

# Consumer Confidence Report

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**ROCKDALE**

**IL1970850**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by ROCKDALE is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Village Hall

Phone (815) 725-8937

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

### Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it 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).

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 Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CONNECTION TO JOLIET W/ ALTITUDE FF IL1970450 TP01	GW	_____	Betula
WELL 3 (00175)	GW	_____	W END OF MEADOW W OF LARKIN AV
WELL 5 (00176)	GW	_____	W OF HOWARD TWEEN KINSEY AND LAKEVIEW
WELL 7 (01967)	GW	_____	_____

## 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 stop by City Hall or call our water operator at (815) 725-8937. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, 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: ROCKDALE Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1990 by the Illinois EPA, seventeen potential sources or possible problem sites were identified within the survey area of Rockdale wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediation which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Rockdale Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Rockdale Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the village's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which should prevent pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the village's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in this vulnerability determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply.

**Lead and Copper**

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	09/10/2019	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	09/10/2019	0	15	3.09	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

## Water Quality Test Results

na: not applicable.

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

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

**Regulated Contaminants**

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Chlorine</b>	12/31/2021	1.8	1 - 1.3	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2021	2	1.62 - 1.73	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Arsenic</b>	2021	1.12	0 - 1.12	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<b>Barium</b>	2021	0.0506	0.0214 - 0.0506	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide</b>	2021	35	0 - 35	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2021	3.46	1.58 - 3.46	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Iron</b>	2021	0.239	0 - 0.239		1.0	ppm	N	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the state regulates. Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2021	0.34	0 - 0.34	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Sodium</b>	2021	142	110 - 142			ppm	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	2021	2	2.41 - 5.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</b>	2021	13.58	5.2 - 13.58	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.



## WATER QUALITY

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water supply systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS, or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA / CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Because of this, some level of treatment is required for all water.

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 can 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.

## SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

The Joliet public water supply is owned by the City of Joliet. The City of Joliet Mayor and City Council establish the policies that control the operations of the water supply. The public is welcome to attend regular City Council meetings on the first and third Tuesday of every month at 6:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at the Joliet Municipal Building, 150 West Jefferson Street, Joliet, Illinois. If you would like to address the City Council at a meeting, please contact the City Clerk at (815) 724-3780.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has established the criteria for determining the vulnerability of source water to potential sources of contamination. To determine Joliet's susceptibility to groundwater contamination, a Well Site Survey and a Source Inventory, performed by Illinois Rural Water Association, inside the recharge areas were conducted. During the survey of Joliet's source water protection area, Illinois EPA, and Illinois Rural Water Association staff recorded potential sources, routes or possible problem sites within the minimum setback zones of 200 or 400 feet and within the 1,000 foot maximum setback zones around the wells. The tool used to apply these criteria is the source water assessment. The source water assessment for our water supply was prepared by the Illinois EPA. The City of Joliet's source water assessment is as follows:

"The Illinois EPA considers the gravel wells of this facility to be susceptible to Synthetic Organic Contaminant (SOC) contamination and does not consider the bedrock wells to be susceptible to Inorganic Contaminant (IOC), Synthetic Organic Contaminant (SOC) or Volatile Organic Contaminant (VOC) contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells, monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system, the available hydrogeologic data on the wells, and the land-use activities in the recharge area of the wells." The Illinois Environmental Protection Act established minimum protection zones for Joliet's active community water supply wells. The twenty-one bedrock wells have minimum setback zones of 200 feet and the five gravel wells have minimum setback zones of 400 feet. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. In addition to the minimum setback zones, five-year recharge areas have been delineated for the five gravel wells. To request additional information on our community's water supply source water assessment, please contact the Department of Public Utilities at (815) 724-4220 or via our website at [www.Joliet.gov/Water](http://www.Joliet.gov/Water).

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

N/A	not applicable	mg/L	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water	pCi/L	picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity
µg/l	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water	ppb	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water	ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
AL	Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.				
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.				
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or 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.				
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.				
HMO	Hydrous Manganese Oxide, or the treatment chemical used for the removal of radium from drinking water.				
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, or the regulatory agency which establishes standards for drinking water at the Federal level (USEPA) or at the State level (IEPA).				

## LEAD AND COPPER

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 (800) 426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	NO. SITES OVER AL	Units	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead	2021	0	15	7.23	2	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.7654	1	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

## DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Disinfection of drinking water is one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. One hundred years ago, typhoid and cholera epidemics were common throughout American cities and disinfection was a major factor in reducing these epidemics. However, the disinfectants themselves can react with naturally occurring materials in the water to form unintended by-products that may pose health risks.

DISINFECTANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MRDLG	MRDL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloramines	12/31/2021	2	1.9 - 2	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

  

COLIFORM BACTERIA	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	FECAL COLIFORM OR E.COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Coliform Bacteria	n/a	0	.8	n/a	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

## SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MRDLG	MRDL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	2021	0.246	0 - 0.246	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.

## INORGANIC CHEMICALS (IOCs)

Inorganic chemicals (IOCs) include salts, metals, minerals, and nutrients that can be naturally occurring or which can result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or farm activities. Because our source of drinking water is groundwater, a significant amount of naturally occurring minerals are dissolved in the water. These dissolved minerals can account for the “hardness” of the water.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Arsenic	2021	0.588	0 - 0.588	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2021	0.0207	0 - 0.0207	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2021	6.04	0 - 6.04	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2021	1.28	0.96 - 1.28	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2021	0.0526	0 - 0.0526	n/a	1.0	ppm	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA, however, the state regulates; Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2021	76.1	0 - 76.1	150	150.0	ppb	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA, however, the state regulates; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2021	2.39	0 - 2.39	50	50.0	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Sodium	2021	88.9	59.8 - 88.9	n/a	n/a	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration.

## RADIONUCLIDES

Radionuclides are man-made or natural elements that emit radiation. A picocurie per liter is a unit of radioactivity. A curie is the amount of radioactivity in a gram of radium. A picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2021	12.69	0 - 12.69	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium 226/228	2021	3.4	0 - 3.4	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	6/8/2020	0.4917	0.4917 - 0.4917	0	30	ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits



### Construction Zone 2022 Water Main Replacement Projects and 2023 Look Ahead

For the last 5 years (2017 to 2021) we have replaced 1% of the City's water main on an annual basis. This year (2022) is the first year of the City's accelerated water main replacement program which will replace 3% of our water main annually. This accelerated water main replacement program is part of the City's non-revenue water reduction strategy as required by IDNR to maintain our Lake Michigan Allocation. Between 2022 and 2030 we will be replacing all water mains constructed prior to the 1970s.

In 2022, twelve construction contracts have been awarded to replace approximately 108,500 LF of water main. To keep up to date with current projects under construction and to view projects anticipated for construction in 2023 visit our website at [www.Joliet.gov/construction-zone](http://www.Joliet.gov/construction-zone).

## Violations Table

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### Combined Radium 226/228

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Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2021	12/31/2021	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

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### Consumer Confidence Rule

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The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of

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Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2021	07/26/2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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## Coliform Monitoring Violation Template

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

#### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Rockdale

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2021 we did not complete all monitoring for combined radium and therefore 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 the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for total coliform and 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
Combined Radium	1	0	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2021	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2022

#### What happened? What is being done?

New protocols have been put into place to ensure all samples will be taken.

For more information, please contact Village Hall @ (815) 725-8937

*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 Rockdale

Water System ID#

1970850

Date distributed

6/27/22