Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for LA SALLE IL0990300 for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The source of drinking water used by LA SALLE is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact: Christopher Perra at 815-224-1650 or the City of La Salle at 815-223-3755

Source of Drinking Water

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We 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.

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 10 (01112)		GW		
WELL 11 (01551)	SOUTH OF WELL 9	GW		
WELL 12 (01762)		GW	180’ W OF OLD ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD & 300’N OF IL RIVER	
WELL 13 (02113)		GW		
WELL 4 (11465)		GW		
WELL 6 (11467)		GW		

WELL 9 (00815) GW

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 operator at 815-224-1650. 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: LA SALLE To determine LaSalle's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, was reviewed. Based on the information contained in this document, five potential sources of groundwater contamination are present that could pose a hazard to groundwater pumped by the LaSalle community water supply wells. These include a ready mix/cement, two machine shops/sheds, an inactive auto repair, and an inactive water treatment plant. The Illinois EPA has determined that LaSalle Wells #4, #6, #8, #9, and #10 are susceptible to contamination. The basis for this susceptibility determination is the location of non-point sources related to agricultural land use and the location of potential sources within the recharge area of the wells. In 2008, LaSalle received a Non-Compliance Advisory (NCA) for bacteriological detections in Wells #4, #6 and #8. Several test holes in the wellfield were found to be improperly abandoned, allowing surface water to potentially contaminate the LaSalle CWS wells. These test holes were subsequently sealed in accordance with Illinois Dept. of Public Health well sealing regulations. While the NCA has been resolved at this time, monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at the facility, and further deficiencies would result in additional enforcement.

2023 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	1.3	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	0	15	20	6	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: 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.

na: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	2023	1.9	1 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	43	17.7 - 55.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	68	37.5 - 77.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	2023	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.651	0.651 - 0.651	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Manganese	2023	3.2	3.2 - 3.2	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	2	1.6 - 1.6	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2023	1.6	1.6 - 1.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2023	66	66 - 66			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 226/228	01/06/2021	0.837	0.837 - 0.837	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

PFAS Monitoring

Our system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Christopher Perra at 815-224-1650.
This notice is being sent to you by the City of La Salle. State Water System ID#: IL0990300

Per- or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are synthetic substances used in a variety of products, such as: stain resistant fabric, non-stick coatings, firefighting foam, paints, waxes, and cleaning products. They are also components in some industrial processes like electronics manufacturing and oil recovery. While the EPA has not developed drinking water standards for PFAS, the City of La Salle recognizes the importance of testing for these contaminants. Compounds detected are tabulated below, along with typical sources. For more information about PFAS health advisories https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/pfas/Pages/pfas-healthadvisory.aspx

Location - TP03

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2021 - 2023	2.1 2.1 2.2 2.6	2.1 – 2.6	2.25	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2021 - 2023	2.2 2.7 2.6 3.9	2.2 – 3.9	2.85	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	2.3	2.3 – 2.3	2.3	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location - TP05

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	2.1	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location - TP06

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022	2.3	2.3 – 2.3	2.3	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location - TP07

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022	2.3	2.3 – 2.3	2.3	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL11467

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2022 - 2023	2.0 2.5 2.6	2.0 – 2.6	2.367	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	2.9 3.7 3.2	2.9 – 3.7	3.267	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	2.2	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL01112

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2023	2.6 2.6	2.6 – 2.6	2.6	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	2.9 3.9 3.2	2.9 – 3.9	3.333	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	2.2	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL00815

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	4.4	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2023	3.4	3.4 – 3.4	3.4	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	2.8 6.4	2.8 – 6.4	4.6	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	2023	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	2.2	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHXA)	2023	3.5	3.5 – 3.5	3.5	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL01551

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	2.0 2.3	2.0 – 2.3	2.15	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2023	2.3 2.5 2.7	2.3 – 2.7	2.5	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	3.1 3.9 3.4	3.1 – 3.9	3.467	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL01762

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2023	2.2 2.2	2.2 – 2.2	2.2	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for

						stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	3.1 3.8	3.1 – 3.8	3.45	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctanoic Acid (PFOA)	2023	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	2.2	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL11465

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	2023	3.5	3.5 – 3.5	3.5	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2023	2.1 2.7	2.1 – 2.7	2.4	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	2.3 3.3	2.3 – 3.3	2.8	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Location – WL02113

Analyte	Year Sampled	Result Measure ng/L	Range of Levels Detected	Average of Monitoring Results	Health-Based Guidance Level ng/L	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2023	2.7	2.7 – 2.7	2.7	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.
Perfluoroctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)	2023	3.2	3.2 – 3.2	3.2	2.0	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2023	02/29/2024	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.

This system was required to take 40 Lead & Copper Samples for the 07/01/2023 – 09/30/2023 (2023Q3) Compliance Period. There were 40 samples collected. However, the lab did not upload all of the sample results on time. The samples were supposed to be uploaded by 10/10/2023, yet there were some that were not uploaded until 11/16/2023. Due to the late upload, the system received a Monitoring Violation.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for [IL0990300 – LA SALLE]

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [7/1/2023-9/30/2023] we [did not complete all monitoring or testing] for [contaminant(s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
[Lead and Copper]	[40]	[40]	[3rd quarter 2023]	3rd Quarter 2023

What happened? What is being done?

This system was required to take 40 Lead & Copper Samples for the 07/01/2023 – 09/30/2023 (2023Q3) Compliance Period. There were 40 samples collected. However, the lab did not upload all of the samples on time. The samples were supposed to be uploaded by 10/10/2023, yet there were some that were not uploaded until 11/16/2023. Due to the late upload, the system received a Monitoring Violation.

For more information, please contact Chris Perra at 815-224-1650 or 2323 4th St, Peru, IL 61354.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by [City of LaSalle] | Water System ID# IL0990300 | Date distributed with 2023 CCR