2025 Water Quality Report*
Aqua Illinois - University Park, PWSID# IL1975030

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 University Park Division (public water supply ID# IL1975030), 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. 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
Water for the University Park Division comes from the Aqua Illinois Kankakee Water System, PWSID # IL0915030.

Source Water Assessment
The Aqua Illinois Kankakee Water System gets their water from the Kankakee River, a surface water source. The Source Water Assessment for the Kankakee River has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Information provided by this assessment indicates our water supply to be susceptible to contamination. Mandatory treatment for a surface water supply includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. (All surface water sources have been assessed as susceptible to contamination by the IEPA.) Potential sources of contamination include point source and non-point source pollution such as agricultural and urban runoff. A copy of this report can be obtained by calling Jennifer Mack at 224.602.6779or on the website https://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx.

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. 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. 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: Kankakee River

Municipalities served: Village of University Park, portions of Green Garden, Crete and Monee townships.

2025 Water Quality Data: Aqua Illinois – University Park – PWSID# IL1975030

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Federal / State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation ?	Sample Date	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 test results, not a single sample result. The Level Detected is the highest LRAA. Chloramine compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA). The Range is the lowest and highest single sample result among all samples.							
Chloramine, ppm	RAA = 2.3	1.6 – 2.4	MRDL = 4	MRDL G= 4	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	LRAA = 36	23 – 60.2	60	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	LRAA = 55	27.2 – 102	80	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic, ppb	4.8	4 – 4.8	10	0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.1	0.099 – 0.1	2	2	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Iron, ppm	1	0.78 – 1	1.0 (a)	NA (a)	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese, ppb	40	14 – 40	150 (a)	150 (a)	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Sodium, ppm	11	8.1 – 11	NA (b)	NA (b)	No	2023	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium 226/228 Combined, pCi/L	2.74	0.824 – 2.74	5	0	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits

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

(b) 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.

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	0.057	0	1.3	1.3	2025	.0095 - .300	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	0	0	15	0	2025	ND – 1.6	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.

2025 Violation Summary Table:

Chloramines – Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	08/01/2025	08/31/2025	We did sample our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated, however the reporting of the data did not make it on time to the IEPA.
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) – The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	08/01/2025	08/31/2025	We did sample our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated, however the reporting of the data did not make it on time to the IEPA.

2025 Water Quality Data: Aqua Illinois – Kankakee – PWSID# IL0915030

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Levels	Federal / State Standard MCL	Ideal Goal MCLG	Violation?	Sample Date	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 test results, not a single sample result. The Level Detected is the highest LRAA. Chloramine compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA). The Range is the lowest and highest single sample result among all samples.							
Chloramine, ppm	RAA = 2.9	2 - 3	MRDL = 4	MRDLG= 4	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	LRAA= 33	10.07 - 43	60	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	LRAA= 54	20.8 – 89.4	80	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium, ppm	0.015	0.015	2	2	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.9	0.868	4	4.0	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (Nitrogen), ppm	6	0 – 5.7	10	10	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Sodium, ppb	13	13	NA (a)	NA (a)	No	2025	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.

Water Quality Data Footnotes:

(a) **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.

TURBIDITY - Regulated at the water treatment plant: 95% of samples must be below 0.3 NTU.				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	**Level Detected**	**Violation?**	**Source**

Highest single measurement (1 NTU limit)	1 NTU	0.26 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Total Organic Carbon- The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the IEPA.

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:

Chloramines – Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	08/01/2025	08/31/2025	We did sample our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated, however the reporting of the data did not make it on time to the IEPA.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) – The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	08/01/2025	08/31/2025	We did sample our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated, however the reporting of the data did not make it on time to the IEPA.

Lead and Copper Rule –The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	01/01/2025	06/30/2025	We were unable to recruit enough qualified sample locations for the compliance period.

Unregulated contaminant monitoring (UCMR5)

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR5 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it

must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. All contaminants tested during UCMR5 were Not Detected.

Illinois EPA's Sampling of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):
In 2021, our public water supply was sampled as part of the state of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring has been conducted during 2025. 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.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2021 - 2025

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
GEN-X	Hexafluoropropylene oxide (dimer acid and ammonium salt)	ND
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	4.0
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	4.0
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic acid	ND
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	3
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	3

ND = Not Detected

For additional information, please refer to our website: AquaWater.com/pfas

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 University Park 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.

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

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles.

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.*