



VILLAGE OF DOLTON

Tiffany A. Henyard.....Mayor
Alison Key.....Village Clerk



TRUSTEES

Kiana L. Belcher Tammie Brown Andrew Holmes
Jason House Brittney Norwood Edward Steave

Dear Dolton Resident:

I want to first say thank you for entrusting me to Build Dolton Back Better, as the first female and youngest Mayor of the Village of Dolton. I have hit the ground running and have first put avenues in place to help you communicate your concerns to me and my administration; as well as follow-up tracking processes to ensure that your concerns are addressed in a timely manner. Enclosed is the Annual Consumer Confidence Report for your information.

To communicate any complaints, concerns, or compliments, you may email my administration at complaint-compliment@vodolton.org. To communicate any suggestions for improvements for the Village of Dolton, you may email me at suggestionsformayor@vodolton.org. If you do not have access to the internet, then feel free to come to Village Hall, or mail your letter to 14122 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, 60419.

I have also put in place ways for me and my administration to communicate vital information to you. I have implemented a “NEW POP-UP COMMUNICATION TO RESIDENTS’ DASHBOARD” on our website at www.vodolton.org. Important information and answers to the Citizen Address questions raised at Trustee Board meetings will appear on the POP-UP. We also have provided you with a way to sign up for email or text alerts of vital information, on the POP-UP.

For your convenience, you may now pay for your vehicle stickers and pet tags online. This will save you time when you come to pick-up your sticker or tag. As a friendly reminder, Village Stickers are due by June 30, 2021.

I know that crime is a high concern for you as a Dolton resident. In order to start the process of reducing crime, I asked our new Police Chief Robert Collins, to have some of his officers to do foot patrols in the neighborhoods. I feel that if police officers establish better relationships with the residents, then they will be in a better position to first of all solve the crimes, and also bring a police presence that will reduce crime. In addition, I have placed in the budget, positions for more police officers to make the Police Department more effective. Chief Collins was a former Police Chief for Dolton and has 27 years of experience in law enforcement, four (4) of which were with Dolton.

I hired a new Superintendent of the Public Works Department, Mr. Stacey Carrel. Mr. Carrel has been asked to tackle the difficult task of addressing the infrastructure needs of the Village, water main breaks, pot-holes, grass cutting, road repairs, side walk repairs, tree trimming, lighting, and many other issues. Although there is a need for a complete overhaul of the Dolton infrastructure, I have charged Mr. Carrel, to address your concerns, in an efficient and effective manner, while I seek grants to provide the major upgrades needed. Mr. Carrel brings 12 years of experience working in the construction industry and Public Works Departments of various municipalities.

I hired, as an interim Village Administrator, the retired Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Mrs. Dorothy Brown Cook. She successfully ran the Clerk of the Court for 20 years, which is an over \$100 million operation, and I am confident she can help run Dolton’s over \$20 million operation. She has already set in motion efforts to bring more revenue to Dolton, as well as make our services more efficient. Mrs. Brown is an Attorney, and a Certified Public Accountant, and holds a Master’s in Business Administration. I have asked her to assess each Department and to put policies and procedures in place that will help me Build Dolton Back Better.



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I have hired Mr. William Moore, he has 32 years of business experience including banking, customer service, and management, to get a handle on our Water Department System. Mr. Moore, the Village Administrator, and the management team have already started to make improvements in the Payment Processing Center and have had several meetings to determine the weaknesses in the Water Department. I am very confident that with his leadership the Water Department will be improved.

I bought back Mr. Pete McCain as the Fire Chief. Pete has 21 years of experience in fire service, 12 of which are with Dolton’s Fire Department. Fire Chief McCain brings a wealth of knowledge, in addition to great leadership abilities to the position. I have already put the wheels in motion to obtain a new fire engine for the Fire Department, as well as re-open Fire Station No. 2, to address fires more effectively.

I have also started a process to address the issue of the poor street lighting in Dolton, to brighten up our Village. Commonwealth Edison has awarded Dolton a grant to put LED lights in all of the light-poles in Dolton. I acted immediately on this grant, and this project is scheduled to start and be completed during this July. After LED lights have been placed in the existing light poles, it is my intentions to start to bring new light poles to dark areas with poor lighting.

In addition to street lighting. I am in discussions with a representative agency of Commonwealth Edison to place LED light bulbs in the porch and backyard light fixtures at individual residents homes. We will be notifying you on how to sign up for these lights. The agency will contact you to determine your interest in the program and replace your lights for you. In order for the lights of the residents of a block to be replaced, at least 75% of the residents on the block will have to sign up for the program. More information will be on our website on how to sign up.

Transparency and Accountability is my mantra, and in that regard, I am hosting a VIRTUAL TRANSITION TOWN HALL MEETING, on Wednesday, June 30th, at 7:00 pm. Please tune in to the Village of Dolton YouTube Channel.

I am excited to announce that the Village of Dolton, and the Dolton Park District, Thornton High School District 205, Dolton School District 148, and Thornton Township, are bringing back the Dolton Fireworks Display. It will be Friday, July 2, 2021, at Thornridge High School, 15000 Cottage Grove Avenue. Bring your blankets and chairs and enjoy the fireworks with your families. It has been over a decade since we have had fireworks in Dolton.

Finally, to Build Dolton Back Better, I have budgeted a grant writer and an economic development consultant to create a comprehensive economic development plan. We must start from scratch and perform a general needs assessment of Dolton, and then put the wheels in motion to bring real change. WE CAN BUILD DOLTON BACK BETTER, IF WE WORK TOGETHER.

Please note that we will be hiring for several positions, please check the website daily, at www.vodolton.org.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don’t hesitate to call me or the Village Administrator at Village Hall at 708-849-4000.

Sincerely,

Tiffany Henyard, Mayor

DOLTON ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

IL0310690

For the period of January 1 – December 31, 2020

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the DOLTON water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by DOLTON is Lake Michigan water purchased from Chicago. For more information regarding this report, contact Ross Burgess at 708-849-4000. Regularly scheduled Board Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

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

Sources of Drinking Water

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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban 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 may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

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

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/CD 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).

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 and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We 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 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment Availability

When Available, a Source Water Assessment summary is included below for your convenience.

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake. Throughout history there have been extraordinary steps taken to assure a safe source of drinking water in the Chicagoland area. From the building of the offshore cribs and the introduction of interceptor sewers to the lock-and-dam system of Chicago's waterways and the city's Lakefront Zoning Ordinance. The city now looks to the recently created Department of the Water Management, Department of Environment and the MWRDGC to assure the safety of the city's water supply. Also, water supply officials from Chicago are active members of the West Shore Water Producers Association. Coordination of water quality situations (i.e., spills, tanker leaks, exotic species, etc.) and general lake conditions are frequently discussed during the association's quarterly meetings. Also, Lake Michigan has a variety of organizations and associations that are currently working to either maintain or improve water quality.

Finally, one of the best ways to ensure a safe source of drinking water is to develop a program designed to protect the source water against potential contamination on the local level. Since the predominant land use within Illinois' boundary of Lake Michigan watershed is urban, a majority of the watershed protection activities in this document area aimed at this purpose. Citizens should be aware that everyday activities in an urban setting might have a negative impact on their source water. Efforts should be made to improve awareness of storm water drains and their direct link to the lake within the identified local source water area. A proven best management practice (BMP) for this purpose has been the identification and stenciling of storm water drains within a watershed. Stenciling along with an educational component is necessary to keep the lake a safe and reliable source of drinking water.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONTAMINATION

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the city of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name
CC 01-MASTER METER

FF IL0316000
TP02: LAKE

Type of Water
SW

Report Status

Location
PS ON PARK AVE N OR MAIN ST

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Lead and Copper Definitions: Date samples: 12/31/2020

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.115	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	4.68	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

WATER QUALITY DATA & TEST RESULTS

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Range of Detections: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the Consumer Confidence Report calendar year.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **nd:** Not detectable at testing time. **na:** not applicable.

mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ug/l:** micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Av: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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: 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)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	12/31/20	1	1.0 - 1.0	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2020	16	9.42 - 18.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2020	32	15.85 - 49	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old. MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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 and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 slushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. ppm: parts per million ppb: parts per billion ppt: parts per trillion pCi/l: picoCuries per liter (measurement of radioactivity). Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation.

Unregulated Contaminants

UCMR4 Compliance Reporting

In compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4) as required by the EPA, the Village of Dolton has monitored for 30 contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe drinking Water Act. The monitoring results were reported to the EPA. The list of contaminants that we have monitored included cyanotoxins chemicals, metals, pesticides, HAA, alcohols, semi-volatiles chemicals.

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected Avg	Range of Detections	Typical Source
HAA5	2018	13.1	10.1 - 17.8	Chemicals formed after disinfection of water with halogenated oxidants, usually chlorine.
HAA6BR	2018	10	7.85 - 12.6	Chemicals formed after disinfection of water with halogenated oxidants, usually chlorine.
HAA9	2018	21.8	19 - 28.4	Chemicals formed after disinfection of water with halogenated oxidants, usually chlorine.
GERMANIUM	2018	0.306	ND - 0.306	Naturally occurring element; found in earth's crust chemically similar to silicon and tin uses include fiber-optic systems, infrared optics, solar cell applications and light emitting diodes LED.
PESTICIDES	2018		ND	
ALCOHOLS	2018		ND	
SEMIVOLATILE CHEMICALS	2018		ND	
CYANOTOXIN CHEMICALS	2018		ND	

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the 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.

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Village of Dolton Water System

Our water system violated several drinking water standards from May 1, 2021, to May 31, 2021, due to the unexpected resignation of our Water Operator. 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 May 1, 2021, to May 31, 2021, we did not complete all monitoring or testing, only seven (7) samples out of the required 25 were able to be taken, for contaminants Chlorine, E. coli, Monitoring, routine, and Minor (RTCR), due to the unexpected resignation of the Water Operator, effective, May 19, 2021, and therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is NOTHING you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during May 1, 2021, to May 31, 2021, how often we are supposed to sample for Chlorine, E. coli, Monitoring, routine and Minor (RTCR), how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Chlorine E. coli Monitoring, routine Minor (RTCR)	25 samples	7 samples	May 1, 2021-May 31, 2021	June 1, 2021- June 30, 2021

What happened? What is being done?

The Water Operator resigned unexpectedly on May 19, 2021. The Village of Dolton handled this matter expeditiously by hiring a new Water Operator, Mr. Ross Burgess. Mr. Burgess is training employees of the Village to support him with water sampling. The Village's Water System is currently in compliance with all State of Illinois drinking water regulations. There were no contaminants found in samples taken in the month of June.

For more information, please contact the ROIC, Ross Burgess, at 708-849-4000, located at 14122 Dr. Martin Luther King Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60419.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Dolton.

Water System ID#

310-690

Date distributed

June 30,
2021



For more information visit our website: vodolton.org

0316000 CHICAGO

2020 WATER QUALITY DATA

Detected Contaminants

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>Turbidity Data</u>						
TURBIDITY (NTU Lowest Monthly %≤0.3 NTU) Soil runoff.	N/A	TT(95%≤0.3NTU)	100%	100% - 100%		
TURBIDITY (NTU/Highest Single Measurement) Soil runoff.	N/A	TT(Limit 1NTU)	0.16	N/A		
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
BARIUM (ppm) Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.0201	0.0198 - 0.0201		
NITRATE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.42	0.35 - 0.42		
TOTAL NITRATE & NITRITE (AS NITROGEN) (ppm) Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.42	0.35 - 0.42		
<u>Total Organic Carbon</u>						
TOC [TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON] The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA						

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>						
SULFATE (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.5 - 27.8		
SODIUM (ppm) Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	N/A	N/A	9.55	8.73 - 9.55		
<u>State Regulated Contaminants</u>						
FLUORIDE (ppm) Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	4	4	0.75	0.65 - 0.75		
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>						
COMBINED RADIUM (226/228) (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	5	0.95	0.83 - 0.95		2-4-2020
GROSS ALPHA excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	0	15	3.1	2.8 - 3.1		2-4-2020

UCMR3 Compliance Reporting
In compliance with the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) as required by the EPA, the City of Chicago has monitored for 28 contaminants suspected to be present in drinking water, but that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The monitoring results were reported to the EPA. The list of UCMR3 contaminants that we have monitored included volatile organic chemicals, metals, perfluorinated compounds, hormones, 1,4-dioxane and chlorate. The contaminants that were detected in this monitoring program are listed below.

Contaminant (unit of measurement) Typical Source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Date of Sample
CHROMIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys	100	100	0.3	0.3 - 0.3		
MOLYBDENUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide	NA	NA	1.1	1.0 - 1.1		
STRONTIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element has been used in cathode-ray tube TVs to block x-ray emissions	NA	NA	120	110 - 120		
VANADIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring metal; vanadium pentoxide is used as a catalyst and a chemical intermediate	NA	NA	0.20	.20 - 0.20		
CHROMIUM-6 or HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM (ppb) Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and alloys	NA	NA	0.19	0.18 - 0.19		
4-ANDROSTENE-3, 17-DIONE (ppb) Steroidal hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used as an anabolic steroid and a dietary supplement	NA	NA				
TESTOSTERONE (ppb) Androgenic steroid naturally produced in the human body; and used in pharmaceuticals	NA	NA				

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE FOOTNOTES

TURBIDITY - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

FLUORIDE - Fluoride is added to the water supply to help promote strong teeth. The Illinois Department of Public Health recommends an optional fluoride range of 0.9 mg/l to 1.2 mg/l.

SODIUM - There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Unit of Measurement

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
 ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
 NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water
 % < 0.3 NTU - Percent samples less than 0.3 NTU
 pCi/L - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity
 ND - Analyte not detected at or above the reporting limit

CITY OF CHICAGO, DEPARTMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

FOR THE 2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Source Water Location

The City of Chicago utilizes Lake Michigan as its source water via two water treatment plants. The Jardine Water Purification Plant serves the northern areas of the City and suburbs, while the South Water Purification Plant serves the southern areas of the City and suburbs. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake that is entirely contained within the United States. It borders Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is the second largest Great lake by volume with 1,180 cubic miles of water and third largest by area.

Source Water Assessment Summary

The Illinois EPA implemented a Source Water Assessment Program-(SWAP) to assist with watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. The SWAP inventories potential sources of contamination and determined the susceptibility of the source water to contamination. The Illinois EPA has completed the Source Water Assessment Program for our supply. Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

Susceptibility to Contamination

The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution. This is the reason for mandatory treatment of all surface water supplies in Illinois. Chicago's offshore intakes are located at a distance that shoreline impacts are not usually considered a factor on water quality. At certain times of the year, however, the potential for contamination exists due to wet-weather flows and river reversals. In addition, the placement of the crib structures may serve to attract waterfowl, gulls and terns that frequent the Great Lakes area, thereby concentrating fecal deposits at the intake and thus compromising the source water quality. Conversely, the shore intakes are highly susceptible to storm water runoff, marinas and shoreline point sources due to the influx of groundwater to the lake.

Further information on our community water supply's Source Water Assessment Program is available by calling the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management at 312-744-6635.

THE FOURTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR4)

In compliance with UCMR 4, samples were collected at Chicago Water System's entry points to the distribution systems (EPTDS), also known as finished water, and analyzed for all contaminant groups except for Haloacetic Acids (HAAs), which were sampled from the distribution system. All the contaminant groups tested in finished water were below the minimum reporting levels specified in the test method under UCMR 4. Samples for HAA indicators (Total Organic Carbon and Bromide) were collected at two source water influent points for the system. For Bromide, test results ranged from 28.22 to 35.3 ppb, and for TOC, test results ranged from 1.79 to 1.80 ppm.

ILLINOIS EPA'S SAMPLING OF PER- and POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

The Illinois EPA collected finished water samples from Chicago's Water System on 10/29/2020 and analyzed the samples for a total of 18 PFAS contaminants. In its notification to Chicago, the Illinois EPA stated that these contaminants were not present in Chicago's drinking water at concentrations greater than or equal to the minimum reporting levels.

2020 VOLUNTARY MONITORING

The City of Chicago monitors for Cryptosporidium Giardia and E. coli in its source water as part of its water quality program. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in these samples, but Giardia was detected in September 2010 in one raw lake water sample collected. Treatment processes have been optimized to provide effective removal of Cryptosporidium and Giardia from the source water. By maintaining low turbidity through the removal of particles from the water, the possibility of such organisms getting into the drinking water system is greatly reduced. In 2020, the City of Chicago has also continued monitoring for hexavalent chromium, also known as chromium-6. USEPA has not yet established a standard for chromium-6, a contaminant of concern which has both natural and industrial sources. Chromium-6 sampling data are posted at: https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/water/supp_info/water_quality_resultsandreports.html

For more information, please contact
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At 312-744-8190

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