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Kansas
Department of Health and Environment

Phone: 785-296-1535
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www.kdheks.gov

Lee A. Norman, M.D., Acting Secretary

Laura Kelly, Governor

February 26, 2019

RON BLANTON
CITY OF LYONS
333 E AVE NORTH
PO BOX 808
LYONS, KS 67554

IMPORTANT COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

Re: Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply ID# KS2015903

This letter is being sent as a reminder to prepare for your public water supply system's (PWS) 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This year's report covers calendar year 2018. **Please give this information to whoever is responsible for completing the report for your water system.**

The CCR Rule requires each PWS to mail or otherwise directly deliver one copy of its CCR to each customer by July 1st each year. The PWS must also make a good faith effort to reach customers who do not get water bills, for example, apartment dwellers.

There are six (6) delivery methods that are identified as meeting the direct delivery requirement if the PWS is providing the report directly to each customer. The PWS may need to use a combination of delivery methods to reach all customers.

1. Mail – paper copy: The PWS mails a paper copy of the CCR to each bill-paying customer.
2. Mail – notification that CCR is available on website: The PWS mails to each bill-paying customer a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR where it can be viewed. A URL that navigates to a Web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR does not meet the "directly deliver" requirement. The mail method used for notification may be, but is not limited to, a postcard, water bill insert, statement on the water bill or community newsletter.
3. Email – direct URL to CCR: The PWS emails to each bill-paying customer a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet. A URL that navigates to a Web page that requires a customer to search for the CCR does not meet the "directly deliver" requirement.
4. Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email: The PWS emails to each bill-paying customer the CCR as an electronic file email attachment (for example, PDF).
5. Email – CCR sent as an embedded image in an email: The PWS emails to each bill-paying customer the CCR text and tables inserted into the body of an email (not as an attachment).
6. Additional electronic delivery that meets "otherwise directly deliver" requirement: The PWS delivers CCR through a method that otherwise directly delivers to each bill-paying customer and in coordination with the state. Delivery through social media is not allowed.

KDHE will begin sending the CCRs to each community water system beginning in March 2019. An electronic copy of your system's CCR will also be available on the KDHE website for download. Once they are available, go to www.kdheks.gov/pws and select the Monitoring & Compliance button. The information included in the CCRs created by KDHE is correct to the best of our knowledge. **It is the responsibility of the Public Water Supply to check all data.**

A completed Certificate of Delivery and a copy of the CCR sent to customers must be submitted to KDHE by July 1, 2019. If your system posts the CCR to a website, the web address (URL) must be included on the Certificate of Delivery as well as a copy of how the customers are notified of the web address (copy of bill, postcard, etc.).

Please note the CCR Rule requires copies of the water quality report to be kept on file for no less than three (3) years. For more information regarding the CCRs, please refer to the EPA document "Best Practices Factsheet: Consumer Confidence Reports" which can be found at www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/epa816f15002.pdf. If you have any further questions, please contact me by telephone at (785) 296-3016, or by email at: Patti.Croy@ks.gov.

Patti J. Croy
Public Water Supply Section

pc: E-File

Division of Environment
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

PWS NAME: CITY OF LYONS
PWS ID: KS2015903

The community public water supply system named above hereby confirms that its annual consumer confidence report (CCR) covering the calendar year 2018 was made available to all bill paying customers and making a good faith effort to distribute the report to non-bill paying customers on _____.
(Fill in date distributed to customers)

In addition to providing the report to its customers, the system also certifies that the report was provided to the local county health department and has provided appropriate notices of availability. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Check all that apply:

____ Mail – paper copy (provide paper copy to KDHE if not provided electronically)

____ Website Address to CCR – URL Address: _____
(Attach copy of notification that CCR is available on website; i.e. bill, letter, etc.)

____ Email – CCR sent as a file attachment (attach copy of email)

____ Email – CCR embedded in the message (attach copy of email)

____ Additional delivery (i.e. posted in public places, sent to local health department, delivered to apartments)
Describe method: _____

Certified by: Name: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone No: _____

E-mail: _____

Date: _____

Return to: Patti Croy
Bureau of Water
1000 SW Jackson; Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612-1367

785-296-3016
Patti.Croy@ks.gov

CITY OF LYONS
Consumer Confidence Report – 2019
Covering Calendar Year – 2018

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you would like to observe the decision-making process that affect drinking water quality, please call RON BLANTON at 620-257-3054.

Your water comes from 5 Ground Water Well(s):

Source Name	Source Water Type
No other sources to display.	

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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).

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 (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 sources water before we treat it include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.
Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system is required to test a minimum of 4 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2018. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. **The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.**

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is 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.
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.
Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.
Non-Detects (ND): lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
Monitoring Period Average (MPA): An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

Testing Results for: CITY OF LYONS

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of January, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/15/2017	5	4.8 - 5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	3/15/2017	0.11	0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	3/15/2017	4.5	4.1 - 4.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	1/3/2018	0.67	0.19 - 0.67	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	4/18/2018	7.3	7.2 - 7.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	3/15/2017	12	11 - 12	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2018	10	9.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2018	54	54	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2015 - 2017	0.74	0.006 - 0.9	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2015 - 2017	3	1 - 4.6	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Your water system 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.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	7/9/2014	0.5	0.5	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/15/2017	300	290 - 300	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	3/15/2017	130	130	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	3/15/2017	200	200	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	3/15/2017	1500	1500	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	3/15/2017	0.37	0.33 - 0.37	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	3/15/2017	420	420	MG/L	400
IRON	3/15/2017	0.022	0.022	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	3/15/2017	24	24	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	3/15/2017	0.0014	0.0014	MG/L	0.05
PH	3/15/2017	7.4	7.4	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	3/15/2017	0.93	0.46 - 0.93	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	3/15/2017	13	5.5 - 13	MG/L	100
SILICA	3/15/2017	32	32	MG/L	50
SODIUM	3/15/2017	150	150	MG/L	100
SULFATE	3/15/2017	110	110	MG/L	250
TDS	3/15/2017	870	860 - 870	MG/L	500
ZINC	3/15/2017	0.44	0.16 - 0.44	MG/L	5

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.

During the 2018 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.