



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau of Water • 1021 N. Grand Avenue E. • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276

Division of Water Pollution Control ANNUAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT

for NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)

This fillable form may be completed online, a copy saved locally, printed and signed before it is submitted to the Compliance Assurance Section at the above address. Complete each section of this report.

Report Period: From March, 2019 To March, 2020

Permit No. ILR40 0182

MS4 OPERATOR INFORMATION: (As it appears on the current permit)

Name: Village of Dolton Mailing Address 1: 14122 Chicago Road

Mailing Address 2: _____ County: Cook

City: Dolton State: IL Zip: 60419 Telephone: 708-201-3270

Contact Person: Riley H. Rogers Email Address: rrogers@vodolton.org
(Person responsible for Annual Report)

Name(s) of governmental entity(ies) in which MS4 is located: (As it appears on the current permit)

Cook County

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

A. Changes to best management practices (check appropriate BMP change(s) and attach information regarding change(s) to BMP and measurable goals.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Public Education and Outreach <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Construction Site Runoff Control <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Public Participation/Involvement <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Post-Construction Runoff Control <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Attach the status of compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of your identified best management practices and progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, and your identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures.

C. Attach results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any during the reporting period.

D. Attach a summary of the storm water activities you plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule.)

E. Attach notice that you are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of your permit obligations (if applicable).

F. Attach a list of construction projects that your entity has paid for during the reporting period.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

Riley H. Rogers
Owner Signature:

Riley H. Rogers

Printed Name:

5/18/20
Date:

Mayor

Title:

EMAIL COMPLETED FORM TO: epa.ms4annualinsp@illinois.gov

or Mail to: ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE SECTION #19
1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST
POST OFFICE BOX 19276
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Section 4 and Title X of the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/4, 5/39). Failure to disclose this information may result in: a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42) and may also prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

Village of Dolton

NPDES Permit No. ILR40 0182

Annual Facility Inspection Report Attachment 1

**Year 17
March 2019 to March 2020**

May 22, 2020

Content:	Page Number:
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Item D: Summary of stormwater activities you plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (and implementation schedule).	6
Item E: Notice that you are relying on another governmental entity to satisfy some of your permit obligations (if applicable).	6
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Sample Documentation for Minimum Control Measures	7+

Any questions or comments regarding this report shall be directed to either of the following:

Mr. Riley H. Rogers, Mayor – Village of Dolton
708-201-3270 or rrogers@vofdolton.org



Mr. Jonathan J. Dykstra, Robinson Engineering, Ltd.
708-331-6700 or jdijkstra@reltd.com



Village of Dolton, NPDES Permit No. ILR40 0182
Annual Facility Inspection Report – Attachment 1

March 2019 to March 2020

May 22, 2020

Item A: Description of Changes to BMPs

The following changes have been made in Village BMPs for the next reporting cycle:

No changes this cycle. The Village last updated its Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) on 4/25/18.

**Item B: Status of compliance with permit conditions
and assessment of minimum control measures**

The Village believes that the BMPs completed within the reporting period are appropriate for the permit conditions. The status of each BMP is as follows:

A. Public Education and Outreach

1. A1: Distributed Paper Material (Brochure)

In keeping with its goal, the Village distributed two different brochures throughout the year: 1) an EPA-produced brochure on water quality, and 2) a Stormwater Protection Program brochure entitled “How Can I Improve Water Quality produced in-house (see enclosed samples). Brochures and other educational materials allow for “fair” access and are available to all in the community.

2. A6: Other Public Education (Website)

The Village Website is used to post information for Public Works and information about its public services such as Leaf Pickup, Electronic Waste, Flooding Prevention, Reporting a Concern, etc. (see enclosed sample). The website is a “fair access” means for communicating with residents and business leaders.

B. Public Participation and Involvement

3. B4: Public Hearing (Meeting)

The Village last held an annual informational Public Hearing regarding its program in May 2017. The Public Meeting for MS4 Compliance is planned to be held again during the next reporting cycle.

4. **B7: Other Public Involvement (Help Stop Flooding / Bag the Leaves)**

In the 2011-2012 reporting cycle the Village of Dolton began its' "Help Stop Flooding / Please Bag the Leaves" campaign. The Village has also started a Community Garden Planting initiative for the last few cycles. It may or may not be continued this cycle, but various activities such as these will continue to be explored in forthcoming cycles in the hopes of finding the most effective programs for public participation.

5. **B7: Other Public Involvement (Clean Sweep)**

As part of the Village's "go green" emphasis, in lieu of the rain barrel program the Village conducts a "Clean Sweep" event typically in the month of April. Within the reporting cycle, this event took place in April 2018.

6. **B7: Other Public Involvement (Rain Ready)**

As part of the Village's flooding awareness, the Village participates in the Rain Ready program by the Center for Neighborhood Technology. The Rain Ready program helps protect homes and the Village from flooding.

C. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

7. **C1: Storm Sewer Map Preparation**

The Storm Sewer Atlas was issued as a draft document in the 2010-2011 reporting cycle. Because of a lack of new storm sewer development, the map has not been updated during the reporting cycle. If new storm sewer infrastructure is added during the 2019-20 reporting cycle, an update of the atlas will be planned.

8. **C2: Regulatory Control Program (Ordinance)**

The Village (MWRD) Sewer Use ordinance addresses issues related to illicit Discharge. The Village continues to enforce this ordinance and other development ordinances through the plan review process.

9. **C7: Visual Dry Weather Screening**

The Village deferred its dry weather Outfall Inspections of its outfalls during the reporting cycle due to staff changes and budget shortfalls. The Village developed IDDE Procedures for outfall inspections in the 2014-15 cycle.

10. **C10: Other Illicit Discharge Controls (Visual Monitoring Inspections)**

Since the Village population is under 25,000, it has opted for visual monitoring of its upstream and downstream watercourse locations. Visual Monitoring Inspections at upstream and downstream locations were not performed during the reporting cycle due to staff shortages. The goal is to conduct these inspections in the future. This BMP was added in the 2016-17 cycle.

D. Construction Site Runoff Control

11. D1: Regulatory Control Program (Ordinance)

The Village ordinance is pending. The Village continues to enforce typical engineering requirements and ordinances through the plan review process. Also, the MWRD's Watershed Management Ordinance (WMO) which became effective on May 1, 2014, is used to enforce soil erosion and sediment control requirements with development.

12. D2: Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs are required for new development. These requirements are enforced through the plan review process.

13. D4: Site Plan Review Procedures

Development projects are reviewed under local and District ordinances by Village Staff and engineering consultants, especially regarding stormwater and erosion and sediment control measures. Projects over one acre are required to obtain a Notice of Intent prior to construction. A SWPPP is required with plan sets.

14. D6: Site Inspection/Enforcement Procedures

Weekly inspection reports are required from developers of active projects. Periodic or surprise audit inspections are conducted by the Village or its consultant as needed.

E. Post-Construction Runoff Control

15. E2: Regulatory Control Program (Ordinance)

The Village ordinance is pending. The Village continues to enforce typical engineering requirements and ordinances through the plan review process. Also, the MWRD's Watershed Management Ordinance (WMO) which became effective on May 1, 2014, is used to enforce soil erosion and sediment control requirements with development.

16. E3: Long Term O&M Procedures

These are required and reviewed where applicable during the site plan review process.

17. E4: Pre-Construction Review of BMP Designs

The ordinance requirements are enforced during the site plan review stage of a development. The site plan reviews include a review of the BMP designs.

18. E5: Site Inspections During Construction

Weekly inspection reports are required from developers of active projects. Periodic or surprise audit inspections are conducted by the Village or its consultant as needed.

19. E6: Post-Construction Inspections

Stormwater management systems are inspected during the year depending on staff availability. Inspected storm sewers and structures that are found to need maintenance

are cleaned, vacuumed, or jetted as needed by the Public Works Department or such work is contracted out.

F. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

20. F1: Employee Training Program

The goal is to conduct at least one training session per reporting cycle. The Public Works staff typically discusses proper procedures for disposal of oil, salt storage, snow plowing. Only typical Public Works staff training was conducted this cycle as needed.

21. F3 and F4: Municipal Operations Storm Water Control and Waste Disposal

Routine maintenance of Village streets, storm sewer, ditches, creeks and stormwater facilities is part of the Public Works responsibilities. This includes sweeping, vacuuming, jetting, repair, and debris, branch and leaf collection. The Village Public Works Department performs some of this work as limited staffing allows. Some is contracted out.

- Deicing materials are stored in a permanent structure.
- All fertilizers, pesticides or other chemicals are stored indoors.
- a. Street-sweeping is performed on a yearly basis via a contracted service arrangements.
- b. Catch Basins are inspected and cleaned as needed and as staff availability has allowed during the reporting period. Structures in need of substantial cleaning are handled by contracting the service.
- c. Storm Sewers are inspected and cleaned or jetted on an as needed and irregular basis during the reporting cycle.
- d. Maintenance Yard is kept as clean and tidy as possible with current staffing.

22. F5: Flood Management/Assessment Guidelines

The Village Ordinance includes floodplain and flood hazard regulations for any development in or near to floodplains. The Village places an emphasis on flood awareness and is currently participating in the MWRD Stormwater Master Planning Program initiative and staff have attended several meetings in February and March 2019 related to this planned multi-year program.

Item C: Results of information collected and analyzed, monitoring data (if any).

No illicit discharges or incidents of non-compliance were identified. No chemical samples were taken.

The U.S. Census Bureau data for the Village of Dolton demographics is:

<i>2014 Estimated Population</i>	<i>23,307</i>
<i>Poverty Percentage</i>	<i>24.5%</i>
<i>Black Pop. Percentage</i>	<i>90.9%</i>
<i>White Pop. Percentage</i>	<i>5.3%</i>
<i>Hispanic Pop. Percentage</i>	<i>2.7%</i>
<i>Other Pop. Percentage</i>	<i>1.1%</i>

Item D: Summary of stormwater activities you plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (and implementation schedule).

See the attached Summary that is numbered to correspond with the original Notice of Intent.

Item E: Notice that you are relying on another governmental entity to satisfy some of your permit obligations (if applicable).

The Village does not rely on any other government entity to satisfy NPDES permit obligations at this time.

Item F: List of construction projects that your entity has paid for during the reporting period.

The following is a list of contracts that the Village let and constructed during this reporting period:

- None this reporting period.

Sample Documentation for Minimum Control Measures

The remaining sheets in this report include some available documentation for various Best Management Practices discussed under Item B.

VILLAGE OF DOLTON

SUMMARY AND SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURE		PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED	MAR-16	MAR-17	MAR-18	MAR-19	MAR-20	MAR-21
A. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts								
A1	Literature Distribution (brochure)	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
A6	Other Public Education (website)	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
B. Public Involvement/ Participation								
B4	Public Hearing (Meeting)	X	X	X	X	D	D	A
B7	Other Public Involvement (Help Stop Flooding)	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
B7	Other Public Involvement (Rain Barrel; Rain Ready)		X	X	X	X	X	A
B7	Other Public Involvement (Clean Sweep)			X	X	X	X	A
C. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination								
C1	Storm Sewer Map Assessment	X		X	X	X	X	A
	Storm Sewer Map Preparation	X						
	Field Identification of Outfalls	X						
	Storm Sewer Map Update Program	X	D	X	X	X	X	A
C2	Regulatory Control Program	X						
	- Sewer Use Ordinance	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
C7	Visual Dry Weather Screening Program	X	D	D	D	D	D	A
C10	Other Illicit Discharge Controls (Monitoring)		D	D	D	D	D	A
D. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control								
D1	Regulatory Control Program	X						
	- Review of Current Ordinances	X						
	- Draft of Proposed Ordinance	X						
	- Board Review of Proposed Ordinance		D	D	D			
	- Public Hearing on Proposed Ordinance		D	D	D			
	- Adopt Ordinance		D	D	D			
	- Enforcement Ongoing (MWRD WMO)	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
D2	Erosion and Sediment Control BMP's	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
D4	Site Plan Review Procedures	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
D6	Site Inspection/Enforcement Procedures	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
E. Post-Construction Storm Water Management								
E2	Regulatory Control Program	X						
	- Review of Current Ordinances	X						
	- Draft of Proposed Ordinance	X						
	- Board Review of Proposed Ordinance		D	D	D			
	- Public Hearing on Proposed Ordinance		D	D	D			
	- Adopt Ordinance		D	D	D			
	- Enforcement Ongoing (MWRD WMO)	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
E3	Long Term O&M Procedures	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
E4	Pre-Construction Review of BMP Designs	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
E5	Site Inspections During Construction	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
E6	Post-Construction Inspections	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
F. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping								
F1	Employee Training Program	X	D	D	X	X	D	A
F2	Inspection & Maintenance Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
F3 & F4	Municipal Operations for Stormwater Control and Waste Disposal							
	- Audit existing BMP's	X						
	- Audit problem areas	X						
	- Plan new BMP's and Procedures	X						
	- Implement Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	A
F5	Flood Management/Assess Guidelines	X	X	X	X	X	X	A

A = Future Required/Planned Annual Activity
R = Future One-time Required/Planned Activity
D = Deferred Activity

X = Completed Activity
A = New Planned Activity

Protecting Water Quality from **URBAN RUNOFF**

Clean Water Is Everybody's Business

In urban and suburban areas, much of the land surface is covered by buildings and pavement, which do not allow rain and snowmelt to soak into the ground. Instead, most developed areas rely on storm drains to carry large amounts of runoff from roofs and paved areas to nearby waterways. The stormwater runoff carries pollutants such as oil, dirt, chemicals, and lawn fertilizers directly to streams and rivers, where they seriously harm water quality. To protect surface water quality and groundwater resources, development should be designed and built to minimize increases in runoff.

How Urbanized Areas Affect Water Quality Increased Runoff

The porous and varied terrain of natural landscapes like forests, wetlands, and grasslands traps rainwater and snowmelt and allows them to filter slowly into the ground. In contrast, impervious (nonporous) surfaces like roads, parking lots, and rooftops prevent rain and snowmelt from infiltrating, or soaking, into the ground. Most of the rainfall

The most recent National Water Quality Inventory reports that runoff from urbanized areas is the leading source of water quality impairments to surveyed estuaries and the third-largest source of impairments to surveyed lakes.

Did you know that because of impervious surfaces like pavement and rooftops, a typical city block generates more than 5 times more runoff than a woodland area of the same size?

and snowmelt remains above the surface, where it runs off rapidly in unnaturally large amounts.

Storm sewer systems concentrate runoff into smooth, straight conduits. This runoff gathers speed and erosional power as it travels underground. When this runoff leaves the storm drains and empties into a stream, its excessive volume and power blast out streambanks, damaging streamside vegetation and wiping out aquatic habitat. These increased storm flows carry sediment loads from construction sites and other denuded surfaces and eroded streambanks. They often carry higher water temperatures from streets, roof tops, and parking lots, which are harmful to the health and reproduction of aquatic life.

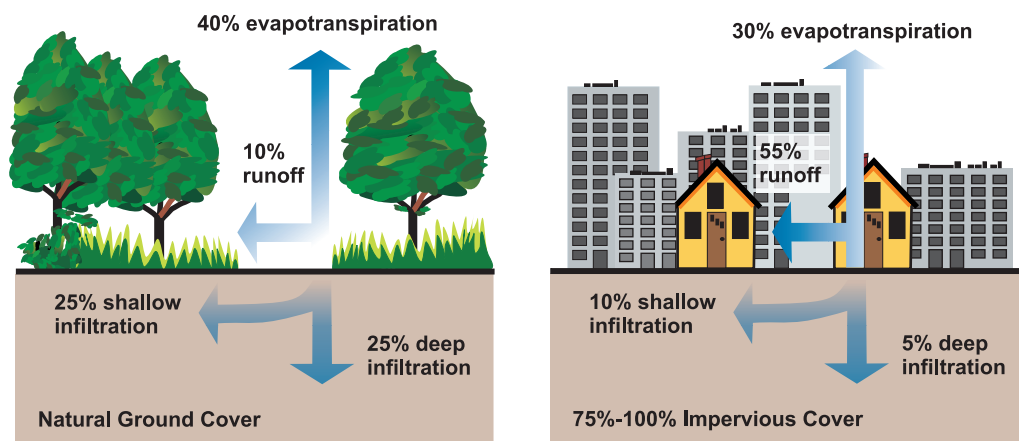
The loss of infiltration from urbanization may also cause profound groundwater changes. Although urbanization leads to great increases in flooding during and immediately after wet weather, in many instances it results in lower stream flows during dry weather. Many native fish and other aquatic life cannot survive when these conditions prevail.

Increased Pollutant Loads

Urbanization increases the variety and amount of pollutants carried into streams, rivers, and lakes. The pollutants include:

- Sediment
- Oil, grease, and toxic chemicals from motor vehicles
- Pesticides and nutrients from lawns and gardens
- Viruses, bacteria, and nutrients from pet waste and failing septic systems
- Road salts
- Heavy metals from roof shingles, motor vehicles, and other sources
- Thermal pollution from dark impervious surfaces such as streets and rooftops

These pollutants can harm fish and wildlife populations, kill native vegetation, foul drinking water supplies, and make recreational areas unsafe and unpleasant.



Relationship between impervious cover and surface runoff. Impervious cover in a watershed results in increased surface runoff. As little as 10 percent impervious cover in a watershed can result in stream degradation.

Managing Urban Runoff

What Homeowners Can Do

To decrease polluted runoff from paved surfaces, households can develop alternatives to areas traditionally covered by impervious surfaces. Porous pavement materials are available for driveways and sidewalks, and native vegetation and mulch can replace high maintenance grass lawns. Homeowners can use fertilizers sparingly and sweep driveways, sidewalks, and roads instead of using a hose. Instead of disposing of yard waste, they can use the materials to start a compost pile. And homeowners can learn to use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce dependence on harmful pesticides.

In addition, households can prevent polluted runoff by picking up after pets and using, storing, and disposing of chemicals properly. Drivers should check their cars for leaks and recycle their motor oil and antifreeze when these fluids are changed. Drivers can also avoid impacts from car wash runoff (e.g., detergents, grime, etc.) by using car wash facilities that do not generate runoff. Households served by septic systems should have them professionally inspected

and pumped every 3 to 5 years. They should also practice water conservation measures to extend the life of their septic systems.

Controlling Impacts from New Development

Developers and city planners should attempt to control the volume of runoff from new development by using low impact development, structural controls, and pollution prevention strategies. Low impact development includes measures that conserve natural areas (particularly sensitive hydrologic areas like riparian buffers and infiltrable soils); reduce development impacts; and reduce site runoff rates by maximizing surface roughness, infiltration opportunities, and flow paths.

Controlling Impacts from Existing Development

Controlling runoff from existing urban areas is often more costly than controlling runoff from new developments. Economic efficiencies are often realized through approaches that target “hot spots” of runoff pollution or have multiple benefits, such as high-efficiency street sweeping (which addresses aesthetics, road safety,

and water quality). Urban planners and others responsible for managing urban and suburban areas can first identify and implement pollution prevention strategies and examine source control opportunities. They should seek out priority pollutant reduction opportunities, then protect natural areas that help control runoff, and finally begin ecological restoration and retrofit activities to clean up degraded water bodies. Local governments are encouraged to take lead roles in public education efforts through public signage, storm drain marking, pollution prevention outreach campaigns, and partnerships with citizen groups and businesses. Citizens can help prioritize the clean-up strategies, volunteer to become involved in restoration efforts, and mark storm drains with approved “don’t dump” messages.



Related Publications

Turn Your Home into a Stormwater Pollution Solution!

www.epa.gov/nps

This web site links to an EPA homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water that provides tips for better vehicle and garage care, lawn and garden techniques, home improvement, pet care, and more.

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas

www.epa.gov/owow/nps/urbanmm

This technical guidance and reference document is useful to local, state, and tribal managers in implementing management programs for polluted runoff. Contains information on the best available, economically achievable means of reducing pollution of surface waters and groundwater from urban areas.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Resources

www.epa.gov/owm/onsite

This web site contains the latest brochures and other resources from EPA for managing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) such as conventional septic systems and alternative decentralized systems. These resources provide basic information to help individual homeowners, as well as detailed, up-to-date technical guidance of interest to local and state health departments.

Low Impact Development Center

www.lowimpactdevelopment.org

This center provides information on protecting the environment and water resources through integrated site design techniques that are intended to replicate preexisting hydrologic site conditions.

Stormwater Manager's Resource Center (SMRC)

www.stormwatercenter.net

Created and maintained by the Center for Watershed Protection, this resource center is designed specifically for stormwater practitioners, local government officials, and others that need technical assistance on stormwater management issues.

Strategies: Community Responses to Runoff Pollution

www.nrdc.org/water/pollution/storm/stoinx.asp

The Natural Resources Defense Council developed this interactive web document to explore some of the most effective strategies that communities are using around the nation to control urban runoff pollution. The document is also available in print form and as an interactive CD-ROM.

For More Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Nonpoint Source Control Branch (4503T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460
www.epa.gov/nps

Village Of Dolton



The storm drainage system carries untreated stormwater runoff directly to creeks and rivers. Improper pouring of wastes into storm drains directly impacts our environment. Oil, paint, fertilizer and pesticides pollute the water, destroy plants, endanger wildlife and affect drinking water. The pollutants most commonly dumped into storm drains are motor oil, fertilizer, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides and paint.

Did You Know?

One quart of oil can contaminate 250,000 gallons of water. The oil from one motor oil change can create an 8-acre oil slick. Antifreeze is toxic to people, domestic animals and wildlife. Paint products can be harmful to people, animals and the environment. Herbicides destroy streamside brush and vegetation as well as animals. Fertilizers encourage the growth of algae, which can reduce the amount of oxygen in the water and lead to fish kills.



What Are the Benefits of Improved Water Quality?

- We have clean water in our rivers for drinking, wildlife and recreation.
- Storm drainage facilities that are free of sediment and trash require less maintenance
- Stream corridors provide a healthy habitat for wildlife and an attractive space in a neighborhood.



How Can Residence Help Improve Water Quality?

- Properly store and dispose of oils, chemicals, antifreeze and other toxic material.
- Never dump any waste in the storm drain. Dispose of litter and animal waste in a trashcan. Sweep sidewalks, gutters, driveways and other paved surfaces. Put the debris in the trashcan.
- Use garden chemicals sparingly and only when necessary, lest they get washed into the creek.
- If you see dumping or debris in the ditches or basins, filling or construction near property lot lines, or filling or construction in the floodplain without a permit sign posted, contact the Village Hall at (708) 849-4000.



What is the Village of Dolton Doing to Improve Water Quality?

During construction, all sites are required to filter storm water leaving the site.

The village requires that all new developments protect storm structures from sediment and other contaminants using appropriate best management practices (BMPs).



As part of the review process, all developments (residential and commercial) are required to include notes and details on the engineering drawing in compliance with the NPDES Phase II regulations. These regulations were established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to improve water quality.

Village of Dolton
14014 Park Avenue
Dolton IL 60419
Phone: (708) 849-4000



Village of Dolton



*Stormwater
Protection
Program*



How Can I Help Improve the Quality of Water in Dolton?

Village of Dolton
14014 Park Avenue
Dolton IL 60419
Phone: (708) 849-4000



CALL (708) 849-4000

WATCH LIVE!



VILLAGE OF
DOLTON
"A Community Working Together"



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[Government](#) ▾ [Directory](#) [Report Concern](#)

Report Concern

Report A Concern

Name *

First

Last

Phone *

Address *

Street Address

Address Line 2



City

State

ZIP Code

Email *

Category *

- ☐ Building Code Questions
- ☐ Pothole / Street Issues
- ☐ Forestry Issues
- ☐ Snow / Ice
- ☐ Miscellaneous Administration
- ☐ Traffic Signals
- ☐ Miscellaneous Fire Issue
- ☐ Website
- ☐ Overhanging Trees or Shrubs
- ☐ Parking Permits / Passes / Tickets
- ☐ Damaged Sidewalk
- ☐ Right of Way Obstruction / Signs
- ☐ Loose or Protruding Manhole Cover
- ☐ Street Lights
- ☐ Miscellaneous Finance
- ☐ Water / Utility Billing Issues
- ☐ Miscellaneous Public Works Issue
- ☐ Zoning Issues
- ☐ Building / Property Maintenance
- ☐ Refuse / Recycling / Yard Waste
- ☐ Graffiti
- ☐ Storm Sewer Blockage / Leaking
- ☐

Miscellaneous Building Issue

☐ Traffic / Road Signs

☐ Miscellaneous Human Resources

☐ Weeds / Tall Grass

Brief Description (or other problem not listed) *

Location of Problem *

Submit

Village Of Dolton

14122 Chicago Road, Dolton, IL 60419

Phone: 708-849-4000

RESIDENTS

Village Stickers

Water Bills

Garbage, Refuse and Recycling

Housing

Register to Vote

Utility Bills

Non-Emergency

Curfew and Loitering

Dogs

Traffic Court

Employment

DEPARTMENTS

Building Department

Community Service Unit

Economic Development

Fire Department

Water Department

Housing Department

Payment Center

Police Department

Public Works

BUSINESS

Building Permits, Inspections, License

Dolton Chamber of Commerce

GOVERNMENT

The Mayor

Press Office

Village Clerk

Dolton Board of Trustees

Board Meeting & Village Hall Schedule

Board Meeting Minutes and Agendas

Ordinances

Transparency

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Website By Frampton Creative Group

Village of Dolton

IEPA NPDES General Permit No. ILR40-0182

Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)

For discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)

April 2018 to March 2021

April 25, 2018

A. General Information

1. Storm Water Management Program contact:

Name: Mr. Matt Stacey
Title: Public Works Superintendent
Mailing Address: Village of Dolton
14122 Chicago Road
Dolton, IL 60419
Public Works Dept.: 708-201-3283
Email Address:

2. State Authority Contact:

Name: Mr. Alan Keller, PE
Title: Manager, Permit Section
Mailing Address: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Permit Section
P. O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276
Email Address: epa.ms4noipermit@illinois.gov

B. Governmental entities in which MS4 is located:

Cook County

C. Names of known receiving waters:

1. Little Calumet River
2. Calumet River

D. Storm Water Management Program Requirements:

1. The [Village] must develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from [its] small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act. The storm water management program must include the 6 Minimum Control Measures (MCMs). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Menu of Storm Water Best Management Practices (<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm>) and the most recent version of the Illinois Urban Manual should be consulted regarding the selection of appropriate BMPs.
2. You may partner with other MS4s to develop and implement your storm water management program.
3. For further details on the requirements for each of the 6 MCMs, please refer to the latest version of the General NPDES Permit No. ILR40.

E. Minimum Control Measures (MCMs):

1. Public Education and Outreach – (MCM 1)
2. Public Participation/Involvement – (MCM 2)
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination – (MCM 3)
4. Construction Site Runoff Control – (MCM 4)
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control – (MCM 5)
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping – (MCM 6)

F. Best Management Practices (BMPs):

A. Public Education and Outreach

- ☒ A.1 Distributed Paper Material
- ☐ A.2 Speaking Engagement
- ☐ A.3 Public Service Announcement
- ☐ A.4 Community Event
- ☐ A.5 Classroom Education Material
- ☒ A.6 Other Public Education

B. Public Participation/Involvement

- ☐ B.1 Public Panel
- ☐ B.2 Educational Volunteer
- ☐ B.3 Stakeholder Meeting
- ☒ B.4 Public Hearing
- ☐ B.5 Volunteer Monitoring
- ☐ B.6 Program Coordination
- ☒ B.7 Other Public Involvement

C. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- ☒ C.1 Storm Sewer Map Preparation
- ☒ C.2 Regulatory Control Program
- ☐ C.3 Detection/Elimination Prioritization Plan
- ☐ C.4 Illicit Discharge Tracing Procedures
- ☐ C.5 Illicit Source Removal Procedures
- ☐ C.6 Program Evaluation and Assessment
- ☒ C.7 Visual Dry Weather Screening
- ☐ C.8 Pollutant Field Testing
- ☐ C.9 Public Notification
- ☒ C.10 Other Illicit Discharge Controls

D. Construction Site Runoff Control

- ☒ D.1 Regulatory Control Program
- ☒ D.2 Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs
- ☐ D.3 Other Waste Control Program
- ☒ D.4 Site Plan Review Procedures
- ☐ D.5 Public Information Handling Procedures
- ☒ D.6 Site Inspection/Enforcement Procedures
- ☐ D.7 Other Construction Site Runoff Controls

E. Post-Construction Runoff Control

- ☐ E.1 Community Control Strategy
- ☒ E.2 Regulatory Control Program
- ☒ E.3 Long Term O&M Procedures
- ☒ E.4 Pre-Const Review of BMP Designs
- ☒ E.5 Site Inspections during Construction
- ☒ E.6 Post-Construction Inspections
- ☐ E.7 Other Post-Const Runoff Controls

F. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

- ☒ F.1 Employee Training Program
- ☒ F.2 Inspection and Maintenance Program
- ☒ F.3 Muni Operations Storm Water Control
- ☒ F.4 Municipal Operations Waste Disposal
- ☒ F.5 Flood Management/Assess Guidelines
- ☐ F.6 Other Municipal Operations Controls

Statement of Fairness – All BMPs shall and will be implemented, conducted, regulated, or enforced fairly throughout the entire Village as appropriate and applicable.

Revisions – BMPs C3, C4, and C5 may be added to the program by 4/2019 or possibly as part of the next NOI.

G. Revisions:

1. 3/17/15 – Plan for 2013–18
2. 4/25/18 – Update for 2018–21
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.