2025 ANNUAL

WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2024



PWS ID#: IL0314890

VILLAGE OF SCHAUMBURG

PROGRESS THROUGH THOUGHTFUL PLANNING

OUR COMMITMENT

We are pleased to present this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024.

It includes details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The report is also an opportunity to showcase our efforts to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. Most of the information and statements contained in this report are required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supplies 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 for all surface water supplies in Illinois.

Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance such that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor in water quality. At certain times of 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 waterfowl — gulls and terns — that frequent the Great Lakes area, concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and compromising the source water quality.

Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to stormwater runoff, marinas, and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management, at (312) 742-2406.

This is Schaumburg's de facto report since Chicago is the sole source water supplier to the Village.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

The U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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 or water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Village of Schaumburg is committed to providing you with a water supply of the highest possible quality and the information necessary to keep you an informed consumer. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings of the Engineering and Public Works Committee.

Please contact Ryan Rivard at (847) 895-7100 for information on these meetings, or visit villageofschaumburg.com.

QUESTIONS?

You may notice that most of the wording in this year's report is identical to last year's report. That is because the wording is mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and must be put in the report every year.

If you have any questions about this mandatory language or this report, please contact Ryan Rivard, Utility Superintendent, Engineering and Public Works Department, at (847) 895-7100.

TEST RESULTS

Our water is monitored for different substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards.

The following tables only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request).

Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The State recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. *NOTE: Schaumburg is not in violation.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by Illinois EPA.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Ryan Rivard at (847) 895-7100.

Information on the Village's raw water well data is available upon request.

For more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

				Village of Schaumburg		City of Chicago			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**MCLG [MRDLG]**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Barium (ppm)	2024	2	2	0.613	.0613–0.613	0.0203	0.0198–0.0203	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	1	1–1	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride[1] (ppm)	2024	4	4	1.01	1.01–1.01	0.76	0.67–0.76	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity [excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	6.69	6.69–6.69	3.1	2.8–3.1	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	60	NA	27	14.31–37	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	0.39	0.36–0.39	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 [combined radium] (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	6.57	6.57–6.57	0.95	0.83–0.95	No	Erosion of deposits. *EPA allows results over the MCL because this is a backup water supply.
Sodium (ppm)	2024	NA[1]	NA	28.5	28.5–28.5	9.18	8.87–9.18	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Total Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2024	10	10	NA	NA	0.39	0.36–0.39	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	80	NA	51	21.13–96	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[3] (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.39	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	99.7%	99.7–100%	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES**	**VIOLATION**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0535[4]	0.0036–0.166	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	0.837[5]	0–1.8	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

VIOLATIONS TABLE

SUBSTANCE	**VIOLATION TYPE**	**VIOLATION BEGIN**	**VIOLATION END**
Diquat	Monitoring, Routine Major	1/1/2024	12/31/2024

Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years may develop cataracts.

VIOLATION EXPLANATION

						erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[6]

		Village of Schaumburg		City of Chicago		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	NA	NA	28.2	25.3–28.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits

VIOLATION EXPLANATION

Our drinking water was not tested for the contaminant by our lab within the required timeframe, which caused the violation. Once the Village was notified by the IEPA of the error, we immediately re-sampled the water production site. After testing the new sample, results came back within accepted limits.

FOOTNOTES

[1]Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optimal fluoride level of 0.7 ppm, with a range of 0.6 to 0.8 ppm.

[2]There is no state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials who have concerns about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium restricted diet, you should consult a physician about the level of sodium in the water.

[3]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

[4]Range: ND - 166 ppm.

[5]Range: ND - 1.8 ppb.

[6]No MCL or mandatory health effects language has been established for this contaminant by either state or federal regulations. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

SOURCE WATER DESCRIPTION

One hundred percent of the water used by the Village of Schaumburg comes from Lake Michigan. The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its sole source water via two water treatment plants.

The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the city and suburbs, including Schaumburg, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the city and suburbs.

Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin and is the second largest Great Lake by volume, with 1,180 cubic miles of water, and the third largest by area.

Water from Chicago is pumped to Schaumburg by the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (NSMJAWA). Water is delivered to the village's distribution system at four locations. We then repump the water to our 27,000-plus customers through a system that consists of 286 miles of water main, 4,500 fire hydrants, nine reservoirs, and seven pumping stations.

SERVICE LINE MATERIAL INVENTORY

A Village-wide inspection program completed in 2025 confirmed there are no lead service lines within Schaumburg's water system. Residents may access the latest service line material inventory at villageofschaumburg.com/government/engineering-and-public-works/water-sewer/water/water-quality.

TAP SAMPLING RESULTS

Schaumburg also conducts tap sampling testing in 30 homes throughout the Village every three years. The most recent sample results are available upon request by calling Ryan Rivard at 847-895-7100.

LEAD IN HOME 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. The Village of Schaumburg 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, you may wish to have your water tested. Contact Superintendent of Utility Services Ryan Rivard at 847-895-7100 for details. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DEFINITIONS

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other required actions by the water supply.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

MONITORING VIOLATIONS ANNUAL NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Village of Schaumburg

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

The Village is required to routinely monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants to ensure compliance with established health and safety standards. The results of this monitoring serve as a key indicator of water quality. During the monitoring period of January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, a violation occurred related to the required testing of Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) from the Village's emergency backup wells. Although the Village collected the appropriate samples, an error at our third-party laboratory resulted in the Diquat sample not being analyzed or reported to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). As a result, the Village received a monitoring violation for failure to test for Diquat.

What should I do?

At this time, there is nothing to do; the Village resampled as soon as we received the notice to ensure we are below the limits required by the EPA.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Diquat as part of the SOC's, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Diquat	1	0	1/1/24– 12/31/24	The samples were taken in January 2025 to ensure compliance.

What happened? What is being done?

During the sampling period from January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, the Village was required to conduct testing for a panel of Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) following Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) regulations. While the Village collected all necessary samples, an error at the contracted laboratory resulted in the Diquat sample not being analyzed, and the Village was not promptly notified of the omission. The issue was identified upon notification of a violation by the IEPA. In response, the Village immediately conducted supplemental testing for Diquat, which confirmed that levels were within acceptable regulatory limits. It is important to note that this incident pertains solely to our emergency backup wells and did not affect the Village's primary source of water.

For more information, please contact Ryan Rivard, Superintendent of Utility Services, at 847-923-6641 or rrivard@schaumburg.com

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 sent to you by the Village of Schaumburg
Water System ID# IL0314890 | Date distributed: 5/28/2025

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Village of Schaumburg
101 Schaumburg Court
Schaumburg, IL 60193-1899

VILLAGE PRESIDENT - Tom Dailly
TRUSTEES - Brian Bieschke, Jamie Clar, Michael LaRosa, Mark Madej, Esha Patel, Jack Sullivan
VILLAGE CLERK - Jane Lentino
VILLAGE MANAGER - Brian Townsend

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