2026

CITY OF ST. CHARLES

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF
ST. CHARLES
ILLINOIS • 1834

WATER QUALITY REPORT

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About Water Quality

The City of St. Charles is committed to providing our residents and businesses a continuous supply of safe, reliable, and economical water. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hablé con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This annual report summarizes the quality of the water that we provided last calendar year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you, our customer, with this report to keep you informed about your drinking water supply.

The City of St. Charles Water Division is responsible for providing safe water to about 33,780 customers we serve. With full-time employees, the Water Division Maintains 7 water supply wells, 6 storage reservoirs, 250 miles of water main, over 4,040 valves, 2,987 fire hydrants and 12,919 domestic service connections. Presently, water usage averages about 4.5 million gallons per day (mgd). The water supply is treated in accordance with state and federal regulations. The city uses groundwater provided by two separate aquifers.

Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found 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 as risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA/Communicable Disease Center (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) or visit their website at https://www.epa.gov/ccr

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water flows over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can 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 naturally occur 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.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Please note that if our water were to exceed any contaminant level, the city is required to notify each customer, informing them of the exceedance. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1-800-426-4791.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations at a federal and state level which limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation establishes limits for contamination in bottled water.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contamination in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issue 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.

Water Source and Protection Efforts

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) of our water supply has been completed by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). This assessment identifies any potential routes or sources of contaminants to our groundwater supply. The city's source of water is ground water from two different aquifers. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water. Wells number 7, 9, 11, and 13 are drilled into the St. Charles sand and gravel aquifer. Wells number 3, 4, and 8 are drilled into a deeper formation of sandstone, commonly referred to as the Galesville formation. The city recently drilled a new deep well that is expected to be online next year. The city continues to look at new water sources to keep up with system demands and city growth.

Source Water Assessment:

To determine St. Charles' susceptibility to groundwater contamination, the following documents were reviewed: a Well Site Survey, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA; and a Source Water Protection Plan prepared by the City of St. Charles, published by Burns and McDonnell in May of 1996. Based on the information obtained in these documents there are 121 potential sources that could pose a hazard to groundwater utilized by the City of St. Charles community water supply wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank and Remedial Project Management Sections of Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with on-going remediation, which may be of concern.

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Based upon this information, the Illinois EPA has determined that the City of St. Charles Community Water Supply's source water has a low susceptibility to Synthetic Organic Compound (SOC) contamination. In addition, Wells #3, #4, and #8 have a low susceptibility to Inorganic Compounds (IOC) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) contamination. However, Wells #7, #9, #11, and #13 may be susceptible to VOC and IOC contamination. These susceptibility ratings are a result of monitoring conducted at the wells and entry point to the distribution system, the land use activities and source water protection initiatives and ordinances enacted by the city.

Furthermore, in anticipation of the USEPA proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the City of St. Charles community water supply wells have a low susceptibility to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria used in the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; 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. However, having stated this, the "[U.S.] EPA is proposing to require States to identify systems in karst, gravel and fractured rock aquifer systems as sensitive and these systems must perform routine source water monitoring". Because the community's wells are constructed in both confined bedrock and unconfined sand and gravel aquifers, the Illinois EPA evaluated the well hydraulics associated with City of St. Charles well fields. Wells #7, #9, #11, and #13, have an appreciable amount of overburden, above the portion of the aquifer contributing a significant quantity of groundwater to the screened interval. This should provide a sufficient degree of filtration to prevent movement of pathogens into the wells.

Source Water Protection:

Based on geologic conditions, the Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 or 400 feet for the City of St. Charles' wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to the source water, the city has implemented a source water protection program, which includes a source water planning and educational committee, source water protection management strategies and contingency planning.

This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA that allows a reduction in the Synthetic Organic Compound monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the city considerable laboratory analysis costs. In addition, the city has enacted a comprehensive overlay-zoning ordinance to further protect the community water supply wells. This additional protection implements proactive management activity inside the well recharge areas and considers impacts from potential point and non-point sources (such as agricultural land uses) of groundwater contamination. Furthermore, the city has enacted "maximum setback zones" that are authorized by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, allowing county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional potential source prohibitions up to 1,000 feet from their wells.

If you would like a copy of this information, please contact the Public Works Department at 630-377-4405. It is available by calling the Ground Water Section of the Illinois EPA at (217) 785-4787. The City of St. Charles (Facility Number IL0894830) utilizes seven active community water supply wells. Wells #3, #4, #7, #8, #9, #11 and #13 (Illinois EPA #20099, #20100, #20101, #20103, #20104, #20105, #00392, and #01414 respectively).

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Lead in Drinking Water

LEAD Health Effects

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

IS THERE LEAD IN "MY" DRINKING WATER?

The water St. Charles uses water from the deep and shallow well system (source water) does NOT contain lead. Lead is NOT in the water mains which carry the water to your home or business. Lead can get into your water by leaching out of water service lines used to supply your home or business. If your building is thirty (30) years old or more, you may have a lead service line connecting your building to the water main. Lead can also get into the water from brass fittings used to couple water service lines together and from the brass fixtures (faucets, valves and couplers) in your home or business. Legislation effective January 4, 2014, lead had to be removed from brass. Only no-lead brass (containing .25% lead or less) is allowed to be used on any potable water installations. You can learn more about lead in drinking water by visiting the EPA's website http://www.epa.illinois.gov/index.

HOW TO IDENTIFY A LEAD SERVICE LINE?

If you need assistance in identifying your service material, please visit http://stcharlesil.gov or contact Public Works at 630-377-4405.

CITY SAMPLING?

The City of St. Charles obtains the required lead and copper testing samples every six months as mandated by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Sixty locations throughout the distribution system have been selected by the IEPA in which to obtain these samples. Each sampling period has shown St. Charles is compliant with current action levels for lead and copper. If you're interested in having your water sampled, the city can provide a list of labs please call Public Works at 630-377-4405.

WHAT ADDTIONAL STEPS CAN A CUSTOMER TAKE TO REMOVE LEAD?

- Flush your faucet until water is cold before drinking. This typically takes several minutes and will help remove the water that has been sitting in the plumbing possibly absorbing lead.
- Taking a shower, doing laundry or dishes will also help to move water in the home plumbing.
- You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute (ANSI) certified to reduce lead in drinking water.

WHAT IS THE CITY DOING TO REMOVE LEAD SERVICE LINES?

USEPA and ILEPA have mandated lead service line replacements from local water systems over the next ten years. The city will complete about 300 services a year at a value of approximately $7.2 million annually. For additional information please visit http://stcharlesil.gov or contact Public Works at 630-377-4405.

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Water Quality Abbreviations & 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 contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety
Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average or monthly samples
Date of Sample	If a date appears in this column, the EPA requires monitoring for this contamination less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change
Level Found	The column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a sign sample if only one sample was collected.
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 study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine why (if possible) 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 Contaminate Level, or the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level; of a contaminant in drinking water, below which there are no known or expected health risks. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detectable at the required testing limits
ppb	Parts per billion or microgram 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
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter. Used to measure radioactivity
Range of Detections	This column represents a range of individual sample results, from the lowest to the highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.
TT	Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

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To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water supply systems. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants found in bottled water, which are also intended to protect public health.

The following tables will provide a picture of the contaminants that were tested and detected and the contaminants that were tested for but not detected in our water system. Sampling frequency varies by contaminant type and regulation.

We hope you find this information useful. In an effort to keep our customers informed, we update the report annually. If you have additional questions or need additional information, please contact the Department of Public Works at 630-377-4405 or pw@stcharlesil.gov

Coliform Bacteria

Coliform Bacteria:

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total Number of Positive Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive	2.3	0	0	No	January to December 2025	Naturally present in environment.

The city samples total coliform from 40 locations in the water distribution system and each well monthly.

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Lead & Copper

Lead & Copper:

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile AL	Number of Sites over AL	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7.5	4	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 in components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of St. Charles 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 several minutes before using the water for cooking or drinking. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

2025 Copper Results Range: No Detect to 0.620 ppm **2025 Lead Results Range**: No Detect to 60 ppb

City Action: Of the samples taken the city had four sites above the action level. This triggered lead line replacement at those homes. To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data or systems service line inventory for review please contact pw@stcharlesil.gov or at 630-377-4405.

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Regulated Contaminates

Radioactive Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Rangle of Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium (pCi/L)	0	15	12	8.32-11.6	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	5	1.73-5.44	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	1.5	1.4-1.5	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	1.5	0-1.5	No	2017	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

Disinfectants/Disinfectant By-Products:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	1	0.7-1.2	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids- HAA5 (ppb)	No goal for total	60	8	1.18-7.97	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethane - TTHM (ppb)	No goal for total	80	26	9.34-26.46	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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Regulated Contaminants Continued

Inorganic Contaminants:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Rangle of Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.58	0.073-0.58	No	04/11/2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.939	0.939 - 0.939	No	11/14/2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron (ppm)	NA	1.0	0.2	0-0.2	No	04/11/2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese (ppb)	150	150	88	0-88	No	04/11/2024	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.2	0-1.2	No	04/11/2024	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium (ppb)	NA	NA	100	30-100	No	04/11/2024	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

Fluoride: Is added to the water supply to promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends a single level of 0.7 milligrams of Fluoride per liter of water.

Iron: This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Manganese: This contaminant is not currently regulated by USEPA. However, the state has set a MCL for this contaminant for supplies serving a population of 1000 or more.

Sodium: There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials 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. Our water system was required to monitor the contaminants required under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR).

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Unregulated Contaminates

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these substances has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language.

Unregulated Contaminates:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	93.8	14-93.8	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits.
1,4-Diocane (ppm)	NA	NA	0-0083	0-0.1	No	2014	Used as a solvent in manufacture of paper, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics, shampoos, cleaning agents, surface coating and adhesive agent.
Chlorate (ppb)	NA	NA	21.71	0-210	No	2014	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	8	0-8	No	2018	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel alloys, chrome plating, dyes and pigment, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Chromium 6 (ppb)	NA	NA	0.02	0-0.07	No	2014	Naturally occurring element; used in making steel alloys, chrome plating, dyes and pigment, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA	0.71	0-2.6	No	2014	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA	917.93	234.3-1317.8	No	2014	Naturally occurring element; commercial use of strontium includes the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.

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Unregulated Contaminates Continued

UCMR5 Detections:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxA (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0053	0.0053-0.0053	No	2026	Commercial use of a range of products, including water-resistant fabrics and food packaging.
PFPeA (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0075	0.0075-0.0075	No	2026	Discharge from industrial manufacturing.
PFBS (ppb)	NA	NA	0.0062	0.0031-0.0062	No	2024 - 2026	Can migrate to the environment and impact the quality of surface water and groundwater which may be used as sources of drinking water.
Lithium (ppb)	NA	NA	28.6	11.8-28.6	No	2024	Naturally occurring element and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S. where geologic formations contain lithium salts.

Synthetic Organic Contaminates:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Level Detected	Violation	Date of Sample	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzo (A) pyrene (ppb)	NA	0.2	0.147	0.147	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Benzo (A) pyrene (ppb)	NA	0.3	0	0	No	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

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PFAS TP-06 Table

In 2020, our water was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories http://www.illinois.gov/epa/topic/water

TP-06-Sampled 12/08/2020

PFAS Analyte (Acronym)	Draft Guidance Level	Sample Results
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	140,000 ng/L (0.14mg/L)	3.2 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L (00014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	21 ng/L (0.000021 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	14 ng/L (0.000014 mg/L)	2.3 ng/L
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2 ng/L (0.000002 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	560,000 ng/L (0.56 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
l l-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-l-sulfonic acid (l l Cl-PF3OUdS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-l sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
4,8 dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND

Minimum Reporting Level= 2.0ng/L
ND= Not detected
ng/L (Nanograms per Liter) = ppt (Parts per Trillion)

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PFAS TP-06 Table Continued

In 2020, our water was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories http://www.illinois.gov/epa/topic/water

TP-06-Sampled 1/13/2021

PFAS Analyte (Acronym)	Draft Guidance Level	Sample Results
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	140,000 ng/L (0.14mg/L)	2.2 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L (00014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorononanoic acid	21 ng/L (0.000021 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	14 ng/L (0.000014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2 ng/L (0.000002 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	560,000 ng/L (0.56 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
l l-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-l-sulfonic acid (l l Cl-PF3OUdS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-l sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
4,8 dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND

Minimum Reporting Level= 2.0ng/L
ND= Not detected
ng/L (Nanograms per Liter) = ppt (Parts per Trillion)

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PFAS TP-08 Table

In 2020, our water was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories http://www.illinois.gov/epa/topic/water

TP-08-Sampled 12/8/2020

PFAS Analyte (Acronym)	Draft Guidance Level	Sample Results
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	140,000 ng/L (0.14mg/L)	3.6 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L (00014 mg/L)	2.3 ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid	21 ng/L (0.000021 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	14 ng/L (0.000014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2 ng/L (0.000002 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	560,000 ng/L (0.56 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
l l-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-l-sulfonic acid (l l Cl-PF3OUdS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-l sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
4,8 dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND

Minimum Reporting Level= 2.0ng/L
ND= Not detected
ng/L (Nanograms per Liter) = ppt (Parts per Trillion)

WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF ST. CHARLES ILLINOIS • 1834

PFAS TP-08 Continued

In 2020, our water was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the health advisory level established by Illinois EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS health advisories http://www.illinois.gov/epa/topic/water

TP-08-Sampled 1/13/2021

PFAS Analyte (Acronym)	Draft Guidance Level	Sample Results
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	140,000 ng/L (0.14mg/L)	2.9 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	140 ng/L (00014 mg/L)	2.3 ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid	21 ng/L (0.000021 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	14 ng/L (0.000014 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	2 ng/L (0.000002 mg/L)	ND
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	560,000 ng/L (0.56 mg/L)	2.1 ng/L
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
l l-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-l-sulfonic acid (l l Cl-PF3OUdS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-l sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
4,8 dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	No toxicity criteria available	ND

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WATER QUALITY REPORT

CITY OF ST. CHARLES ILLINOIS • 1834

Monitoring requirements Not Met for IL0894830

The City of St. Charles water system had a reporting violation over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 the 7/1/2025 – 12/31/2025 Compliance Period, city staff collected and submitted all 60 Lead & Copper samples; however, our contracted lab did not properly submit all sample results to the IEPA prior to 12/31/2025.

What should I do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?
The sample results were submitted once it was discovered that the contracted lab failed to complete the required report to the IEPA on a timely mater. The IEPA required no additional follow up. The city is currently changing our contracted lab service.

The 2025 CCR was missing part of the required IEPA lead line statement and information on how to access lead and copper sample results. The 2025 report was also missing the lead and copper range of detections lead 0 to 11 ppb and copper 0.009 to 0.511 ppm.

What should I do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What happened? What is being done?
The 2026 report has been updated to include this corrected information.

For more information, please contact Matthew Wilson at 630-377-4405.

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, or businesses.) You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand.

This notice is being sent to you by: St. Charles Water System ID: IL0894830 Date Distributed: 6/1/2026