2025 Water Quality Report*
Aqua Illinois - Oak Brook, PWSID# IL0430055

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water
Aqua Illinois, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report for the Oak Brook Division (public water supply ID# IL0430055), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water The Village of Oak Brook, provided in 2025 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2025. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is a summary of our activities during 2025 and earlier. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call Jennifer Mack at 224.602.6779 or visit our website at AquaWater.com.

Your Water Source
The Village of Oak Brook Water Supply is purchased surface water from Lake Michigan, and is filtered in the City of Chicago's Jardine Water Purification Plant located off of Navy Pier. Water from the City of Chicago is supplied to DuPage Water Commission which is then supplied to the Village of Oakbrook. The Jardine Filtration Plant is one of the largest and most advanced water filtration plants in the world and is capable of treating and pumping 1.4 billion gallons of high-quality water daily. The water is then pumped from Chicago to the DuPage Water Commission's Lexington Pumping Facility and then to the DuPage Water Facility located in Elmhurst. The Village of Oak Brook then receives its water at three separate locations throughout the Village where it is pumped directly into our distribution system and into your home or business. We are contractually obligated to purchase all of our water needs from the DuPage Water Commission. In the event the commission is unable to supply our needs, we can activate up to three deep wells we have available. These wells are strictly for emergency use only and are tested on a routine basis to ensure safe, clean potable water if the need arises.

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 of 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 off 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 water fowl, 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. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to ensure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicagoland area. From the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock and dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance.

The city now looks to the Department of Water Management, Department of Environment and the MWRDGC to assure the safety of the city's water supply. Water supply officials from Chicago are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination of water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) and general lake conditions are frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. Also, Lake Michigan has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality. Finally, one of the best ways to ensure a safe source of drinking water is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois boundary of Lake Michigan is urban, a majority of the watershed protection activities in this document are aimed at this purpose.

Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve an awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local water source area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

Additional information concerning Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois Website at *www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl*.

Source of Drinking Water

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 can pick up 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- **Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800.426.4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800.426.4791).

The following table lists regulated contaminants that were detected during 2025 in your water system. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Water Source: The Village of Oak Brook, Lake Michigan

Municipalities served: Portions of the City of Oak Brook Terrace, the Village of Lombard, the Village of Downers Grove, the City of Elmhurst, the Village of Villa Park, the Village of Westmont, the Village of Hillside, the Village of Westchester, and the Village of Berkeley.

2025 Water Quality Data: Aqua Illinois – Oak Brook – PWSID# IL0430055

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Federal/ State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation ?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Chlorine, ppm	RAA = 0.6	0 – 1	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	25	4.59 – 26	60	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	50	16.74 - 50.2	80	NA	No	2025	

LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS							
Lead & Copper	**90th Percentile Level**	**# of Sites Exceeding Action Level**	**Federal/State Standard Action Level**	**Ideal Goal MCLG**	**Sample Date**	**Range**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Copper, ppm	0.078	0	1.3	1.3	2025	ND - .160	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1.3	1	15	0	2025	ND - 24	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Aqua 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 Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Aqua at 877-987-2782. 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 . A copy of your systems lead tap sampling data may be viewed at Drinking Water Watch.

A service line inventory has been prepared for this system and shows the composition of your service line. The inventory may be viewed at www.aquawater.com/leadmap.

COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level**	**Highest Number of Positive**	**Total Number of positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples**	**Violation**	**Source**
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	No	Soil Runoff

2025 Violation Summary Table: None - We are pleased to report we were in compliance with all water quality parameters in 2025.

2025 Water Quality Data: Village of Oak Brook – PWSID# IL0430700

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Federal/ State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation ?	Sample Date	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.57 – 1.4	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), ppb	18	9.2 – 22	60	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	34	16 – 48	80	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic, ppb	1.35	1.35 – 1.35	10	0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.0326	0.0326 – 0.0326	2	2	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.53	1.53 – 1.53	100	100	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	1.08	1.08 – 1.08	4	4	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Selenium, ppb	1.52	1.52 – 1.52	50	50	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium, ppm	53600	53600 – 53600	NA (a)	NA (a)	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Iron, ppm	0.227	0.227 – 0.227	1 (b)	NA (b)	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese, ppb	10.3	10.3 – 10.3	150 (b)	150 (b)	No	2023	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Zinc, ppm	0.00413	0.00413 – 0.00413	5 (b)	5 (b)	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							

Combined Radium 226/228, pCi/L	8.49	8.49 – 8.49	5	0	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding Radon and Uranium, pCi/L	14.2	14.2 – 14.2	15	0	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
2,4,5-TP (Silvex), ppb	0.123	0 – 0.123	50	50	No	2025	Residue of banned herbicide.

Water Quality Data Footnotes:

a) **Sodium**: There is no 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. People on a sodium-restricted diet should consult their physician about the level of sodium in the water they drink.

b) **Iron, manganese, and zinc:** are not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state has set MCLs for these contaminants for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Water Quality Table Definitions:

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

Date of Sample: Some contaminants are monitored less frequently than once a year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were monitored, they are included in the table with the sample date.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Oak Brook water supply receive fluoridated water. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua Illinois at 815.614.2032. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Level Found: For contaminants with annual or less frequent monitoring, this is the single level detected in the most recent monitoring period. For other contaminants, the level found is the annual average of multiple test results. If multiple locations were tested, the level found is the annual average for the location with the highest level. For Lead and Copper, see below.

Lead and Copper Level Found: Only the 90th percentile detection level from the most recent monitoring period of all approved sites sampled for each of these contaminants. The number of sites monitored and the frequency of monitoring is determined by the IEPA for every supply.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters under the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

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 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 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.
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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

Nitrate: 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 advice from your health care provider.

ng/L: nanograms per liter or ppt – or one ounce in 7,500,000,000 gallons of water.

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number

Range of Detected Levels: The range of values from all tests during the CCR reporting year. For contaminants tested annually or less frequently, only one value is reported. For Lead and Copper, see above.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations. Because this is a running annual average, results from the previous year may be reflected in the Level Found column while the Range of Detected Levels only reflects results from the CCR reporting year.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

** This consumer confidence report contains regulatory required or recommended language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this consumer confidence report.*