VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND
Public Water Supply ID: IL0312970

2025 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, 2025. 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 Village of South Holland's drinking water source is Purchased Surface Water from Chicago, IL. Our water sources and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC 01- SIBLEY PUMPING STATION	Surface Water	FF IL0316000	TP02: LAKE

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 animal or 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 is available 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits on 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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact

Keith DeYoung at 708-339-2323. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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 used for community water supplies to be susceptible to pollution. 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 in 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 attract waterfowl, gulls, and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and compromising source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to stormwater runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

2025 WATER QUALITY DATA

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running an annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why E. coli MCL violation has occurred, and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant: 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 a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of using 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Highest Level Detected: This column represents the highest single-sample reading for a contaminant across all samples collected in 2022.
Range of Detections: This column represents the range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, 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: A measure of water cloudiness. 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 of 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 no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who 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 tests at least 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	2025	1.4 mg/L	1-2 mg/L	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2025	20 ug/L	5.25- 21 ug/L	No Goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2025	40 ug/L	15.8- 45.5 ug/L	No Goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2025 VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

In the table below, we show the regulated contaminants detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required annually; therefore, the information in this table refers 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 (0 to 0.790 ppm)	2025	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of Household Plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (0 to 160 ppb)	2025	0	15	8.3	4	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data please contact Keith DeYoung at 708-339-2323..

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory at https://www.gettheleadoutil.com/southholland.

2025 CHICAGO REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Regulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations
Turbidity Data							
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly %) (Soil Runoff)	2025	Lowest Monthly%: 100%	100% - 100%	NA	NTU	NA	No
Turbidity (Soil Runoff)	2025	0.29	99.7%-100%	NA	NTU	NA	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	0.54	ND - 0.54	0	10	ppb	No
Barium	2025	0.0191	0.0182 - 0.0191	2	2	ppm	No
Nitrate	2025	.36	0.32 - 0.36	10	10	ppm	No
Total Nitrate	2025	.36	0.32 - 0.36	10	10	ppm	No
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
TOC	2025	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.					No
Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate	2025	27.2	26.8 – 27.2	NA	NA	ppm	No
Sodium	2025	9.10	8.67 – 9.10	NA	NA	ppm	No
State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride	2025	0.75	0.65 - 0.75	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

2025 VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND VIOLATIONS SUMMARY TABLE

Consumer Confidence Rule			
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.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	7/1/2024	2024	We failed to provide 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 in the exact manner prescribed by the IEPA. *The previous report did not meet all requirements, and we will ensure that all elements are included moving forward*
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	7/1/2025	2025	We failed to provide 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 in the exact manner prescribed by the IEPA. *The previous report did not meet all requirements, and we will ensure that all elements are included moving forward*

VILLAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND VOLUNTARY MONITORING

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Keith DeYoung at 708-339-2323. In the 2024 CCR, the Village unintentionally left off the following unregulated contaminants results from our report.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Year	Parameter	Results	Unit
2024	PFBA	0.0073	ug/L

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. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2025. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for the 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.

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.