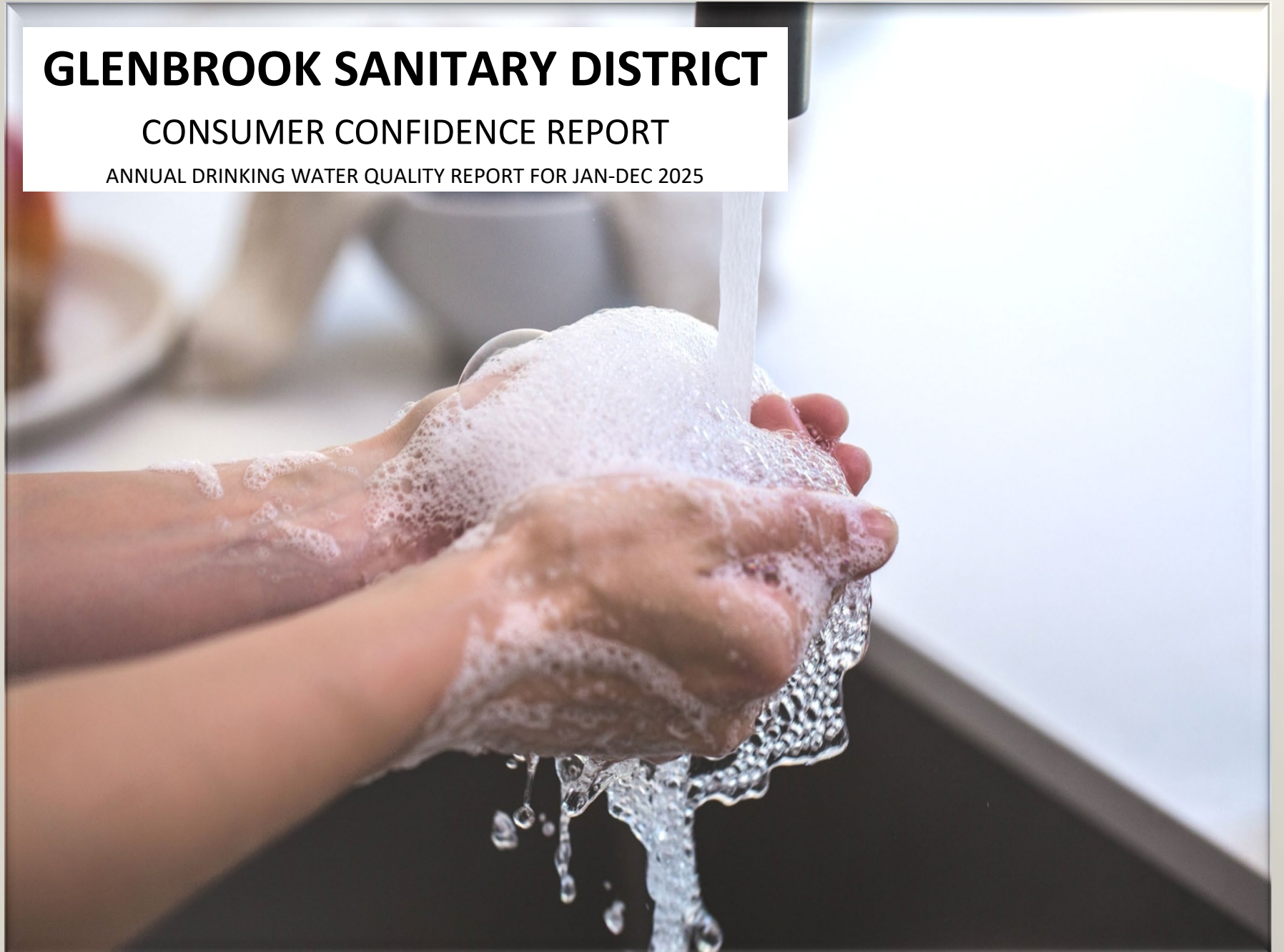


GLENBROOK SANITARY DISTRICT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR JAN-DEC 2025



Glenbrook Countryside Residents:

Visit us at www.gsd.illinois.gov for more information about the district. On our website, you can check out everything you need to know about our district including billing/payment information, meeting agendas, permit information for new construction, and Freedom of Information requests. Visit our website to explore and know what's happening in your district.

- Little leaks add up in a hurry. A faucet drip or invisible toilet leak that totals only **two tablespoons a minute** comes to 15 gallons a day. That's 105 gallons a week, and so on...
 - Is it possible your toilet has a secret leak? You can test it by putting 10 drops of food coloring in the tank. Don't flush for 15 minutes. If the colored water shows up in the bowl, the tank is leaking.
 - If you have an automatic sprinkler system, check the heads periodically for leaks.
 - To check for leaks, read your water meter and record the number. **Without** using any water, check your meter again at least 20-30 minutes later. If the number has changed, you have a leak.
-

Water/Sewer bills are sent out monthly to residential and commercial customers. If you do not receive your bill by the end of the first week of the month, please phone the District at 847-604-8280 for a duplicate copy.

Countryside residents are currently billed for their water and sewer usage at the following rates:

- Water:
 - **\$3.899/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for admin. expenses
 - **\$2.019/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for capital cost
 - **\$6.785/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for water purchase
- Sewer: \$0.0025 per gallon
 - **\$1.02/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for admin. expenses
 - **\$1.46/** per 1000 gallons of water consumed per monthly bill for capital cost

- Surcharge:
 - **\$3.00** for the handling and processing of monthly billing by the District.
 - If the Customer elects to utilize the District's electronic billing process, the surcharge would be removed

If you suspect there is a leak in your home, please phone your plumber. Glenbrook Sanitary District is **not** responsible for leaks inside your property lines.

Sprinkler systems at your residence or place of business are to be INSPECTED ANNUALLY per Ordinance no. 85, dated February 2, 1995, by an authorized plumber for proper cross connection control. Copies of the inspection report are to be sent to the District to keep on file. Non-compliance of this ordinance could cause your water to be disconnected from the water system. Please mail to Gewalt Hamilton Associates, 625 Forest Edge Drive, Vernon Hills, IL 60061, or e-mail to Jean Scher, jscher@gha-engineers.com

GLENBROOK SANITARY DISTRICT, IL 0315310

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the Glenbrook Sanitary District water system to deliver safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by Glenbrook Sanitary District is surface water purchased from the City of Highland Park through a feeder main along the north side of Lake Cook Road.

We also give you additional information provided by the City of Highland Park.

For more information regarding this report contact:

- Jean Scher at Gewalt Hamilton Associates, Phone: (847) 363-3636, regarding information pertaining to Glenbrook Sanitary District
- Don Jensen at the City of Highland Park, Phone: (847) 433-4355, regarding information pertaining to Highland Park

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

Этот доклад содержит важную информацию о воде, вы пьете. Перевести его или поговорить с кем-то, кто хорошо понимает.

このレポートには、あなたが飲む水についての重要な情報が含まれます。それを翻訳またはそれをよく理解して誰かに話します。

Glenbrook Sanitary District can be contacted by calling 847-604-8280 or by email at info@gsd.illinois.gov

Source Water Assessment

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. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please call our water operator Jean Scher at 847-363-3636. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessment, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>

Source of water: Highland Park's susceptibility is defined as the likelihood for the source water(s) of a public water system to be contaminated at concentrations that would pose a concern. 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. Hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Highland Park's primary intake (IEPA# 00110) is located far enough offshore (5,150ft.) that the shoreline impacts are not considered a factor on water quality. The secondary intakes (IEPA# 01481 and IEPA# 01482), located 1,250 feet and 2,230 feet respectively, are close enough to the shore and may be influenced by potential sources including Central Park. The secondary is used infrequently to augment the capacity of the primary intake or during maintenance or inspection of the primary intake. The combination of the land use, potential sources and the proximity of storm sewer outfalls adds to the susceptibility of these two intakes. In addition, 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 intakes with no protection water only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois.

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 dissolves 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 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.

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

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 at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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.

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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

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. Glenbrook Sanitary District 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Jean Scher at 847-363-3636. The testing will be done at the cost of the owner. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> Infants and Children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Source Water Information

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
CC 01 - Feeder Main North of Lake Cook Rd east of the river FF IL0970500 TP01	SW (source water)	Active	north side of road,

Monitoring results

Glenbrook Sanitary District purchases water from the City of Highland Park. Water monitoring is done throughout the year to ensure that the water you receive meets or exceeds all the standards set by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. In addition to your District's results, we provide you with the results of the monitoring done by the City of Highland Park. We are pleased to forward the results from this water monitoring to you.

This year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and state drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we are able to report that the district had no violation of a contaminant level or of any other water quality standard in the previous year. This report summarizes the quality of water that we provided last year, including details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

na: not applicable.

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

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water 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.

Action Level (AL): 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.

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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): A unit measuring the lack of clarity of water, used by water and sewage treatment plants, in marine studies, etc.

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

[Glenbrook Sanitary District, IL0315310](#)

Lead and 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 (AGL): 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: .0059 ppm to .22 ppm

Lead Range: non-detectable to 27 ppb

Number of samples over the action level: 2

To obtain a copy of the system's lead sampling data: Contact Jean Scher at 847-363-3636.

Glenbrook Sanitary District has developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: Contact Jean Scher at 847-363-3636.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	0	15	7	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2025	1.1	0.56-1.37	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	17	13.8-18.81	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	40	22-51.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Violation Summary Table

We are happy to announce that no monitoring, reporting, treatment technique, maximum residual disinfectant level, or maximum contaminant level violations were recorded during 2025 for Glenbrook Sanitary District IL0315310.

2025 Water Quality Data Tables for Highland Park Public Water System IL0970500

The following water quality tables list all of the drinking water contaminants **detected** in Highland Park’s tap water from January 1 through December 31, 2025 unless the last detection occurred more than one year ago. **Many more contaminants were tested for, including organic chemical contaminants, but only those substances listed in the following tables were found in the water.** Full comprehensive results may be obtained by calling the Water Plant at (847) 433-4355.

Disinfectants - We regularly monitor residual disinfectant levels at multiple locations throughout the distribution system.

Analyte	Minimum Allowed	Maximum Allowed (MDRL)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	Maximum Running Annual Average (RAA) ²	Range of Test Results for the Year ²	Violation	Date Sampled	Source
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	0.50 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	1.5 ppm	1.4 – 1.7 ppm	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

² Compliance is based on the running annual average (RAA). The Maximum RAA reflects the highest RAA that occurred during the previous 12 months and the Range of Test Results reflects the range of monthly RAAs in 2025. Residual chlorine levels in Individual samples collected in 2025 ranged from 0.60 – 2.04 ppm.

Disinfection By-products - We collect samples every 90 days from two locations in the distribution system.

Analyte	Highest Level Allowed (MCL) - One Year Average	Maximum Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) ³	System Wide Range of Test Results for the Year ³	Violation	Date Sampled	Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80 ppb	35.0 ppb	11.6 – 52.0 ppb	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAAs)	60 ppb	17.4 ppb	5.8-20.7 ppb	No	2025	By-product of drinking

³ Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Maximum LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range of Test Results reflects all samples collected in 2025 from both locations.

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Total Organic Carbon - We collect samples each month at the Water Treatment Plant.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is a measurement of the amount of organic carbon in the water. Organic carbon comes from decaying natural organic matter as well as synthetic sources. TOC removal during the water treatment process was measured each month and the City of Highland Park met all TOC removal requirements set.

Turbidity - We test turbidity at regular intervals at least six times each day at the entry point to the distribution system.

Treatment Technique (TT) Requirement	Result	Violation	Date Sampled	Source
95% of samples must be at or below 0.3 NTU	100% below 0.3 NTU	No	2025	Suspended organic and inorganic particles
No sample greater than 1 NTU	0.104 NTU	No	2025	Suspended organic and inorganic particles

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water and has no health effects. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Lead and Copper - We collect multiple samples throughout the distribution system. The most recent tests were done on samples collected from 30 homes with lead service lines between June and September 2025.

Sampling Period	01/01/2025 – 06/30/2025		07/01/2025 – 12/31/2025	
	Lead	Copper	Lead	Copper
Analyte	Lead	Copper	Lead	Copper
Number of Samples	60	60	67	67
Range of Individual Results	ND - 31 ppb	0.0089 – 0.37 ppm	ND – 37 ppb	ND – 0.18 ppm
Number of Samples Over AL	5	0	5	0

To obtain a copy of our 2025 lead tap sampling data in full, please visit www.cityhpil.com/leadinformation.

Analyte	EPA's AL for a representative sampling of customer homes	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	90% of customers' homes were less than	Violation	Date Sampled	Source
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	14 ppb	No	01/01/2025 - 06/30/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.25 ppm	No	01/01/2025 – 06/30/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	15 ppb	0 ppb	11 ppb	No	07/01/2025 – 12/31/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.13 ppm	No	07/01/2025 – 12/31/2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level (AL) in at least 90% of the samples collected. A result exceeding the lead or copper action level at an individual home does not indicate a violation of the Lead and Copper Rule.

To control the corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings, and fixtures which may cause lead or other metals to enter the drinking water, we treat the water using a food-grade ortho-phosphate product. Ortho-phosphate was designated as the optimal corrosion control treatment for our water system by the Illinois EPA. To ensure the treatment is operating efficiently, we monitor water quality parameters set by the Illinois EPA on a daily basis and collect tap samples for lead and copper every 6-12 months.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants (IOC) - A single sample is tested annually at the entry point to the distribution system.

Analyte	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Result	Violation	Date Sampled	Source
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.020 ppm	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refiners; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	250 ppm	NA	18 ppm	No	2025	Naturally occurring; Runoff from road salts
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.66 ppm	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.37 ppm	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	250 ppm	NA	23 ppm	No	2025	Naturally occurring; Discharge from metal factories

Not All Substances in the Water Have Official Health Limits

In this report, we share the data for all the substances we monitor as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The law doesn't specify a limit for every potential substance that could be found in the water, so the EPA is constantly studying new potential pollutants

(they call them unregulated contaminants) to determine what their effects are on our health, and at what levels, to determine where to set limits for them.

Highland Park recently participated in this nationwide effort to sample for a list of 30 unregulated contaminants as part of the SDWA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). Those contaminants included the metal lithium as well as 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Water Plant staff collected drinking water samples every three months over a 12 month period beginning in May 2024. We are pleased to report that no lithium or PFAS compounds were detected in any of the samples.

Non-Regulated Inorganic Contaminants – These contaminants are not currently regulated in drinking water by the Federal or State EPA but we choose to monitor them to ensure water quality.

Analyte	Your Water	Range of Test Results for the Year	Date Sampled	Source
Alkalinity, Total	100 ppm	Single sample	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	35 ppm	Single sample	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent	0.13 ppb	Single sample	2025	Naturally occurring; Discharge of dye and paint pigments, wood preservatives, and chrome plating
Copper	0.0048 ppm	Single sample	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	140 ppm	Single sample	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	12 ppm	Single sample	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Ortho-phosphate	1.03 ppm (average)	0.46 – 2.47 ppm	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive used to inhibit corrosion of plumbing materials
Perchlorate	0.14 ppb	Single sample	2024	Naturally occurring; Discharge from fertilizer and munitions factories; Degradation of hypochlorite used in disinfection
Sodium ²	11 ppm	Single sample	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	170 ppm	Single sample	2025	Comprised of inorganic salts, dissolved organic matter, chemicals used in the water treatment process, and the piping or hardware used to distribute the water

² There is no State or Federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required for information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If the level is greater than 20 ppm and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician