# CITY OF LE ROY CCR 2023 For Calendar Year 2022

**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. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 2 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

**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?**

The City of Le Roy utilizes Ground water pumped from wells located around the city for drinking water.

**Source water assessment and its availability**

Source Water Assessment
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a

copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our Water Superintendent at 1-309-445-9859.

To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of
Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and
documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Source of Water: LE ROY To determine Le Roy's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1991 by the Illinois EPA, and Source Water Protection Plan were revised 2023. Based on the information contained in these documents, eight potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the Le Roy community water supply wells.
These include a store/sales, three below ground fuel storages, an implement sales/service, a grain elevator, an auto repair, and a construction demolition co. Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that Le Roy Wells #4, #6, #7, and #8 are not susceptible to IOC, VOC, or SOC contamination. This determination is based on several criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data for the wells.

In anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that Le Roy's community water supply wells are not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; there is a hydrogeologic barrier that restricts pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat.

However, having stated this, the U.S. EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive. Water systems utilizing these aquifer types would be required to perform routine source water monitoring. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should provide an adequate degree of protection to prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the vulnerability determination.

**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 city council meets the first and third Mondays of the month. If you would like to attend meetings start at 7 pm any meeting changes are posted on the city front window. There are other groups and organazations in town if you would like to join one.

**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.

**Variance and Exemptions**

SOC's and VOC's vulnerability waiver
synthetic organic chemicals
volatile organic chemicals
Inpast testing the city has demostrated that there is no risk of these contaminants so given the once every three years testing and passing the sep is granted

**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

Arsenic 04/01/2022 to 06/30/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
The city was late in getting samples to the lab so the samples were not included in the sample period. Samples were tested and did not exceed MCL

Haloacetic acids 10/01/2022 to 12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
The city was late in getting samples to the lab so the samples were not included in the sample period. Samples were tested and did not exceed MCL

Total Trihalomethanes 10/01/2022 to 12/31/2022 We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
The city was late in getting samples to the lab so the samples were not included in the sample period. Samples were tested and did not exceed MCL

**Additional Information for 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. City Of Leroy 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 30 seconds to 2 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

| Contaminants | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Sample Date | # Samples Exceeding AL | Exceeds AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | July to December 2018 | 8 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 16 | July to December 2018 | 5 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Violations and Exceedances |
|---|
| **Copper - action level at consumer taps**<br>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 doctor. 11-20-2022 one sampling period increased corrosion control inhibitor |
| **Lead - action level at consumer taps**<br>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. 11-20-2022 Currently still exceeding MCL In 2021 the city changed treatment methods to improve quality of water. The iepa told us that we had to go back to full Lead and copper monitoring with that change.we increased our sampling from 10 samples every 3 years to 40 samples every six months. Since that time we have been working with our corrosion control specialists and our engineers to resolve this issue. The process continues but is getting better |

# Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic | 10 ppb | 6 ppb | No | Errosion of natural products; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electrictronics production wastes |
| Barium | 2 ppm | .03 ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Errosoin of natural deposits |
| Chlorine | 4 ppm | 1.5 ppm | No | Water Additive to control microbes |
| Fluoride | 4 ppm | .62 ppm | No | Errosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge fromfertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids | 60 ppb | 35 ppb | No | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |
| Iron | 1 ppm | .21 ppm | No | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However the State does regulate. Errosoin of natural deposits |
| Manganese | 150 ppb | 85 ppb | No | This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However the State does regulate. Errosoin of natural deposits |
| Nitrate measured as nitrogen | 10 ppm | .16 ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Errosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | | 230 ppm | No | Errosion from natural deposits. Used in water softener regeneration. |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 80 ppb | 66 ppb | No | By-Product of drinking water disinfection |

| 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) |
| 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. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| 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 |

| TT Violation | Explanation | Length | Health Effects Language | Explanation and Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead and copper rule violations | Exceeded MCL for Lead | still currently exceededing MCL | 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. | In 2021 the city changed treatment methods to improve quality of water. The iepa told us that we had to go back to full Lead and copper monitoring with that change.we increased our sampling from 10 samples every 3 years to 40 samples every six months. Since that time we have been working with our corrosion control specialists and our engineers to resolve this issue. The process continues but is getting better |

**For more information please contact:**

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