

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. Further information on our community water supply’s Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at (312) 744-6635.

2021 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. To date, Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected in September 2010. 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. Also, incompliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2, the City of Chicago has continued the 24 months long monitoring program that was started in April 2015, collecting samples from its source water once per month to monitor for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, E. coli and turbidity, with no detections for Cryptosporidium and Giardia reported so far.

In 2021, CDWM has also monitored 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) 742-7499. 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\_emergincontaminantsstudy.htm

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Village is served with Lake Michigan water from two sources – Chicago and Hammond, IN. Sample testing is routinely done from both sources of water for contaminants such as lead and copper.

When sampling in the Hammond water region, a sample was taken from the oldest building in town, the historic home which is now a museum at Paarlberg Centennial Park. Sampling at this building was proactive, as it would determine contaminants that could be found inside a public park building after a long period with little to no water use. This historical building has a lengthy service line made of lead. The sample results confirmed that lead was present in the first draw of water after turning on the faucet. The sample from this 1870 structure is the Village’s first exceedance of the allowable limit for lead since the 1990s. All other results have been in a range that show very effective corrosion control. While this exceedance is unlikely to occur in a water line that is actually in use, this notification is still a requirement under IEPA guidelines.

Over the last 125 years, the Village has demonstrated its strong commitment to maintaining proper conditions and chemistry in the water system. A thorough water sampling program will continue to ensure that the purest possible water is provided. For more information, please call Public Works at 708-339-2323 or visit <http://www.southholland.org/departments/public-works/drinking-water-information>.

HAMMOND/2021 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

- 1. Source water is Lake Michigan, which is surface water, located in Hammond, Indiana.
- 2. The following contaminants were Below Detection Level (BDL) in the Finished Water at the entry point to our distribution system.
  - A. Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's)
  - B. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)
  - C. Any Unregulated Contaminants
- 3. IOC detected were as follows:
  - A. Fluoride ranged from -0.07 to 1.0 mg/L
  - B. Sodium 0.9 mg/L
- 4. Turbidity Levels at the entry point to the Distribution System were as follows:
  - A. 0.06 - 0.15 NTU’s - Tap
  - B. 100% of our samples were equal to or less than 0.30 NTU’s
- 5. Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products:
  - A. Disinfectant Residual, 1.7 - 2.2 mg/ L
  - B. Total Haloacetic Acids, 2.2 - 5.8 ug/L

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the Village of South Holland at (708) 339-2323. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 2021



**SOUTH HOLLAND (IL0312970)**

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the SOUTH HOLLAND water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by SOUTH HOLLAND is Purchased Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report, contact:  
Village of South Holland, (708) 339-2323

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

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 pickup 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 EPA's 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>.

SOUTH HOLLAND SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Source Water Name		Type of Water
CC 01-SIBLEY PUMPING STATION	FF IL0316000 TP02: LAKE	SW
CC 02-WATER FROM HAMMOND, IN VIA	173RD AND PAXTON	SW

## 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 Public Works or call our water operator at (708) 339-2323. 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>. 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. 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.

## 2021 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

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 & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.091	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Lead	2018	0	15	9.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12-31-20	0.9 mg/L	1-1 mg/L	MRDLG =4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2021	12 ug/L	6.8-17.6 ug/L	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2021	29 ug/L	15-40 ug/L	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Note: 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.

## 2021 Water Quality Data

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 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 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.
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.
Highest Level Detected	This column represents the highest single sample reading of a contaminant of all the samples collected in 2021.
Range of Detections	This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.
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 Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.
Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT):	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<b>Turbidity Data</b> TURBIDITY (%<0.3 NTU) Soil runoff.	n/a	TT (Limit to .3 NTU)	100%	100% - 100%		
TURBIDITY (NTU) Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.	n/a	Limit 1 NTV	0.20	n/a		
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.023	0.0200- 0.0203		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.28	0.28 - 0.28		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.28	0.28 - 0.28		
Total Organic Carbon TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA						
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b> SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	n/a	n/a	27.4	26.9 - 27.4		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	9.99	9.79 - 9.99		
<b>State Regulated Contaminants</b> FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.77	0.65 - 0.77		
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b> COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		2/4/2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1		2/4/2020

## Water Quality Data Table Footnotes

**TURBIDITY**  
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system 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 0.7 mg/l with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 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.

## 2021 VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

We are pleased to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2021.

### CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR THE 2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

**Source Water Location**  
The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great Lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

**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 the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at (312) 744-6635.

**Susceptibility to 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