



**2022
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT**

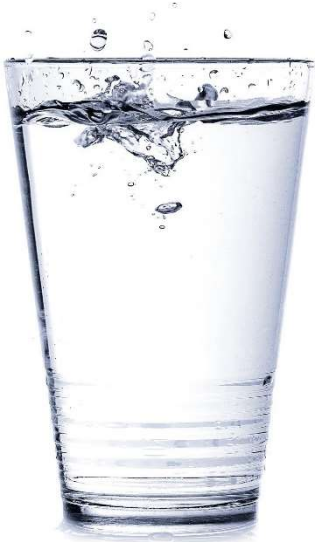


LisleTM

THE ARBORETUM VILLAGE

Consumer Confidence Report – 2022

Water Quality Report for 2021



What do you know about your drinking water?

This Water Quality Report was prepared to inform you, the consumer, about the quality of the water the Village of Lisle provides to you on a daily basis. This report covers the period between January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021.

The Village wants its customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about this report or Lisle's water supply, please contact the Lisle Public Works Department at (630) 271-4180. Information contained in this report can also be accessed on the Village's website at villageoflisle.org. More information about contaminants and their potential health risks can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The hotline also lists EPA and Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants.

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. The Village of Lisle also tests the ground water from our emergency wells. The data for this is available upon request.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The source of water distributed by the Village of Lisle is from Lake Michigan. This surface water supply is treated by the City of Chicago, sold to the DuPage Water Commission (DWC), and then purchased by the Village of Lisle for use by Lisle residents, businesses, and visitors.

The regulations in place restrict industrial and sewage treatment plant effluents from entering Lake Michigan, thereby reducing the risk of having these contaminants in the water supply.

All 63 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline within Illinois are considered to be in good condition. The Illinois EPA is implementing a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP will inventory potential sources of contamination and determine the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. Through these efforts, all sources of pollutants into Lake Michigan will be identified.

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of the 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.

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 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.



LEAD AND HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

The Village of Lisle is responsible for providing the community with safe drinking water.

However, lead can enter drinking water through corrosion of plumbing materials used in your home or service line. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to contain lead pipes, fixtures and solder. However, new homes are also at risk and even legally "lead-free" plumbing may contain up to eight percent lead.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. You can buy lead testing kits at home improvement stores, then collect and send water samples to a laboratory for analysis. The Illinois EPA recommends sending samples to a certified laboratory for analysis. A list of accredited laboratories is available on the IEPA's [Lead Resources page](#).

For more information, visit the EPA's [Ground Water and Drinking Water page](#) or call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised individuals, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, including the elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk for infections. These individuals 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 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. The Village of Lisle 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 two 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 about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or on the EPA's [Lead in Drinking Water page](#).


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 human activity.


At certain times of the year, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. The placement of habitat structures that serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, can concentrate fecal deposits at the intakes and compromise water quality at the source. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources of pollution due to the influx of groundwater into the lake.


Further information about Lisle's water supply can be obtained through the Source Water Assessment Program available by contacting the City of Chicago, Water Quality Division office at (312) 744-8190.


OUTDOOR WATERING RESTRICTIONS

 Watering is permitted from 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. May 15 to September 15.

 Even numbered addresses may water only on even numbered calendar days.

 Odd numbered addresses may water only on odd numbered calendar days.

 Handheld watering, by a person actively holding a flowing garden hose, is allowed anytime.

 A two-week Sod or Seed Watering Permit for newly laid lawns may be obtained [online](#) or from the Public Works Department by calling (630) 271-4180. For additional information, visit the Village's [Water Restrictions page](#).



2021 Water Quality Data for the Village of Lisle

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectant By-Products*							
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Data	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No goal for total	60	21	9.74 – 27.9	No	4x/yr	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	No goal for total	80	39	16.91 – 54.3	No	4x/yr	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.1	0.9 – 1.2	No	12/31/21	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper 2020						
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	.015	.015	2.96	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing materials.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	ND	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria						
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Violation	Sample Data	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	0	0	0	No	Throughout year	Corrosion of household plumbing materials.

*Refer to the "Definitions of Charts Term" on page 6 for abbreviation meanings.

2021 Report Violation

The Village of Lisle received a content violation on the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). It was reported that the 90th percentile for lead was ND, when the actual data was 2.96.

CONTAMINANTS AND SOURCES

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Possible contaminants may include of the following:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Inorganic compounds, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or the result of gas and oil production or mining activities. Our supplier will summarize these results, and the Village will incorporate this information into a future water report, as required.

Since the quality of the raw water source is good, conventional treatment methods of disinfection, coagulation and sedimentation, and sand filtration are adequate in producing a water that is free of harmful contaminants.

Further information on our community water supply's source water assessment or about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Hotline at (800) 426-4791, or by visiting the EPA's [Drinking Water page](#).



2021 Water Quality Data for the City of Chicago

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity (%<03NTU)	N/A	TT (Limit: 95%<0.3NTU)	100%	100% – 100%	No	2021	Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT=1NTU	0.20	N/A	No	2021	Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0203	0.0200 - 0.0203	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Nitrate & Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	27.4	26.9 – 27.4	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	9.99	9.79 – 9.99	No	2021	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used in manufacture of special steels.
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.77	0.65 - 0.77	No	Daily	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.95	0.83 – 0.95	No	2/4/20	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	3.1	2.8 – 3.1	No	2/4/20	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

The percentage of total organic carbon removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

2021 DuPage Water Commission Water Quality

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 positive monthly sample	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive	0	No	Naturally present in environment

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	4/17/2021	1.50	0.91 – 1.50	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	19.9	14.2 – 19.9	N/A	60	ppb	No	by-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2021	28.0	21.1 – 28.0	N/A	80	ppb	No	by-product of drinking water chlorination

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 the compliance sampling should occur in the future.



2021 City of Chicago Violation Summary Table

No monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2021.

City of Chicago Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

Turbidity (NTU)	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration systems and disinfectants.
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.
Fluoride	Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.
Sodium	There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. 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.

DEFINITIONS OF CHART TERMS

MCLG: (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

Level Found: An average of sample result data collected. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

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

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

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): The percentage of total organic carbon removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

Range of Detections: A range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, that were collected.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year as the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the calendar year.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): Used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. %<=0.3 NTU- Percent of samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. **ppb:** Parts per billion or micro grams per liter.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity **N/A:** Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable at testing limits.

