

VILLAGE OF OSWEGO 2026 CCR

2025 Calendar Year Annual Water-Quality Report

The Oswego Water Division is pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all water quality standards for 2025. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Regional office out of Elgin conducted our three-year engineering evaluation in 2025, and our water system received an exceptional rating. The Oswego community water supply was also commended on the exemplary facility maintenance and updating, and the professionalism and courtesy of its employees. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Your tap water was tested according to USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are working hard to continue providing the best water possible. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year and informs you of initiatives currently underway to address issues. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Bradley Reese, Deputy Public Works Director at 630-551-2178. 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 board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Village Hall, 100 Parkers Mill. 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, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

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).

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. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Oswego's current drinking water source is groundwater, delivered by eight wells. All wells are considered deep wells and draw water from a sandstone aquifer. While these aquifers provide a high-quality water, they often contain elevated concentrations of naturally occurring Radium-226 and Radium-228. The Village of Oswego utilizes a filtration process for radium removal. The radium level at each well is below the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) maximum allowable level of 5 picocuries per liter (pCi/L). Fluoride levels from the deep sandstone aquifer meet EPA and Illinois Department of Public Health standards for drinking water and no additional fluoride is added at any of the well sites. Oswego's Well No. 3 is located on Madison Street by the village center's 500,000-gallon water tower. This well produces 569-gallon per minute. Well No. 4 is located on Chicago Road and produces 575-gallon per minute. Well No. 6 is in the Fox Chase subdivision next to the 300,000-gallon water tower. This well produces 894-gallon per minute. Well No. 7 is in the Ogden Falls subdivision next to the 1.5 million gallon water tower. This well produces 944 gallons per minute. Well No. 8 is located on Grove Road ¼ mile south of Plainfield Road. This well produces 891 gallons per minute. Well #9 is located at 700 Yoakum Boulevard and produces 985 gallons per minute. Well No. 10 is located at 700 Cole Avenue and on site is a 1.5 million gallon water tower. This well produces 1024 gallons per minute. Well No. 11 is located at 6701 Tuscany Trail off Orchard Road and on site is a 1.5 million gallon water tower. This well produces 1238 gallons per minute. All well water is treated to remove high levels of Radium, chlorinated to kill any microbial contaminants that may be present, and treated with polyphosphate for corrosion control and mineral sequestration prior to being delivered into the distribution system.

Due to favorable monitoring history, aquifer characteristics, and inventory of potential sources of contamination, IEPA reissued a vulnerability waiver renewal for the sampling period of January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2028. The special exception permit extends sampling requirements to once every nine years for SOC's and Cyanide and once every six years for VOC's for all wells.

In addition to the informational section of the Water Quality Report, we have included for your review a table. This table will give you a better picture of the contaminants that were detected in your water.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

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

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.

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 Village Hall or call our water operator at 630-554-3242. 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, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx>

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1989 by the Illinois EPA, six potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Oswego’s wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediations which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Oswego Community Water Supply’s source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on several criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA’s proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Oswego Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community’s wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community’s wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

The next several tables summarize contaminants detected in your drinking water supply.

Coliform Bacteria

Coliform Bacteria	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> MCL	Total No. of Positive <i>E. coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	6.1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Information Regarding Coliform:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one (1) corrective action and we completed one (1) of these actions.

Assessment Type	Begin	End	Assessment Explanation
Level 1 Assessment: Treatment Technique Triggered – Revised Total Coliform Rule	08/01/2025	08/31/2025	We had two (2) routine distribution samples that were positive for total coliform and one (1) repeat distribution sample that was positive for total coliform during the August 2025 monitoring period.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level: 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.

Copper Range (2023): .171 to 1.210 ppm

Lead Range: 0 to 4.74 ppb

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: contact Public Works at 630-554-3242

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory visit: <https://www.oswegoil.org/government/departments/public-works/water/lead-service>

Lead and Copper									
	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	Range of Levels Detected	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/31/2023	1.3	1.3	1.08	.171-1.210	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. 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. Samples are taken every 3 years.
Lead	08/31/2023	0	15	1.25	0-4.74	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Samples are taken every 3 years.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The Village of Oswego is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bradley Reese at 630-551-2178. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Water Quality Test Results

Here are a few definitions and scientific terms which will help you understand the information in the contaminant detection tables.

AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ALG	Action Level Goal: 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.
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
N/A	Not Applicable
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
J	Analyte detected below quantitation limit (RL: Reporting Limit – The concentration at which an analyte can be routinely detected on a day-to-day basis, and which also meets regulatory and client needs.)

Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for during the CCR calendar year. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines / Chlorine	2025	1.7	1.5 - 2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	8/15/2024	0.126	0.126 – 0.126	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	8/15/2024	0.0179	0.0179 - 0.0179	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	8/15/2024	0.26	0.26 – 0.26	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/15/2024	0.78	0.78 – 0.78	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown

								staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums. This contaminant is tested every 3 years.
Iron	8/15/2024	0.234	0.234 – 0.234		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits. Excessive iron in water may cause staining of laundry & plumbing fixtures & may accumulate as deposits in the distribution system. This contaminant is tested every 3 years.
Manganese	8/15/2024	12	12 – 12	150	150	ppb	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits. Excessive manganese in the water may cause staining of plumbing fixtures and laundry. It may also produce an unpleasant taste in beverages, including coffee & tea. *
Selenium	8/15/2024	0.202	0.202 – 0.202	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	8/15/2024	20800	20800 - 20800			ppb	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration. 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. This contaminant is tested every 3 years.
Thallium	2024	0.044	0 - 0.044	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Zinc	8/15/2024	0.00175	0.00175 – 0.00175	5	5	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2025	5	0 – 4.97	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2025	11	2.64 – 14.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

UCMR 5 Detections:

The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule requires water systems sample for contaminants that are not currently regulated. These contaminants do not yet have an MCL or MCLG. This information is used to determine if new regulations are needed. We are required to provide you with the results of any detected unregulated contaminants at or above the UCMR5 minimum reporting level.

UCMR 5	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lithium	2025	103	24.6 -103			ug/L	N	Lithium is a naturally occurring metal, has numerous commercial uses including as a main component of batteries, and is likely found in a variety of foods. Lithium is also used as a pharmaceutical to treat certain medical conditions.
Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
PFDA (Perfluorodecanoic Acid)	2025	0.0005 J	0 - 0.0005 J			ug/L	N	PFAS are manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. final-virtual-pfas-explainer-508.pdf – US EPA
PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid)	2025	0.0004 J	0 – 0.0004 J	Zero (0)	.0040	ug/L	N	PFAS are manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. final-virtual-pfas-explainer-508.pdf – US EPA
PFPeA (Perfluoropentanoic Acid)	2025	0.0007 J	0 – 0.0007 J			ug/L	N	PFAS are manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world. There are thousands of different PFAS, some of which have been more widely used and studied than others. final-virtual-pfas-explainer-508.pdf – US EPA

In 2025, our water system was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS statewide investigation. Twentynine (29) PFAS compounds were sampled, and 3 different compounds were detected in our finished drinking water that are below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. For more information about PFAS health advisories go to; <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>

Water Hardness: Oswego wells have a high concentration of hardness minerals. For the settings on water softeners the wells have total GRAINS of 15 or 256 Mg/L.

Total Dissolved Solids: Oswego wells have a range of 266 – 299 Mg/L.

Total Alkalinity: Oswego wells have a range of 278 – 448 Mg/L.

Low Water Pressure: If you have a water softener and you notice that your water pressure has been declining over time, try putting your water softener into bypass and see if your pressure returns to normal.

Violation Summary Table:

NO VIOLATIONS ISSUED IN 2025