



2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Village of Mount Prospect is dedicated to providing you with an adequate and dependable supply of safe drinking water. As part of this effort, we have prepared this **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**. This report will provide residents and businesses served by the Village-owned water distribution system with the information necessary to make prudent decisions about how they use tap water. **Please note, information in this CCR does not pertain to Illinois American Water Company water customers.** Illinois American Water Company will prepare and distribute a separate CCR for their water customers, and they can be reached at 1-800-422-2782.

This report is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. It summarizes where your water came from, what it was made of, and how it compared to the standards established by regulatory agencies. Information about water consumed during the reporting year will be made available in a CCR scheduled for distribution during the following year. CCRs will be published in July of each year.

Information in this report describes water consumed during the **2025** calendar year. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Our water supply comes from Lake Michigan, one of the five Great Lakes. **The lake water is treated and purified at the Jardine Water Purification Plant by the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management (312-744-6635).** The finished drinking water is then pumped to the **Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (NSMJAWA)** reservoirs. NSMJAWA then pumps the water to Mount Prospect and six (6) other northwest suburban communities via large water transmission mains. Two of these mains terminate at three receiving structures in Mount Prospect. The structures are situated at various locations throughout the Village. Prior to receiving lake water, the Village pumped water from as many as 17 public deep wells located throughout the Village. The Village maintains only four (4) remaining wells for standby or emergency use. The Village also maintains an emergency interconnection with the Northwest Water Commission, which serves as our primary backup water supply. This interconnection is capable of supplying the entire water distribution system in the event that NSMJAWA experiences a service interruption. By area, Lake Michigan is the third largest of the Great Lakes and second largest by volume. Hydrologically, Lake Michigan is inseparable from Lake Huron. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS REPORT WILL BE AVAILABLE AT:

- Public Works Facility, 1700 W. Central Road
- Mount Prospect Public Library, 10 S. Emerson Street
- Village Hall, 50 S. Emerson Street
- Community Connections Center, 1711 W. Algonquin Road

Village of Mount Prospect Public Works Department

1700 W. Central Road
Mount Prospect, IL 60056
847-870-5640

www.mountprospect.org/publicworks

@MountProspectPW

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

Untreated lake water has the potential to contain these types of contaminants. However, it is important to realize that these materials can be found throughout nature to some degree. Their presence does not necessarily mean that there is a health risk associated with our source water. Rather, the most important factor to consider is how much of a particular contaminant can be found in our source water.

Fortunately, the quality of raw, untreated Lake Michigan water is good. This means that conventional treatment methods, such as disinfection with chlorine, coagulation, and sedimentation with sand filtration can be used effectively to produce large quantities of safe drinking water.

HAS AN ASSESSMENT BEEN MADE OF LAKE MICHIGAN WATER?

Yes. The Source Water Assessment for our water supply has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). The IEPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply 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 that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on 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, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

For further information regarding our source water assessment, please contact the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 1-312-744-4420 or the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency at 1-773-686-0077. 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 IEPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

WHO DECIDES IF WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the IEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

IS MOUNT PROSPECT'S DRINKING WATER SAFE?

Yes, it is. Last year, Mount Prospect complied with all of the federal and state regulations pertaining to the storage and distribution of drinking water. No violations were recorded.

The table on page 3 summarizes the tests that were performed to ensure compliance with water quality standards. Page 4 has additional tables and outlines the definitions associated with this information.

In addition to both the Village and the City of Chicago tests, the Village's water distributor, the Northwest Suburban Municipal Joint Action Water Agency (NSMJAWA) also performs a number of water quality tests. No violations were recorded.





WHO CAN I TALK TO IF I HAVE QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS ABOUT THE VILLAGE-OWNED WATER SYSTEM?

If you have any questions about this report, or would like additional information about the Village-owned water system, please feel free to contact Water/Sewer Superintendent Casey Botterman at 847-870-5640. Or, if you prefer, send an email message to cbotterman@mountprospect.org.

In addition, the Mayor and Board of Trustees of the Village of Mount Prospect hold regular board meetings on the first and third Tuesday of every month. These meetings commence at 7:00 PM in the Village Hall Board Room. Village Hall is located at 50 South Emerson Street. Questions or comments about the Village-owned water system may be introduced at any of these meetings.

ARE THERE ANY PROBLEMS WITH LEAD IN OUR WATER?

No. Village tests for lead and copper content indicate that there are no unhealthy levels of either contaminant in our drinking water.

If present, elevated levels of 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 Mount Prospect is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Village has completed its required lead service line inventory. Residents can access the inventory on the Village's website through this link: <https://www.mountprospect.org/departments/public-works/water-sewer/lead-service-inspection-program>

In 2025, the Village collected samples from the taps of 60 private homes. To avoid corrective action, the samples at the 90th percentile must be less than the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for each contaminant. Results are available to residents upon request. Please contact the Mount Prospect Public Works Department at 847-870-5640 or send an e-mail message to cbotterman@mountprospect.org. The table on page 3 summarizes the results of our last round of lead and copper testing, completed in 2025.

It should be noted that infants and young children are more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than in other homes due to the types of materials used in your home's plumbing system. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your water, you may wish to have it tested at a local laboratory. Flushing your tap for 2 minutes before using the water will also reduce your risk of lead exposure. Additional information about lead in drinking water is available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. You can also visit them on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

EN ESPAÑOL

La ciudad de Mount Prospect continua ofreciendo la mejor calidad de agua y servicios a nuestros clientes. Parte de estos servicios es proveer información acerca del estado presente y futuro del agua. En el folleto "Confianza al Consumido" se da suficiente información para que usted pueda tomar decisiones con respecto al suministro y al uso del agua. Este informe es un requisito de la enmendadura del "Safe Drinking Water Act" de 1996, administrada por las agencias "United States Environmental Protection Agency" (USEPA) y "Illinois Environmental Protection Agency" (IEPA). Si usted tiene alguna pregunta acerca de la calidad del agua, por favor llame al teléfono 847-870-5640.



SUBSTANCE (UNITS) Agency	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION NOTED	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED AND TESTED FOR IN THE VILLAGE-OWNED WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM							
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC) (%pos./mo.) City of Chicago	0	5%	1.9	NA	None		Naturally present in environment
Fecal Coliform (FC) and E. Coli (#pos./mo.)	0	0	0	NA	None		Naturally present in environment; human and animal fecal waste
Total Trihalomethanes- TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	64 (highest value)	19.2 – 79	None	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids -HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	21 (highest value)	12 – 22	None	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.2 (highest value)	1 – 2	None	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
REGULATED AND TESTED FOR AT THE VILLAGE'S STANDBY EMERGENCY WELLS							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.532	0.187 – 0.532	None	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0326	0.0238 – 0.0326	None	2024	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; and erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.19	1.08 – 2.19	None	2024	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4.0	1.83	0.95 – 1.83	None	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (ppm)	N/A	1.0	1.31	0.222 – 1.31	None	2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA, however, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	150	150	24.7	15.5 – 24.7	None	2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA, however the state regulates erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.75	0.362 – 1.75	None	2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge for mines
Sodium (raw water) (ppm)	NA	NA	66700	31100 – 66700	None	2024	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Zinc	5	5	0.0299	0.000874 – 0.0299	None	2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA, however, the state regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	8.42	8.42 – 8.42	None	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (excluding radon and uranium)	0	15	17.4	17.4 – 17.4	None	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/l)	0	30	0.48425	0.48425 – 0.48425	None	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.68	0 – 0.68	None	2025	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	700	700	7.35	0 – 7.35	None	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene	1	1	0.0031	0 – 0.00031	None	2025	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes	10	10	0.014	0 – 0.0217	None	2025	Discharge from Petroleum Factories; discharge from chemical factories

REGULATED AND TESTED FOR AT THE CUSTOMERS' TAP (SAMPLE OF 60 HOMES) ¹							
SUBSTANCE (UNITS) Agency	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	#SITES OVER AL	VIOLATION	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper (ppm) Range: Not detected to .487	1.3	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.13	0 exceeding AL	None	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) Range: Not Detected to 21.1	0	AL = 15 ppb	4.27	1 exceeding AL	None	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

DEFINITIONS

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

Avg – Average. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

mg/l – milligrams per liter, see 'ppm'

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.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not detectable at testing limits

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in the drinking water.

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity.

ppb - Parts Per Billion (same as ug/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm - Parts Per Million (same as mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppq – Parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter

ppt – Parts per Trillion or nanograms per liter

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

#pos./mo - This represents the number of positive samples per month

%pos./mo - This represents the percentage of positive samples per month

%< 0.5 NTU - Percent of samples less than .5 NTU.

"Amount" column is an average of all sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year.

"Range of Detections" represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, taken during the CCR calendar year.

"Date of Sample" represents whether the sample was collected during the CCR calendar year or the last time IEPA required samples to be collected. If no date appears, then the sample was collected during the reporting year.

Turbidity - measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Sodium - there is no MCL for sodium. However, individuals on a sodium restricted diet should consider consulting a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

IMPORTANT NOTE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

SUBSTANCE (UNITS) Agency	MCLG	MCL	AMOUNT	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION NOTED	DATE SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED AND TESTED FOR BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO OR BY NSMJAWA ¹							
Total Trihalomethanes – TTHM (ppb) Highest Running Annual Average Computed NSMJAWA	NA	80	39	32 – 45.2	None	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids - HAA5 (ppb) Highest Running Annual Average Computed NSMJAWA	NA	60	24	21 – 27.3	None	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) NSMJAWA	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL= 4.0	1.4 (highest value)	1.4 – 1.4	None	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity (NTU) Highest single measurement City of Chicago	NA	TT (limit: 1 NTU)	0.29 NTU	NA	NA		Soil runoff
Turbidity (%<0.3 NTU) Lowest monthly percent meeting limit. – City of Chicago	NA	TT (95%≤0.3NTU)	Lowest Monthly % 100%	100% - 100%	NA		Soil runoff
Arsenic (ppb) City of Chicago	0	10	0.54	ND – 0.54	None		Natural erosion of rock and mineral deposits, particularly in groundwater. It is also released through human activities such as pesticide application, mining, smelting and wood preservatives.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0.0191	0.0182 – 0.0191	None		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) City of Chicago	4	4	0.75	0.65 – 0.75	None		Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) City of Chicago	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36	None		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate & Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.36	0.32 – 0.36	None		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm) City of Chicago	NA	NA	27.2	26.8 – 27.2	None		Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Sodium (ppm) City of Chicago	NA	NA	9.10	8.67 – 9.10	None		Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used as water softener
Combined Radium (226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	None	2/04/2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium (pCi/L) City of Chicago	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	None	2/04/2020	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3 ppm	0.12 90th percentile	0 sites exceeding AL	None	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15 ppb	7.7 90th percentile	1 site exceeding AL	None	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
TOC (Total Organic Carbon) City of Chicago	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
¹ If a date appears, the IEPA requires monitoring for this substance less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. No date indicates monitoring was done during the current CCR reporting year. ² No water was pumped into the water distribution system from emergency standby wells during the reporting period.							
Cryptosporidium, Giardia and E. Coli is monitored by the City of Chicago in its water quality program and in compliance with the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) Round 2. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia has been detected.							
REGULATED AND TESTED FOR BY THE VILLAGE'S BACKUP LAKE MICHIGAN WATER SOURCE - NORTHWEST WATER COMMISSION							
Chlorine	4	MRDL = 4.0	1	1 - 1.1	None	2025	Water Additive used to control Microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	15	13.3 - 14.7	None	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	NA	80	41	38 - 41	None	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR5)

As required by UCMR 5, EPA'S latest monitoring cycle, the Village of Mount Prospect has completed monitoring of 25 perfluorinated & polyfluorinated alkyl substances, 4 perfluorinated alkyl acids and lithium in its drinking water for four quarters in 2024. None of the contaminants were detected in the Village's drinking water.

VIOLATION SUMMARY TABLE

CCR Adequacy/Availability/content (7/1/2025 – 2025) – we failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminate detected in our drinking water. **The Village has updated the link provided in the 2024 CCR, and the document is now accessible online to all residents.**

CCR Report (7/1/2025 – 11/4/2025) – we failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminate detected in our drinking water. **The Village has updated the link provided in the 2024 CCR, and the document is now accessible online to all residents.**