

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Village of South Barrington (#IL0310200)

January 1 – December 31, 2025

Introduction

The Village is pleased to present the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires us to issue this report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The Village routinely conducts tests for contaminants in drinking water and results have always been below all State and Federal maximum allowable levels.

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 meetings. Information on future public meetings can be found on the Village website at www.southbarrington.org.

Source of Water

Drinking water for The Woods of South Barrington is provided by two 1,300-foot-deep wells. The ground takes care of a large part of the initial treatment process. As rainwater seeps through the ground, it is filtered by the different layers of soil, sand, and gravel. By the time the water is drawn up through one of the wells, nearly all the contaminants have already been removed. The only necessary treatment is to process the water through an ion exchanger to remove any remaining contaminants and to soften the water.

The Illinois EPA does not consider South Barrington's source water to be susceptible to contamination. This determination was made based on the identification of potential sources and routes of contamination, land-use activities around the wells, available hydrogeological data and monitoring results. During the survey of the source water protection area, no potential sources were identified within the combined minimum setback zones or the 1,000-foot Phase I Wellhead Protection Areas for Well #1 and Well #2. Sampling performed to assess for pathogenic contamination (e.g. virus, total coliform, e-coli) has also demonstrated that the source water is not susceptible to these types of contaminants.

Water Distribution

Before leaving the treatment plant, chlorine is added. Drinking water is stored in a 600,000-gallon tank for emergencies and periods of high demand. The water flows through water mains and is delivered to the homes and businesses located in the service area.

Drinking Water Assessment Summary

During the past year, the drinking water quality met or exceeded State and Federal standards in all areas. Test results are summarized in the table on the following page. Items which do not have a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) listed are not regulated and are provided for reference only.

Additional Information from The Environmental Protection Agency

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit the EPA website www.epa.gov/safewater.

We are advised by the EPA that 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, people 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/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit the EPA website www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 drinking water supplier 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. Contact the District Operator at 630-208-9898 to be referred to our local lab for testing kits and pricing. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The treatment plant is owned by the Village of South Barrington. The treatment plant is operated and maintained by Sheaffer & Roland Inc. Should you have any questions regarding the information presented in this Water Quality Report, please contact Michael Dropka, Village Administrator for the Village of South Barrington.

OWNER

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OPERATOR

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Lead & 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: 89 ug/L to 180 ug/L
 Lead Range: <1.0 ug/L to 3.5 ug/L
 To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, please contact the District Operator at 630-208-9898. Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory, please contact the District Operator at 630-208-9898.

2025 Water Quality Data

Contaminate (units)	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper (sample date)							
Copper (2025)	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (2025)	15	15	<1.0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminate (units)	MCLG	MC L	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products (sample date)							
Chlorine (2025)			1.1	0.7 – 1.4	ppb	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (2024)	None	60	1	1.08 – 1.08	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (2025)	None	80	9	8.52 – 8.52	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants (sample date)							
Barium (5/17/23)	2	2	0.87	0.87 - 0.87	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (5/17/23)	4	4	0.715	0.715 - 0.715	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron (5/17/23)		1.0	0.041	0.041 - 0.041	ppm	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (5/17/23)	150	150	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Selenium (4/21/20)	50	50	3.7	3.7 - 3.7	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries
Sodium (5/17/23)			120	120 - 120	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Radioactive Contaminants (sample date)							
Combined Radium 226/228 (2025)	0	5	3	2.5 – 2.5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (2025)	0	15	4	4.31 – 4.31	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions and Terms:

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are 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.
MCLG or 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 or 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.
MRDLG or 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 or 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.
Na: not applicable.
Mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Additional Notes

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, 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 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which 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

Violation Table

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers with annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	2025	The 2024 CCR was sent out on June 20, 2025. However, there was required language and copper rage values that were missing from the lead and copper section of the CCR.