VILLAGE OF HODGKINS

ILLINOIS

2025 Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water Supply Facility ID: IL0311260
Ernest Millsap, Village President
Ken Tucker, Public Works Deputy Superintendent, (708) 579-6700

June 2026

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

Dear Water Customer,

The Village of Hodgkins is pleased to present a summary of the quality of your drinking water for the 2025 calendar year. In 2025, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State of Illinois drinking water health standards. The Village of Hodgkins had 1 violation during the 2025 monitoring period, for details, please turn to the end of this report.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires water utilities to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which explains where your drinking water comes from, what it contains, and how it is treated to protect public health.

The Village of Hodgkins is committed to providing safe and reliable drinking water. If you have any questions about this report, please contact Ken Tucker, Public Works Deputy Superintendent, at (708) 579-6700.

How do I get involved?

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 held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 pm in the **Village Hall Boardroom located at 8990 Lyons Street, Hodgkins, Illinois 60525**. These meetings are open to the public.

For any questions or concerns regarding this Consumer Confidence Report, please feel free to contact **Ken Tucker, Public Works Deputy Superintendent, at (708) 579-6700**. Additionally, you can find more information about our community water system and Village Water Infrastructure projects on our website at https://www.villageofhodgkins.org.

Please share this information with all others who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, residents of apartment buildings, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). Copies of this report are also available at the Village Hall.

Lawn Care Recommendations

The Village of Hodgkins advises watering your lawn deeply and infrequently to conserve water. The ideal amount of water per week is one inch, as over-watering can deplete soil nutrients and cause disease problems.

In accordance with the water conservation guidelines established by the Illinois EPA, sprinkling restrictions are enforced in the Village of Hodgkins. Specifically, sprinkling is prohibited between the hours of 11:00 AM to 6:00 PM from May 15 to September 15.

Important Information

Lead Service Line Inventory:
The Village of Hodgkins has developed and maintains a water service line material inventory in accordance with state and federal requirements. Based on the most current review of available records, the Village has not identified any known lead service lines within the distribution system. Some service line materials may be listed as unknown and are being actively evaluated.

The most recent Lead Service Line Material Inventory is available at: **http://villageofhodgkins.org/water-department**

Lead & Copper Tap Sampling Results:
The Village of Hodgkins conducts lead and copper sampling as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). The most recent monitoring was conducted during the applicable monitoring period and indicates compliance with state and federal regulations. Sampling results are available upon request by contacting the Village of Hodgkins Department of Public Works at (708) 579-6700.

Lead Range: < 1 µg/L to < 1 µg/L
Copper Range: 6 µg/L to 120 µg/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data**: https://villageofhodgkins.org/water-department** or call Ken Tucker, Public Works Deputy Superintendent at (708) 579-6700.

Source of our Community Water Supply – Village of Hodgkins

The Village of Hodgkins receives its drinking water from surface water purchased from the Village of McCook, which receives its water from the City of Chicago. In 2025, Hodgkins purchased approximately 156 million gallons of treated Lake Michigan water through this intergovernmental supply arrangement. This water is delivered through transmission mains and stored at the Lenzi Avenue Reservoir and Pumping Station Complex before being distributed to customers through approximately 12.5 miles of Village-maintained water mains.

Source Water Location – City of Chicago / Lake Michigan

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source of drinking water through two water treatment facilities. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City of Chicago and surrounding suburbs, while the Sawyer Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin and is the second-largest Great Lake by volume, containing approximately 1,180 cubic miles of water, and the third-largest by surface area.

Source Water Assessment Summary

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 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.

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 the Village Hall, located at 8990 Lyons Street, Hodgkins, Illinois 60525. 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, please visit: http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl.

Mandatory Water Testing

The Village of Hodgkins, Village of McCook, and the City of Chicago conduct water sampling as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Chicago, as the source water provider, tests for a broader range of contaminants, in accordance with EPA specifications.

The Village of Hodgkins tests the water supply for chlorine content daily to maintain the optimum levels for the consumers' needs. On a monthly basis, bacteriological samples are taken. On a yearly basis, samples are submitted for Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) Analysis. Samples are also provided for lead and copper monitoring on a schedule established by the IEPA. All testing and reports are performed according to the requirements of IEPA.

Susceptibility to Contamination

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater 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 may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals 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 can be obtained by calling the **USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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.

Potential Contaminants in Source Water

Drinking water sources may contain the following contaminants:

- **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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information – Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals—such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants—may be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead Educational Statement

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 the 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 a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard 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 **Ken Tucker, Public Works Deputy Superintendent, at (708) 579-6700.**

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.

Copper Educational Statement

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Copper in drinking water is primarily from corrosion of household plumbing systems. The Village of Hodgkins 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 copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Additional information on copper in drinking water and steps to reduce exposure is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

UCMR5 Information

In 2025, the Village of Hodgkins did not participate in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program. The UCMR 5 program tests for Lithium, HFPO-DA (GenX), ADONA, and multiple per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). For more information about the UCMR program, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr.

2025 City of Chicago Voluntary Monitoring

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring 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 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.

For more information, please contact Patrick Schwer at 312-744-8190

Chicago Department of Water Management
1000 East Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by:
The City of Chicago
Department of Water Management
Water System ID# IL0316000

Regulated Contaminant Table Definitions and Units of Measurement

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

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.

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 CCR calendar year.

Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 mg/L with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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.

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL): The lowest concentration of a contaminant that a laboratory can reliably measure and report using an approved analytical method. Results below the MRL are considered too uncertain to quantify accurately and are typically reported as "< MRL" (less than the reporting level).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

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

Sodium: There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

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.

90th Percentile: Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
N/A: Not applicable
ND: Not detectable at testing limits.
NR: Monitored not required, but recommended

Units of Measurement

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
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
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity

Contaminant *Typical source of Contaminant*								
Regulated Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**Units**	**Municipality**	**Violation**	**Collection Date**
Chlorine	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	0.73 - 1.1	ppm	Hodgkins	N	2025
Water additive used to control microbes.	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.4	1.28 -- 1.53	ppm	McCook	N	2025
	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1	1 -- 1	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No Goal	60	15	10.26 -- 15.83	ppb	Hodgkins	N	2025
By-product of drinking water disinfection	No Goal	60	20	20.4 -- 20.4	ppb	McCook	N	2025
	No Goal	60	17	7.4 - 18.8	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No Goal	80	39	19.4 - 48.6	ppb	Hodgkins	N	2025
By-product of drinking water disinfection	No Goal	80	33	32.9 -- 32.9	ppb	McCook	N	2025
	No Goal	80	34	13 - 34.2	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic *Natural erosion of rock and mineral deposits, particularly in groundwater. It is also released through human activities such as pesticide application, mining, smelting, and wood preservatives.*	0	10	0.54	ND - 0.54	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Barium *Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits*	2	2	0.0191	0.0182 - 0.0191	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitorgen) *Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits*	10	10	0.36	0.32 - 0.36	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Total Organic Carbon (TOC): The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.								
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sulfate *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener*	N/A	N/A	27.2	26.8 - 27.2	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Sodium *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits*	N/A	N/A	9.1	8.67 - 9.10	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
State Regulated Contaminants								
Fluoride *Water additive which promotes strong teeth.*	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Radio Active & Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226/228 *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.*	0	5	0.95	0.83 — 0.95	pCi/L	Chicago	N	2/4/2020
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.*	0	15	3.1	2.8 — 3.1	pCi/L	Chicago	N	2/4/2020
Coliform Bacteria - Likely Source of Contaminants: Naturally present in the environment.								
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	**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**	**Municipality**
0	5% of the monthly samples are positive.	0.6	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.			1	N	Chicago
Lead and Copper								
	MCLG	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Municipality**	**Violation**	**Date**
Lead	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppb	Hodgkins	N	Not Tested
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppb	McCook	N	Not Tested
	0	15	8.8	2	ppb	Chicago	N	2025
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.062	0	ppm	Hodgkins	N	8/21/2024
Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	1.3	1.3	0.114	0	ppm	McCook	N	9/11/2024
	1.3	1.3	0.079	0	ppm	Chicago	N	2025
Water Clarity								
Turbidity		**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Highest Level Detected**		**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Municipality**
Turbidity (NTU/Lowest Monthly % ≤0.3 NTU) Soil runoff		N/A	TT (Limit: 95%≤0.3 NTU)	Lowest Monthly %: 100%		100% - 100%	N	Chicago
Turbidity (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff		N/A	TT (Limit 1 NTU)	0.29		N/A	N	Chicago