

# VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND

## Public Water Supply ID: IL0312970

### *2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)*

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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#### **SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER**

The source of drinking water used by the Village of South Holland is Purchased Surface Water from Chicago, IL and Hammond, IN. Our water sources and source water assessment information are listed below:

<u>Source Name</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
CC 01- SIBLEY PUMPING STATION	Surface Water	FF IL0316000	TP02: LAKE
CC 02 – WATER FROM HAMMOND, IN	Surface Water		173RD AND PAXTON

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include water from 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 that result from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

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.

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>.

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 board meetings. The Source Water Assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. 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 and Indiana. 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.

## 2023 WATER QUALITY DATA

Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG allows 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.

**Maximum Contaminant:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 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 (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 2022.

**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.

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

**Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**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.

Our water system tested a minimum of 25 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2023	1.5 mg/L	1-2 mg/L	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) *	2023	20 ug/L	0-28.6 ug/L	No Goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2023	37 ug/L	15.22 – 41.3 ug/L	No Goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**2023 VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED**

In the table below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of Household Plumbing systems;
Lead	2023	0	15	6.7	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**2023 CHICAGO REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED**

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations
Turbidity Data							
Turbidity (Soil Runoff)	2023	0.25	100%-100%	NA	NTU	NA	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2023	0.0195	0.0192 - 0.0195	2	2	ppm	No
Nitrate	2023	0.33	0.29 - 0.33	10	10	ppm	No
Total Nitrate	2023	0.33	0.29 - 0.33	10	10	ppm	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
TOC	2023	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC requirements set.					No
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate	2023	27.8	25.0 - 27.8	NA	NA	ppm	No
Sodium	2023	8.71	8.43 - 8.71	NA	NA	ppm	No
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride	2023	0.74	0.66 - 0.74	4	4	ppm	No
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium (226/228)	2/4/2020	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	0	5	pCi/L	No
Gross Alpha (Radium and Uranium)	2/4/2020	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	No

**2023 HAMMOND REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED**

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations
<b>Turbidity Data</b>							
Turbidity (Soil Runoff)	2023	0.18	100%-100%	NA	NTU	NA	No
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium	5/8/2023	0.02	0.02	2	2	ppm	No
Chromium	5/8/2023	0.8	0.8	100	100	ppb	No
Dibromochloromethane	8/15/2023	0.0052	0.0031 - 0.0052	0	0.1	mg/L	No
Nitrate	5/8/2023	0.33	0.29 - 0.33	10	10	ppm	No

Total Nitrate	5/8/2023	0.33	0.29 - 0.33	10	10	ppm	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
TOC	5/8/2023	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC requirements set.					No
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride	5/8/2023	0.837	0.837	4	4	ppm	No
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium (226)	5/7/2018	0.05	0.05	0	5	pCi/L	No
Radium (228)	6/13/2018	1.3	1.3	0	5	pCi/L	No
Gross Alpha (Radium and Uranium)	5/7/2018	0.54	0.54	0	15	pCi/L	No

#### **2023 VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND VIOLATIONS SUMMARY TABLE**

<b>Consumer Confidence Rule</b>			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the system.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	12/01/2023	2023	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR Report	7/1/2022	2022	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

#### **CHICAGO 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, in compliance 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 2023, 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\\_emergincontaminantstudy.htm](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports/city_of_chicago_emergincontaminantstudy.htm)

**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.**