Consumer Confidence Report
Water Quality Report
for 2025

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcala ó habla con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Introduction

The City of Naperville has developed and distributed this annual drinking water quality report as part of our continued effort to provide our water customers with educational information regarding Naperville's drinking water supply. This report also serves to demonstrate that our Lake Michigan drinking water supply, purchased through the DuPage Water Commission from the City of Chicago, is safe by meeting or exceeding all water quality standards as listed in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) continually monitor all drinking water utilities to maintain compliance with SDWA regulations. As required by the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) regulations of the amended SDWA, a water quality report will be distributed to all water customers by July 1 of each year.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality and safety. If you have any questions or comments regarding this report or our water supply system, please contact Cole Tilford, Technical Specialist for the Naperville Water Department, at 630-420-6720 or at tilfordc@naperville.il.us. Additionally, this report is available on the City of Naperville website at bit.ly/naperwater2025.

General Information About Drinking Water

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 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 at 800-426-4791.

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

Contaminants and Sources

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, radioactive materials, and pick up substances and contaminants 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 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 (OCCs), 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 may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Emergency Wells

The City of Naperville maintains emergency wells in the event of a catastrophic loss of our source water supply from Lake Michigan. The City's emergency wells are tested monthly but are not pumped into the drinking water system. None of the City wells were utilized as a source of drinking water in 2025. Our well water test data is not included in this report's tables but is available upon request at 630-420-6720 or tilfordc@naperville.il.us.

Lead and 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.

The City of Naperville 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 Standard 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 Lisa McNames at the City of Naperville, 630-420-6121 or mcnamesl@naperville.il.us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The City of Naperville has developed a service line material inventory and the results are available on our website: naperville.il.us/waterquality. Complete lead tap sampling data are available for review at: water.epa.state.il.us/dww. Search Naperville in the Water System Name, click on the Water System Number, and select Chem/Rad Samples/Results by Analyte followed by Lead to find individual results.

Source Water Location

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the Sawyer 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 third largest by area.

Source Water Assessment and Susceptibility to Contamination

The Illinois EPA 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.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management (CDWM) at 312-742-2406 or by going online at dataservices.epa.illinois.gov/swap/factsheet.aspx.

Public Participation

Our City Council usually meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. at the Municipal Center, 400 S. Eagle St. The public is welcome to attend.

City of Chicago 2025 Voluntary Monitoring

The City of Chicago has continued monitoring for Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. No Cryptosporidium or Giardia was detected in source water samples collected in 2025. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective barriers for removal of Cryptosporidium oocysts and Giardia cysts in the source water, effectively removing these organisms in the treatment process. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of Cryptosporidium and Giardia organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced.

Definitions

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 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 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.

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

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

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

Highest Level Detected: This column usually represents the highest result measured. For turbidity, it is the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits for the filtration technology being used. For Disinfectant By-Products, it is the highest locational running annual average.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

nd: Not detectable within testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure the cloudiness of water.

%≤ 0.3 NTU: Percent samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter used to measure radioactivity.

Water Quality Table Educational Footnotes

Turbidity (NTU): Turbidity is a 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 filtration systems and disinfectants.

Unregulated Contaminants: 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.

Fluoride: 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 mg/L, with a range of 0.6 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L.

Sodium: There is not a 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. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

2025 Water Quality Detected Contaminants for the City of Naperville

City of Naperville Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.0	1.0 - 1.2*	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	60	24.8	11.8 - 34.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	n/a	80	46.5	16.8 - 63.2	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

* Highest and Lowest Monthly Averages

City of Naperville Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	Range	Number of Sites over AL	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7.7	<1.0 - 16.0	1	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.16	<0.003 - 0.400	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Emergency Backup Well 16 (WL21120) Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs): Some people who drink water containing synthetic organic compounds in excess of the MCL over many years may experience health related problems

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring Routine (SOC), Major	01/01/2023	12/31/2025	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. See attached notice for more information.

2025 Water Quality Detected Contaminants for the City of Chicago

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
City of Chicago Turbidity Data							
Turbidity (%≤0.3 NTU)	n/a	TT 95% ≤0.3 NTU	100 %	100% - 100%	No	2025	Soil runoff. Lowest monthly percent meeting limit.
Turbidity (NTU)	n/a	TT=1 NTU max	0.29	n/a	No	2025	Soil runoff. Highest single measurement.
City of Chicago Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0191	0.0182 - 0.0191	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.54	0 - 0.54	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.36	0.32- 0.36	No	2025	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	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
City of Chicago Total Organic Carbon							
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA.						
City of Chicago Unregulated Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm)	n/a	n/a	27.2	26.8 - 27.2	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	9.10	8.67 - 9.10	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Used as water softener.
City of Chicago State Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75	No	2025	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
City of Chicago Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95	No	2020*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1	No	2020*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once per year. As a result, not all contaminants were sampled during the CCR calendar year.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Naperville

Our water system violated a drinking water standard for our emergency backup well 16 over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency and this water never entered our system, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2025 we did not monitor for the following Synthetic Organic Compounds: LASSO (aka Alachlor); Atrazine; Benzo(a)pyrene; Chlordane; Total DDT; Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate; Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate; Dieldrin; Endrin; Heptachlor; Heptachlor Epoxide; Hexachlorobenzene; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; BHC-gamma (aka Lindane); Methoxychlor; Simazine; and Toxaphene and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.
This water was from an emergency backup well and was never distributed to the public.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last compliance period, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, 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 (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
SOCs [1]	1 sample/3 years	1	1/1/2023- 12/31/2025	07/13/2023 05/12/2026

What happened? What is being done?

The City of Naperville is required to test for 33 Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) in our emergency backup wells every three years. In 2023, this sampling was completed on all 8 of our backup wells and the utility received non-detect results that met EPA standards for all SOC parameters from the contract laboratory utilized. However, 17 of these compounds for emergency backup well 16 (WL21120) were not properly reported from the contract laboratory to the IEPA compliance office by the enforced due date, thus causing this monitoring violation. The contract lab involved no longer performs compliance drinking water testing for Naperville. New samples were collected and analyzed in May 2026 and the utility has returned to compliance with those sample results.

For more information, please contact Lisa McNames at 630-420-6121, mcnamesl@naperville.il.us, or 3712 Plainfield/Naperville Rd. Naperville, IL 60564.

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 City of Naperville. Water System ID# IL0434670 Date distributed May 1, 2026

[1] Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) are carbon-based compounds of man-made origin, most commonly insecticides or herbicides, that can get into water through runoff from croplands or discharge from factories. SOCs may also come from urban storm water runoff and septic systems. The 33 regulated SOCs in Illinois are 2,4-D; 2,4,5-TP; **LASSO (aka Alachlor)**; Aldrin; **Atrazine**; **Benzo(a)pyrene**; Carbofuran; **Chlordane**; Dalapon; **Total DDT**; **Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate**; **Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate**; Dibromochloropropane; **Dieldrin**; Dinoseb; Dioxin; Diquat; Endothall; **Endrin**; Ethylene Dibromide; Glyphosate; **Heptachlor**; **Heptachlor Epoxide**; **Hexachlorobenzene**; **Hexachlorocyclopentadiene**; **BHC-gamma (aka Lindane); Methoxychlor**; Oxamyl; Pentachlorophenol; Picloram; Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); **Simazine**; and **Toxaphene**. The compounds in bold are the 17 that pertain to this monitoring violation.