

City Of Lacon Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT-2025 JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2025 LACON - IL1230100

This year, as in years past your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the department had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Mitch Lishman at 309-246-2940. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings 1st Wednesday after the 2nd Monday of each month beginning at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall.

Our town uses groundwater from three wells located in the city limits of Lacon. Water is pumped from all wells, blended together, and then treated. Your home normally receives a mixture of water from all wells

The Illinois EPA has completed the source water assessment for our supply. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call 309-246-6111.

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>. To determine Lacon's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey, published in 1992, and a Hazard Review Report, published in 1993, were reviewed. During the surveys of Lacon's source water protection area, Illinois EPA staff recorded six potential sources, routes, or possible problem sites within the 400 foot minimum setback zone of the well field. Seven sites are located within the 1500 foot proposed maximum setback zone and eleven addition sites are located within the 1500 foot survey radius and the recharge area. Three additional sites are within 3,000 feet of the well field. The Illinois EPA considers the source water of this facility to be highly susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Im-

muno-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 (1-800-426-4791). 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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 wild-life;

- **Inorganic contaminants**, such and 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.

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.

Copper Range 6.5 ug/l to 230 ug/l
Lead Range <0 ug/l to 1.0 ug/l
To obtain a copy of The City of Lacon lead tap sampling data: Lacon City Hall, (309)-246-6111
CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply (has)/has not developed a service line material inventory.
To obtain a copy of The City of Lacon service line Inventory: Lacon City Hall, (309)246-6111

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 City of Lacon is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead material within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking

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 systems 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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants
Not applicable.

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

ppb: crograms 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.

Source Water Information

WELL 2 (31306)

Type of Water:
GW
Status Report:
Active
Location
In Well House

WELL 3 (31307)

Type of Water:
GW
Status Report:
Active
Location:
In Well House

WELL4 (01497)

Type of Water:
GW
Status Report:
Active
Location:
65 Ft. North of Wellhouse

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Mitch at 309-246-2940. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	.14	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	2025	1	1 – 1.1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	2025	3	2.9 - 2.9	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	12/16/2024	0.081	.081 – 0.081	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	12/16/2024	0.603	0.603 – 0.603	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	3	3 - 3	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	12/16/2024	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	12/16/2024	13	13 – 13			Ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.
Zinc	12/16/2024	0.027	0.027 – 0.027	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	08/22/2024	1.1	1.1 – 1.1	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/20/15	0.153	0.153 - 0.153	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.