	10	0.06	0.06-0.06	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.
SODIUM (ppm)*	7/14/2015	N/A	N/A	100	100 – 100	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
SULFATE (ppm)	7/14/2015	N/A	250	60	60 – 60	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
ZINC (ppm)	7/14/2015	N/A	5	0.0062	0.0062 – 0.0062	No	Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal factories.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
CHLORINE (ppm)		MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	4	4-4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
CHLORITE (ppm)		0.8	1	0.57	0.19-0.57	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)* (ppb)		No goal for the total	60	9	7.37-8.99	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)* (PPB)		No goal for the total	80	5	4.7-5.01	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* Sodium – This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set an MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1,000 or more. 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 about this level of sodium in the water.

* MCL Statement: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM and HAA5 is 80 ppm and 60 ppm, respectively. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes (TTHM) in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

LEAD & COPPER						
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Number of Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER (ppm)		1.3	1.3	0.047	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
LEAD (ppb)*		0	15	2.2	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

* Lead – If present, elevated levels of 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. The Town of Normal Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials 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 3 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)*	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM (ppb)	11/19/2013	N/A	N/A	3.1	2.7 – 3.1	No	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or – 6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes & pigments, leather tanning, & wood preservation.
CHLORATE (ppb)	11/19/2013	N/A	N/A	147.4	83 – 147	No	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant and used in the production of chlorine dioxide.
MOLYBDENUM (ppb)	11/19/2013	N/A	N/A	4	2.5 – 4.0	No	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals, and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
STRONTIUM (ppb)	11/19/2013	N/A	N/A	156	98 – 156	No	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
VANADIUM (ppb)	11/19/2013	N/A	N/A	1.6	0.83 – 1.6	No	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.

* Unregulated Contaminants – A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose for monitoring these contaminants is to assist USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

The Town of Normal Water Department did not test for Cryptosporidium.

The Town of Normal Water Department did not test for Radon.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
GROSS ALPHA (pCi/l)	7/3/2014	0	15	0.213	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM 226 & 228 (pCi/l)	7/3/2014	0	5	0.996	Erosion of natural deposits.

Non-Detected Contaminants:

The following tables include contaminants tested for, but not detected, in the most recent sampling. Monitoring has indicated that these contaminants were not present in the water supply. The Consumer Confidence Report Rule does not require that these results be reported to consumers, but we have provided them for your information.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
ARSENIC (ppb)	7/14/2015	0	10	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production waste.
ANTIMONY (ppb)	7/14/2015	6	6	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder.
BERYLLIUM (ppb)	7/14/2015	4	4	ND	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries.
CADMIUM (ppb)	7/14/2015	5	5	ND	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
CHROMIUM (ppb)	7/14/2015	100	100	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
CYANIDE (ppm)	7/14/2015	0.2	0.2	ND	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
IRON (ppm)	7/14/2015	N/A	0.3	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
MANGANESE (ppm)	7/14/2015	N/A	0.05	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
MERCURY (ppb)	7/14/2015	2	2	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
NICKEL (ppb)	7/14/2015	0.1	0.1	ND	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Discharge from nickel plating, battery, magnet, electrode, and spark plug manufacturing.
NITRITE-N (ppm)	1/14/2015	1	1	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED):					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
SELENIUM (ppb)	7/14/2015	50	50	ND	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
THALLIUM (ppb)	7/14/2015	0.5	2	ND	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
FECAL COLIFORM and E. COLI (# pos/mo)		0	0	ND	Human and animal fecal waste.
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA (% pos/mo)		0	5%	ND	Naturally present in the environment.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	4/14/2015	70	70	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
4,4-DDT (ppb)	4/7/2015	N/A	50	ND	Runoff from use as a contact insecticide.
ALACHLOR (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	2	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
ALDRIN (ppb)	4/7/2015	N/A	1	ND	Runoff from insecticide, not used since 1987.
AROCHLORS – TOTAL (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	0.5	ND	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.
ATRAZINE (ppb)	4/7/2015	3	3	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
BENZO(A)PYRENE (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	200	ND	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE (ppb)	4/7/2015	400	400	ND	Discharge from chemical factories.
BIS (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	6	ND	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
CARBOFURAN (ppb)	4/7/2015	40	40	ND	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
CHLORDANE (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	2	ND	Residue of banned termiticide.
DALAPON (ppb)	4/14/2015	200	200	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
DBCP (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	0.2	ND	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards.
DIELDRIN (ppb)	4/7/2015	N/A	1	ND	Runoff from insecticide, not used since 1987.
DINOSEB (ppb)	4/14/2015	7	7	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans & vegetables.
DIQUAT (ppb)	4/7/2015	20	20	ND	Runoff from herbicide use.
EDB (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	0.05	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
ENDOTHALL (ppb)	4/14/2015	100	100	ND	Runoff from herbicide use.
ENDRIN (ppb)	4/7/2015	2	2	ND	Residue of banned insecticide.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED):					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
GAMMA-BHC (Lindane) (ppb)	4/7/2015	0.2	0.2	ND	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
HEPTACHLOR (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	0.4	ND	Residue of banned pesticide.
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	0.2	ND	Breakdown of heptachlor.
HEXACHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	4/7/2015	0	1	ND	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE (ppb)	4/7/2015	50	50	ND	Discharge from chemical factories.
METHOXYCHLOR (ppb)	4/7/2015	40	40	ND	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
OXAMYL [VYDATE] (ppb)	4/7/2015	200	200	ND	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
PENTACHLOROPHENOL (ppb)	4/14/2015	0	1	ND	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
PICLORAM (ppb)	4/14/2015	500	500	ND	Herbicide runoff.
SILVEX (ppb)	4/14/2015	50	50	ND	Residue of banned herbicide.
SIMAZINE (ppb)	4/7/2015	4	4	ND	Herbicide runoff.
TOXAPHENE (ppb)	4/7/2015	3	3	ND	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton & cattle.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	1/14/2015	200	200	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	1/14/2015	3	5	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-DICHLOROETHENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	7	7	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	70	70	ND	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
1,2-DICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	600	600	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	5	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	5	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	75	75	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
BENZENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	5	ND	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	5	ND	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
CHLOROBENZENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	100	100	ND	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (CONTINUED):					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
CIS 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	70	70	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
ETHYLBENZENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	700	700	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER (MTBE) (ppb)	1/14/2015	N/A	N/A	ND	Exhaust from vehicles; used as an octane booster in gasoline.
METHYLENE CHLORIDE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	5	ND	Discharge from drug and industrial chemical factories.
STYRENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	100	100	ND	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
TETRACHLOROETHENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	5	ND	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
TOLUENE (ppm)	1/14/2015	1	1	ND	Discharge from petroleum factories.
TRANS 1,2-DICHLOROETHENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	100	100	ND	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
TRICHLOROETHENE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	5	ND	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
VINYL CHLORIDE (ppb)	1/14/2015	0	2	ND	Leaching from PVC piping, discharge from plastics factories.
XYLENES (ppm)	1/14/2015	10	10	ND	Discharge from petroleum factories, and chemical factories.

UNREGULATED SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Contaminant (units)	Collection Date	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
3-HYDROXYCARBOFURAN (ppb)	1/14/2015	N/A	N/A	ND	Runoff from use as a herbicide.
CARBARYL (ppb)	1/14/2015	N/A	N/A	ND	Runoff from use as a herbicide.
DICAMBA (ppb)	1/14/2015	N/A	N/A	ND	Runoff from use as a herbicide.
METHOMYL (ppb)	1/14/2015	N/A	N/A	ND	Runoff from use as a herbicide.
PROPACHLOR (ppb)	1/14/2015	N/A	N/A	ND	Runoff from use as a herbicide.

* Unregulated Contaminants – A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose for monitoring these contaminants is to assist USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

The Town of Normal Water Department did not test for Cryptosporidium.

The Town of Normal Water Department did not test for Radon.

The Town of Normal was required to monitor for the contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Results may be obtained by calling the Water Department number listed on page 1.



Town of Normal
Water Department
107 E. Mulberry St.
Normal, IL 61761

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National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

- The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandates water utilities issue this annual Consumer Confidence Report to customers.
- For more information about compliance with the SDWA or the Town of Normal's water supply, call the Normal Water Department at **454-9563**, or visit our website at www.normal.org.
- Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/sdwis/search.html.
- To learn about opportunities for public participation in decisions about our drinking water **call 454-2444**.
- Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.