VILLAGE OF LYONS

ILLINOIS

2022 Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply Facility ID: IL0311710
Christopher Getty, Mayor

June, 2023

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

Dear Lyons Water Customer,

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is being issued by the Village of Lyons in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), and in conjunction with the Village of McCook and The City of Chicago. The report covers the monitoring period from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, and provides critical information about the quality and source of your drinking water. Throughout 2022, the Village of Lyons ensured that the water provided to consumers complied with the monitoring and testing requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois EPA (IEPA) drinking water standards.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, you are welcome to attend to attend our regularly scheduled Village Board meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 PM (unless otherwise posted) in the Village Hall Council Chambers room, located at 4200 Lawndale Ave, Lyons, Illinois. These meetings are open to the public. If you have any questions or concerns regarding this Consumer Confidence Report, please contact Tito Rodriguez, Acting Public Works Director, at (708) 442-4500. Additional information pertaining to our community water system, such as Village Water Infrastructure projects can be found at https://www.villageoflyons-il.net/.

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. Copies of this information will be available at the Village Hall or contact Tito Rodriguez, Acting Public Works Director, at (708) 442-4500.

Lawn Care Recommendations: To ensure healthy lawns and conserve water, the Village of Lyons advises deep, infrequent watering, ideally with one inch of water per week. Over-watering not only wastes money but also depletes soil nutrients and creates a breeding ground for lawn diseases. Additionally, in line with the IEPA's recommendations, the Village enforces sprinkling restrictions from May 15 to September 15, limiting sprinkling between Noon to 6:00 PM.

Additional Information: The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. To learn more about Source Water Assessments, which cover topics like the importance of source water, susceptibility to contamination determination, and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you can access the Illinois EPA website at https://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx. Additionally, to view a summary of the completed Source Water Assessments, including information about the importance of source water, susceptibility to contamination determination, and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, please visit the Illinois EPA website at http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl

CONSUMER INFORMATION

The Village of Lyons tests the water supply for chlorine content daily to maintain optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA.

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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Federal Drug Administration (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. The EPA and the Center of Disease Control and Prevention (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.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead is not found in the source water. 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. A common source is from brass or chrome-plated brass faucets, and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter into the water, especially from hot water use. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has reduced the maximum allowable lead content that is considered "lead-free" to be a weighted average of 0.25 percent calculated across the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures and 0.2 percent for solder and flux.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the EPA to determine the level of contaminants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur with an adequate margin of safety. These non-enforceable health goals, based solely on possible health risks, are called maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs). The EPA has set the maximum contaminant level goal for lead in drinking water at zero because, lead is a toxic metal that can be harmful to human health even at low exposure levels. Lead is persistent, and it can bioaccumulate in the body over time.

Measures to Reduce Lead in Drinking Water at Home: Flush your pipes before drinking. 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. Run cold water until it becomes as cold as it can get. Note that boiling water will NOT get rid of lead contamination. Bathing and showering should be safe for you and your children, even if the water contains lead over EPA's action level. Human skin does not absorb lead in water. This information applies to most situations and to a large majority of the population, but individual circumstances may vary.

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.

DEFINITION OF TERMS / UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

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

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.

Date of Sample: 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. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

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

ND: Not detectable at testing limits. **N/A:** Not applicable

UNITS OF MEASUREMENTS

ppb: Micrograms Per Liter or Parts Per Billion (or µm/l), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Milligrams Per Liter or Parts Per Million (or mg/l), or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

%<0.3NTU: Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

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

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2022, the Village of Lyons procured around 330 million gallons of Chicago surface water from the Village of McCook via a newly constructed 12" supply main. The Village's water supply undergoes a rigorous treatment process to ensure it meets the water quality standards mandated by the IEPA. After sampling, chlorination, and treatment at the reservoir and pumping station complex, the water is pumped into the local supply grid, where it is distributed to retail customers and residents.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling Chicago's DWM at 312-742-2406 or by going online at http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF CONTAMINATION

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

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 process 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.

THE CITY OF CHCIAGO TESTING INFORMATION

2022 Voluntary Monitoring: The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2022. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

In 2022, CDWM has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Please address any questions or concerns to DWM's Water Quality Division at 312-744-8190. Data reports on the monitoring program for chromium-6 are posted on the City's website which can be accessed at the following address below:

http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.html

For more information, please contact Andrea Cheng, Acting Commissioner at 312-744-8190.
Chicago Department of Water Management, 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago IL 60611, Attn: Andrea Cheng.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLES

Regulated Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Municipality	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	0.8— 1	ppm	Lyons	N	12/31/2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.4	1.07—1.53	ppm	McCook	N	12/31/2022	
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 — 1.3	ppm	Chicago	N	12/31/2022	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No Goal	60	17	7.25—23.1	ppb	Lyons	N	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	No Goal	60	18	18—18	ppb	McCook	N	2022	
	No Goal	60	12	5.8—15	ppb	Chicago	N	2022	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No Goal	80	45	18.17—62.9	ppb	Lyons	N	2022	
	No Goal	80	29	28.8—28.8	ppb	McCook	N	2022	
	No Goal	80	25	13—37.6	ppb	Chicago	N	2022	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium	2	2	0.0201	0.0193 — 0.0201	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4	4	0.76	0.63 — 0.76	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.30	0.30 — 0.30	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	0.30	0.30 — 0.30	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	
Sodium	N/A	N/A	9.08	8.56 — 9.08	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.
Sulfate	N/A	N/A	27.1	25.8 — 27.1	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Radio Active & Synthetic Organic Contaminants									
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5	0.95	0.83—0.95	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	0	15	3.1	2.8—3.1	pCi/L	Chicago	N	02/04/2020	

Coliform Bacteria

Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of Monthly Samples are positive.	0.4		0	Chicago	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Municipality	Violation	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	0	15	5.28	0	ppb	Lyons	N	09/02/2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0	15	6.8	0	ppb	Chicago	N	2022	
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	ppm	McCook	N	09/25/2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing
	1.3	1.3	0.065	0	ppm	Chicago	N	2022	

Water Clarity

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Municipality	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lowest meeting % limit	0.3 NTU	100%	Chicago	N	Soil Runoff.
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	Chicago	N	

Turbidity: Is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of the filtration system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon: removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

2022 VIOLATION SUMMARY: NONE