2025 Water Quality Report*
Aqua Illinois - Willowbrook, PWSID# IL1977870

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 Willowbrook system (public water supply ID# IL1977870), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Illinois 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 www.AquaWater.com.

Your Water Source
Willowbrook draws groundwater from three wells drilled into the Cambrian-Ordovician-Silurian aquifer. An aquifer is a geologic formation that contains water.

Source Water Assessment
The source water assessment was completed in 2002. 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 Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has determined that the water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at entry points to the distribution system and hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in response to the USEPA's groundwater rule, the IEPA has determined the Aqua Illinois, Willowbrook water supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination.

The IEPA has also granted a vulnerability waiver by Special Exemption Permit during the period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2025. 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 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, 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 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.

Water Source: Three wells in Crete Township

Area served:

- Units 1, 2,3,4,5 and 6 of Willowbrook Estates Subdivision
- Forestview Estates, Ridgefield
- Pleasant Valley, Plum Valley
- Ravines South, Ravines West
- Plum Grove, Smitty's Acres
- Stoneridge, Tarrant's
- Windsor Ridge Subdivisions in Illinois
- Enclave, Emerald Crossing and Prairie Trails Subdivision in Lake County, Indiana

2025 Water Quality Data: Aqua Illinois – Willowbrook – PWSID# IL1977870

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= 1.9	1.2 – 2.1	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	No	2025	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	16	16.1 – 16.1	80	NA	No	2025	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids, ppb	13	13.4 – 13.4	60	NA	No	2025	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium, ppm	0.064	0.059 – 0.064	2	2	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.555	0.537 – 0.55	4	4	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
STATE REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Iron, ppm	0.6	0.34 – 0.75	1 (a)	NA (a)	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese, ppb	8.8	7.5 – 8.8	150 (a)	150 (a)	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as N), ppm	0.05	0 – 0.05	10	10	No	2025	Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Zinc, ppm	0.24	0.051 – 0.24	5 (a)	5 (a)	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Sodium, ppm	55	45 – 55	NA (b)	NA (b)	No	2024	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium, 226 / 228 pCi/L	0.819	0.819 – 0.819	5	0	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Data Footnotes:

(a) **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.

(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	1.1	1	1.3	1.3	2023	ND – 1.7(c)	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	1	0	15	0	2023	ND – 2.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

(c) 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.

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 Branch.

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.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected during 2023-2025
Aqua conducted unregulated contaminant monitoring as required by the USEPA during 2023-2025. Contaminants in USEPA's current unregulated contaminant monitoring list include 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. Below is a table of the results for contaminants that were detected. All other contaminants tested were not detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2023-2025			
Unregulated Contaminant	**Average Detection**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**
Entry Points (treated) – TP01			
Lithium, ppt	48	45 - 51	NA
Entry Points (treated) – TP02			
Lithium, ppt	48	44 - 52	NA
Entry Points (treated) – TP03			
Lithium, ppt	47.5	45 - 50	NA

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted**.**

2025 Violation Summary Table: 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 Willowbrook 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.*