



2025 Water Quality Report*

Aqua Illinois - Oak Run, PWSID# IL0955200

*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 its 2025 Consumer Confidence Report for the Oak Run Division (public water supply ID-IL0955200), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua 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 [AquaWater.com](https://www.aquawater.com).

Your Water Source

The Oak Run system draws groundwater from two wells drilled into a Devonian-Ordovician age bedrock aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. Well #1 is 802 feet deep and was drilled in 1972, and Well #2 is 815 feet deep and was drilled in 2004. Both wells are located in the Forest Ridge Subdivision.

Source Water Assessment

The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply is not susceptible to IOC or SOC contamination. A copy of this report can be obtained by calling Jennifer Mack at 224-602-6779 or on the website <https://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>.

The IEPA has also granted a vulnerability waiver by Special Exemption Permit during the period of January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022. The renewal of the waiver is conditional upon cyanide, volatile (VOC) and synthetic (SOC) organic chemical monitoring required once every nine years for SOCs and cyanide and once every six years for VOCs. The renewal is based on aquifer type, favorable sampling history, well integrity and the identification of any potential routes of contamination within 1000 feet of the wells.

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 can 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, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and,
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, can 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 which 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. Immune 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 contaminants that were detected during 2025 in your water system. The table provides the highest level found and range of the observed levels of regulated contaminants.

2025 Water Quality Data: Aqua Illinois – Oak Run – PWSID# IL0955200

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Ideal Goal MCLG	Federal/ State Standard MCL	Sample Date	Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS- For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly test results, not a single sample result. The Level Detected is the highest LRAA. The Range is the lowest and highest single sample result among all samples.							
Chlorine, ppm	RAA= 1.2	0.5 – 1.2	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids), ppb	12	10.52 – 12.43	NA	60	2025	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes), ppb	74	36.8 – 74.3	NA	80	2025	No	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium, ppm	0.012	0.012 – 0.012	2	2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	2.44	2.44 – 2.44	4 (a)	4 (a)	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium, ppb	3	3 – 3	50	50	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Iron, ppm	0.042	0.042 – 0.042	NA (b)	1 (b)	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese, ppb	3.3	3.3 – 3.3	150 (b)	150 (b)	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc, ppm	0.022	0.022 – 0.022	5 (b)	5 (b)	2023	No	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Sodium, ppb	550	550 – 550	NA (c)	NA (c)	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium, 226/228, pCi/L	0.893	0.893 – 0.893	0	5	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium, pCi/L	1.84	1.84 – 1.84	0	15	2020	No	

Water Quality Data Footnotes:

- (a) **Fluoride:** The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride of 0.7 ppm. At concentrations over 2.0 ppm, fluoride may stain and/or pit a child's developing teeth during

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gestation and until their adult teeth erupt. Since your supply has naturally occurring levels over 2.0 ppm, but below 4.0 ppm, a separate 'Fluoride Public Notice' was published for the Oak Run system.

- (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.
- (c) **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 water they drink.

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	0.41	0	1.3	1.3	2024	ND – 0.520	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	4	0	15	0	2024	ND – 10	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.

Illinois EPA's Sampling of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):

In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. None were detected in our finished drinking water. The results are shown in the table below. GEN-X data has been included below in anticipation of future federal regulations that include monitoring for this PFAS compound. For more information regarding PFAS advisories in Illinois, please visit <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>. Aqua has also posted information regarding proposed federal regulations on our website at AquaWater.com/pfas.

PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2021

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
GEN-X	Hexafluoropropylene oxide (dimer acid and ammonium salt)	ND
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	ND
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND

ND = Not Detected

Triennial or Less Frequent Monitoring: The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

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

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 Run 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.*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER*
Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system, Aqua Illinois, Inc. - Oak Run Division, has a naturally occurring fluoride concentration of approximately 2.48 mg/l (per test result analysis on 10/17/2025 sample).

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does NOT contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but Aqua is required to notify you when the fluoride level in your drinking water exceeds 2 mg/l.

For more information, please call Cory Booher of Aqua IL at 217-442-3063 x58123. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF (National Sanitation Foundation) International at 1-877-NSF-HELP or 1-800-673-8010.

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 provided by Aqua Illinois-Oak Run Division - Water System ID# IL0955200.

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