



June 2026  
Joliet, IL

# 2025 JOLIET DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Para leer este informe en español, visite nuestro sitio web en [www.Joliet.gov/ourwater](http://www.Joliet.gov/ourwater).

## Dear City of Joliet Water Customers,

This Consumer Confidence Report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and is intended to inform all water customers about the quality of the drinking water provided to them. Tap water was tested according to all drinking water regulatory standards.

Providing a quality drinking water supply is the critical mission of the Department of Public Utilities. Please spend some time reading this report to learn more about our water, where it comes from, and what the City does to provide a safe source of drinking water to our customers.

Additional information about our water is provided on our website at [www.Joliet.gov/Water](http://www.Joliet.gov/Water). Your comments on this report are welcomed to help us improve our communications regarding the City's water system in future years. The City of Joliet Department of Public Utilities can be contacted at 815-724-4230.

Sincerely,

Allison M.W. Swisher, P.E.  
Director of Public Utilities  
City of Joliet

## Where can I get more information or provide comments?

### For general questions:

Department of Public Utilities  
150 W. Jefferson Street, Joliet, IL 60432  
Phone: (815) 724-4230  
Hours: 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM  
Email: [publicutilities@joliet.gov](mailto:publicutilities@joliet.gov)

### For maintenance questions or to report water or sewer emergencies:

Department of Public Utilities  
Phone: (815) 724-4220  
Hours: 24 Hours

### For billing questions:

Customer Service  
150 W. Jefferson Street, Joliet, IL 60432  
Phone: (815) 724-3820  
Hours: 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM  
Email: [customerservice@joliet.gov](mailto:customerservice@joliet.gov)

### EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:

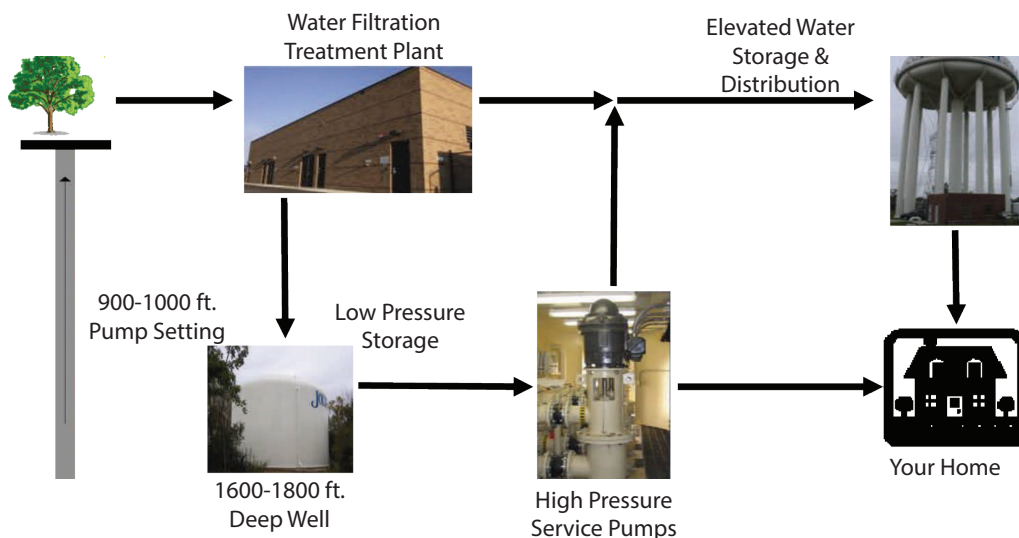
Phone: (800) 426-4791  
[www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water)

## WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Joliet draws its groundwater supply from twenty-one deep (bedrock) wells (pumping from 1,000 feet below the surface) and five shallow (gravel) wells (pumping from 80 feet below the surface) located throughout the City. The source water naturally contains radium, iron, manganese, fluoride, and other minerals. The City of Joliet has invested in the construction of eleven water treatment plants to remove the naturally occurring radium from the water supply. All water delivered in 2025 met the federal and state guidelines for safe drinking water.

The water is treated using a Hydrous Manganese Oxide (HMO) Treatment process. HMO chemical is added to the water which binds with the radium like a magnet. Then, the treatment equipment removes the combined HMO chemical and radium. This process removes up to 90% of the radium as well as iron and manganese, which contribute to other water quality issues.

## WATER SYSTEM DIAGRAM



Before the water is sent to the distribution system it is treated with a blended ortho-phosphosphate for corrosion control. This reduces rusty water in the distribution system and provides a barrier between the water and metal pipes in your home or business. Sodium hypochlorite ( $\text{NaClO}$ ) is also added for disinfection of the water. Disinfection chemicals are required by the EPA, and sodium hypochlorite, while more expensive, represents the safest disinfection method for City workers and all water customers.

The treated water is then pumped to the distribution system and ultimately to your taps. For more information about the water treatment process or to schedule a group tour of the water supply or wastewater treatment facilities, please contact the Deputy Director of Plant Operations at (815) 724-3675.

## 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.



## Rethink Conservation Incentive Program

Participate in the ultimate water-saving adventure with the quarterly Water Conservation Incentive Program! The City of Joliet, in collaboration with the Water Conservation Stakeholder Group, launched this exciting initiative as part of its Water Conservation Plan to educate the community and promote water-saving practices. The challenge encourages residents to complete water-saving tasks, earning entries to win prizes like a \$50 gift card or Water Saving Device gift basket. Children can participate in special challenges for prizes and receive recognition at City Council meetings. Dive into the Water Conservation Incentive Program and let the water-saving excitement begin! Find out more and join the challenge today to start making a difference. Learn more at [www.RethinkWaterJoliet.org/incentive-program](http://www.RethinkWaterJoliet.org/incentive-program)



## Rain Barrel Subsidy Program

The City of Joliet offers a \$35 subsidy per rain barrel to current Joliet Water Customers, provided their accounts are current. Each household can receive up to three subsidized rain barrels, with additional barrels available at full price. Annually, 120 rain barrel subsidies are available on a first come, first served basis. A rain barrel is a great way to collect and store rainwater from your roof, making it easy to save water and help the environment. Get yours at [www.Joliet.gov/rainbarrel](http://www.Joliet.gov/rainbarrel)



## Low Flow Toilet Rebate Program

Was your house built prior to 1994? Do you have a toilet installed prior to 1994 that is a 3.5 gallon flush toilet or higher? Please check out our rebate program to replace a high flow toilet with a WaterSense 1.2 gallon flush toilet at [www.Joliet.gov/toiletrebate](http://www.Joliet.gov/toiletrebate)

## Water Ambassador Program

The Illinois Section American Water Works Association Water Ambassador Program awarded the City of Joliet the Gold Level Award for our public educational and outreach efforts for 2025. Learn more at [www.isawwa.org](http://www.isawwa.org)



## Customer Water Portal

All City of Joliet residents with a water bill are encouraged to sign up for the Customer Water Portal. Early detection of water issues can save you money and prevent potential damage to your property. Don't wait for a problem...Sign up for this free access today!

Benefits include:

- View water usage in gallons or cubic feet
- Monitor water usage hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly
- Set alerts if usage is nearing previous month usage
- Set vacation alerts so you know if water was used when you are not there
- Find possible leaks quickly by monitoring usage during overnight hours or while away from the property.
- Monitor your water usage to make decisions about water conservation



How do I sign up? Go to [www.Joliet.gov/customerwaterportal](http://www.Joliet.gov/customerwaterportal)

Creating your account is easy. You will need your most recent water bill number (which is found on your water bill). Watch the short video to learn how to sign up. All information to sign up is available in English and Spanish. Any questions, please contact the Customer Service Department at 815-724-3820.

## 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.

### Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are chemicals produced in the United States since the 1940s. They are used for applications ranging from firefighting to stain and waterproofing of consumer products, such as carpet, clothing, and food packaging. Some PFAS are no longer made due to environmental and human health concerns, but they persist in the environment and may contaminate surface waters and groundwaters near sites where they were made or used. Newer PFAS continue to be produced in the U.S., even though little is known about their potential effects on human health and the environment.

Most of what is known about PFAS-related health effects comes from studies of humans and animals exposed to perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS are no longer produced in the U.S. but continue to be detected in human blood. Newer PFAS that remain in production are also detected in human blood. Exposure to high levels of PFAS in contaminated drinking water may result in the following health effects:

- Increased cholesterol levels
- Changes in liver enzymes
- Hormone disruption and increased risk for thyroid disease
- Decreased odds of women becoming pregnant
- High blood pressure or pre-eclampsia during pregnancy
- Small decreases in infant birth weights
- Decreased vaccine response in children
- Increased risk of kidney or testicular cancers

For more information, please visit [www.epa.gov/pfas](http://www.epa.gov/pfas)

In 2020, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency sampled the City's treated water for 18 PFAS chemicals and found that none of the contaminants were present at concentrations greater than or equal to the minimum reporting levels. In 2025, the City of Joliet also conducted sampling for a series of unregulated contaminants that included PFAS. Complete sampling results are available on the City's website at [www.Joliet.gov/water](http://www.Joliet.gov/water).

# GET THE LEAD OUT!

Important information about drinking water and lead



## Where can I get more information?

Visit our website at [www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut](http://www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut) or call us at 815-724-4220.

For information on reducing lead exposure around your home or building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's Website at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead) or contact the Will County Health Department Lead Poisoning Prevention Program at 815-727-8830.

## What is lead and how are we exposed to it?

Lead is a common, naturally occurring metal found throughout the environment that can be toxic to humans when ingested or inhaled. There is no safe level of lead exposure. Exposure can cause behavior problems and learning disabilities in young children and also negatively impact the health of adults. Lead seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers, lakes, and groundwater aquifers. Lead is not present in Joliet's source water or distribution system but can enter tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Lead was no longer used as a water service material in Joliet after the late 1940s but plumbing fixtures manufactured prior to 2014 still contained some levels of lead. The City of Joliet adds polyphosphates to the drinking water to minimize corrosion of the pipes which reduces residents' risk of exposure to lead via drinking water. Learn more about lead in water and what the City is doing about it by reviewing the Frequently asked Questions available on the City's website at [www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut](http://www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut).

## What is Joliet doing?

The City of Joliet is completing an inventory of water service line materials. An interactive water service line material map is available on the City's website at [www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut](http://www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut). Please use this map to find out, when available, the material of the water service at your house. The City of Joliet has proactively been replacing lead water service lines since 2019. The City offers a full water service line replacement program at no cost to property owners whose lead water service line is disturbed during a leak repair or if water testing determines a home with a lead water service line has lead levels greater than regulatory limits. If a water service line is determined to be lead, but is not disturbed and water testing does not indicate high lead levels, the service line will be replaced as part of the City's water main rehabilitation program at no cost to the homeowner. Please review the Lead Water Service Line Replacement Program Brochure on the City's website at [www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut](http://www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut) for more information.

Our Community Water Supply has developed a service line inventory. To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory, please visit [www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut](http://www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut).

## 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. The City of Joliet Public Utilities Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 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            | 2025         | 0    | 15                | 9.03            | 6                 | ppb   | No        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems;<br>Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper          | 2025         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 1.01            | 3                 | ppm   | No        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems;<br>Erosion of natural deposits |

Total number of samples collected for compliance in 2025 is 203.

Lowest Sample Result - 0 ug/l

Highest Sample Result - 88.7 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead service line sampling data, please visit [www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut](http://www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut).

## 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 visit our website at [www.Joliet.gov/Water](http://www.Joliet.gov/Water).

|         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AL      | Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.                                                                                                                 |
| ALG     | Action Level Goal, or 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.                                                                                                    |
| AVG     | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 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).                                                                                                |
| HMO     | Hydrous Manganese Oxide, or the treatment chemical used for the removal of radium from drinking water.                                                                                                                                                             |
| Level 1 | 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 | 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. |
| 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.                                                                                     |
| mg/L    | Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.                |
| MREM    | Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| N/A     | Not applicable                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 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                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| TT      | Treatment Technique or TT, a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.                                                                                                                                                     |

## 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                           | 2025            | 1                      | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 10   | ppb   | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics productions wastes.                   |
| Barium                            | 2025            | 0.0342                 | 0.0342 - 0.0342          | 2    | 2    | ppm   | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Flouride                          | 2025            | 1.08                   | 1.08 - 1.08              | 4    | 4.0  | ppm   | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate<br>(measured as Nitrogen) | 2025            | 0.1                    | 0 - 0.1                  | 10   | 10.0 | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Sodium                            | 2025            | 46600                  | 46600 - 46600            | n/a  | n/a  | ppb   | No        | Erosion from naturally occuring 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 | 2025            | 9                      | 0 - 10.7                 | 0    | 15  | pCi/L | No        | Erosion of natural deposits    |
| Combined radium 226/228               | 2025            | 4                      | 0 - 4.1                  | 0    | 5   | pCi/L | No        | Erosion of natural deposits    |
| Uranium                               | 8/29/2023       | 1.06684                | 1.06684 - 1.06684        | 0    | 30  | ug/l  | No        | Erosion of natural deposits    |

## 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             | 2025            | 1.8                    | 1 - 2                    | 4                      | 4        | ppm   | No        | Water additive used to control microbes.   |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) | 2025            | 3                      | 0 - 2.5                  | No goal for this total | MCL - 60 | ppb   | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes   | 2025            | 2                      | 0 - 1.5                  | No goal for this total | MCL - 80 | ppb   | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |



## Construction Zone 2026 Water Main Replacement Projects

In 2026, improvements to the water distribution system are taking place across the City. 19 miles of water mains are being replaced as part of the City's non-revenue water reduction plan as required by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to comply with our Lake Michigan allocation permit. Between 2022 and 2030 we will be replacing or abandoning all water mains construction prior to the 1970s.

To keep up to date with current water, sewer, and roadway projects under construction and to view projects anticipated for construction in 2027 visit our website at [www.Joliet.gov/construction-zone](http://www.Joliet.gov/construction-zone).



**RAVE**  
MOBILE SAFETY  
**Smart911**®

## Coming soon for the City of Joliet...

Beginning in July 2026, the City of Joliet is replacing our Smart Message Community Alert system with Rave Smart 911. This innovative platform is designed to improve communication between the City of Joliet and the community by providing timely, reliable, and important updates directly to residents.

Through the Rave app, you can receive water outage notifications from the Department of Public Utilities in the event of an emergency which requires water to be turned off as well as receive emergency alerts from Police and Fire, weather notifications, public safety information, community announcements, event updates, and other critical communication in real time.

New enrollment is required to receive emergency information and notifications by text or email. Additional information regarding registration, application download instructions, and rollout timelines will be shared soon through the City of Joliet website.

We encourage all residents to participate in this new communication initiative.  
Visit [www.Joliet.gov](http://www.Joliet.gov) to enroll.

### Violations Table

#### PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]

Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of MCL over many years could experience changes in their skin, problems with their thymus gland, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

| Violation Type            | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MONITORING, ROUTINE MINOR | 01/01/2023      | 12/31/2025    | We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Samples were collected between February 2024 and January 2025, and all results met EPA standards for Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB). Due to an internal computer upload failure, the contract laboratory did not send the results to the IEPA by the enforced due date, thus causing the violation. The IT issue has since been identified and corrected for future data import. |

# Grand Prairie Water Commission Alternative Water Source Program



## Where can I get more information?

Visit [www.RethinkWaterJoliet.org](http://www.RethinkWaterJoliet.org) to find current news. You are also encouraged to follow the program on social media where you will find program updates, Rethink Water Joliet events, and ways to conserve water each day. Sign up for our mailing list and you will receive Program updates through email.



The following water restrictions are in place for the City of Joliet water customers year-round per City of Joliet Code of Ordinances, Sec. 31-126:

Lawn watering may only occur between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m.

or 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. at even numbered addresses

on even numbered days and at odd numbered addresses on odd numbered days.