



Village of South Holland

Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	3
1.1 Location & Service Area.....	3
1.2 Population	3
1.3 Current Water Usage & Projected Expansion.....	3
1.4 Existing Public Water Supply	4
1.5 Existing Water Infrastructure	4
2. WATER SERVICE LINE.....	5
2.1 Definition of Ownership	5
2.2 Definition of Service Materials.....	6
2.3 Inventory of Water Service Lines.....	7
3. LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM	10
3.1 Lead Service Line Replacement Plan ...	10
3.1.1 Prioritization of LSLR.....	11
3.1.2 Program Duration	12
3.3 Procedure for Conducting Full Lead Service Line Replacement.....	12
4. COMMUNITY OUTREACH & PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	16
5. FUNDING & FINANCING	20
5.1 Funding Summary.....	20
5.2 Accounting of Costs Associated with Replacing Lead Service Lines.....	20
5.2.1 Measures to Encourage Diversity Participation.....	21
5.3 Water Affordability & Residential Rate Structure.....	21
5.3.1 Residential Rate Structure.....	21
5.3.2 Affordability to customers	22
6. WATER QUALITY MAINTENANCE & MEASURES	23

7. APPENDIX 245

Appendix 7.1: IEPA Checklist

Appendix 7.2: Ordinance for Service Pipes and Connections

Appendix 7.3: Lead Service Line Replacements Complete as of 2020

Appendix 7.4: Outreach Packet

Appendix 7.5: IEPA Project Plan Approval

Appendix 7.6: Ordinance Amending Water Service Rates and Charges

Appendix 7.7: Itemized LSLR Cost

1. INTRODUCTION

The Village of South Holland, situated in Cook County, serves as a southern suburb of Chicago. Its Public Works department plays a pivotal role in maintaining and enhancing the village's infrastructure, including the community water system identified as PWSID IL0312970.

1.1 Location & Service Area

South Holland is geographically bordered by Dolton to the North, Calumet City to the East, Lansing to the Southeast, Thornton to the South, East Hazel Crest to the Southwest, and Harvey to the West. The current service area spans approximately 7.2 square miles and encompasses 8,505 billed customers. Of these, 7,700 are residential customers, and 800 are commercial. The total population served within this area amounts to approximately 21,465 individuals.

1.2 Population

As of the 2020 census, South Holland's population stands at 21,465, distributed across 7,080 households. Demographically, the population comprises 13.6% White, 83.4% African American, 0.4% Asian, 0.7% representing two or more races, and 4.6% Hispanic or Latino. Among these residents, 30% are aged 18 years and under, 4.8% are aged 5 years and under, while 16.5% are aged 65 years and older. Additionally, South Holland faces economic challenges, with an unemployment rate higher than the state average, standing at 14%. Furthermore, the median household income (MHI) of \$79,567 exceeds the state average, yet the poverty rate remains at 14.1%. With a significant portion of houses built before 1988, South Holland bears a Lead Service Line (LSL) burden of approximately 87%, indicating a pressing need for infrastructure improvement initiatives. Furthermore, census data highlights linguistic diversity, with 91% of residents speaking English and 9% identifying with non-English languages.

1.3 Current Water Usage & Projected Expansion

In 2020, South Holland's average daily water consumption was 2.838 million gallons per day (mgd), with a peak daily usage reaching 5.1 mgd. The boundaries of South Holland have remained largely stable over the years, prospects for geographic expansion are limited due to established corporate boundaries of neighboring municipalities. With a consistent population of around 21,000 residents for the past 25 years, projections indicate the population will remain

constant over the next two decades. Water consumption is expected to remain unchanged through 2040, with no anticipated development impacting demand.

1.4 Existing Public Water Supply

South Holland sources its water directly from the City of Chicago (Lake Michigan) and the Village of Lansing (Lake Michigan via Hammond, IN). The village operates several pumping facilities, including those at the Public Works Facility and Sibley Boulevard, along with various storage facilities.

1.5 Existing Water Infrastructure

The village maintains an array of storage facilities, including elevated and ground storage tanks, to ensure a reliable water supply that meets the current demands of residential and commercial properties. The current water infrastructure includes:

- Pumping
 - Public Works Facility Pumping Station: two 1,500 gpm pumps.
 - Sibley Boulevard Pumping Station: one booster 1,000 gpm booster pump, five 1,500 gpm booster pumps, and one 2,250 gpm booster pump.
- Storage
 - Canal Street Elevated Storage: 1,000,000 gallons.
 - Van Dam Road Elevated Storage: 1,000,000 gallons.
 - Public Works: 2 ground storage tanks, each with 1,000,000 gallon capacity.
 - Sibley Blvd: 2 ground storage tanks with 1 million (1,000,000) and 3 million (3,000,000) gallon capacity.
- Distribution
 - 106.57 miles of watermain, ranging from 4" to 30" in diameter.
 - 8171 Water service lines.

2. WATER SERVICE LINE

2.1 Definition of Ownership

The ownership of the service line is defined as follows:

- **Village-owned water service (Public Side):** Extending from the water main to the water shut-off valve or Buffalo Box(b-box)/ curb stop (see Fig 2.1.1).
- **Property-owned water service (Private Side):** Stretching from the water shut-off from the curb stop/ b-box to the water meter inside the building (see Fig 2.1.1).

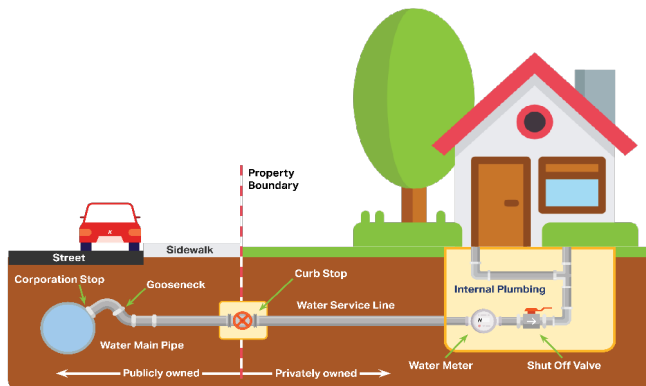


Fig 2.1.1: Service line boundaries and ownership

As per Code of Ordinances Chapter 21 – Water, Article II, Sec 21-21 to Sec 21-39 explains in detail the responsibilities of the village and the customer for service pipes & connection (also added as Appendix 7.2).

2.2 Definition of Service Materials

The Village of South Holland adheres to the definitions of water service line materials as provided by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Table 2.2.1 outlines the classifications utilized by the village:

Service Line Materials (Public or Private)
Copper - No Lead Solder (C)
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)
Lead (L)
Cast/Ductile Iron (O)
Unknown (U)
Unknown Not Lead (UNL)

Table 2.2.1: Service Line Materials found on South Holland service line inventory.

Table 2.2.2 outlines the overall service line definitions based on what has been observed on field and logic adopted to classify services to those definitions.

Overall Service Line Material Definition	Logic
Not Lead (NL)	If both private & public side are comprised of any material other than Lead & GRR, based on evidence-based record
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	If either private or public side are comprised of Galvanized Material
Lead (L)	If either private or public side are comprised of Lead
Unknown (U)	If either private or public side are comprised of material not identified yet

Table 2.2.2: Service Line Definitions by Ownership and Overall Service Line

2.3 Inventory of Water Service Lines

Creating a lead service line material inventory is the first step in developing a program, and it is one of the greatest hurdles. Methods used to identify service line material by the Village of South Holland are listed below. The Village has completed review of historical records, but the other methods are still underway.

- **Visual Identification:** Visual identification of service line materials is conducted by public works staff during routine field operations, including meter installation, water asset repair, meter reading, and other related activities. The staff is adequately trained to distinguish between lead, copper, and galvanized line materials.
- **Residents reporting materials:** The village urges its residents to identify and report the material used in the private side of their service line. Clear instructions for distinguishing between lead, copper, and galvanized line materials are provided, and residents are requested by the village to report the material of their service line on the website created by Robinson Engineering for the Village.
- **Historical Records:** Village records are utilized whenever possible to identify and map the locations of lead service lines (LSLs). These include water main tap records, meter records, documentation from maintenance and repairs, and records from water main improvement plans.
- **Building age:** Knowing the date of property construction is often highly beneficial in pinpointing potential locations of non-lead (Not Lead) service lines. The use of lead services was banned in the state of Illinois in 1986 and the village did comply with the state ban. For inventory the village has assumed, buildings constructed after 1970 have non-lead (Not Lead) water service infrastructure.

The Village has undertaken an inventory of water service line materials within its water system, as per the IEPA Service Line Inventory Report dated 4/14/2024. The current material inventory identifies:

- The total number of service lines in the community water supply (CWS) for the current year.
- The material composition of EACH service line connected to the CWS's distribution system.
- The overall service material composition based on the logic provided on table 2.2.2.

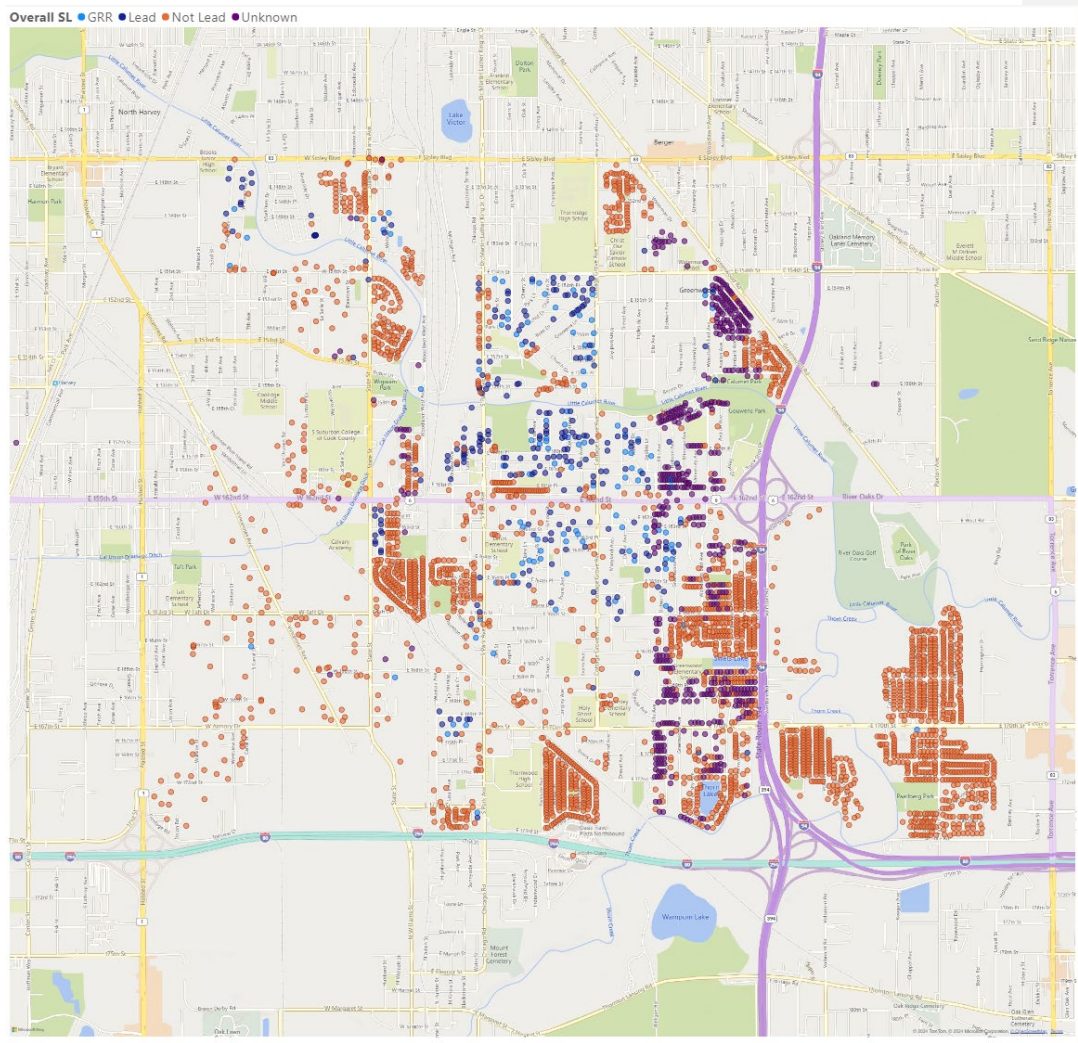
- The count of suspected lead service lines identified since the last material inventory submission.
- The number of suspected or known lead service lines replaced since the last material inventory submission.

Overall Service Material	# of Services
Lead (L)	1209
Unknown (U)	4378
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	108
Not Lead	2808

Table 2.3.1: Service Line Inventory Summary

Of the total 8,507 service lines reported, it is estimated there are approximately 1209 lead or suspected lead service lines and 108 galvanized requiring replacement. The suspected lead service area limits are defined by the age of homes and a predictive model. A map is provided below.

Commented [A1]: Prior captions (for both figures and tables) used 10 point font rather than 12.



Map A: Service Inventory Map.

3. LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT (LSLR) PROGRAM

3.1 Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

The use of lead services in the state of Illinois was banned in 1986. Therefore, while an exact inventory of all lead service lines is still being formulated, the majority of residential homes constructed before 1986 are likely to have them. With consideration of all water accounts (including commercial and residential, active, and inactive accounts), approximately 1200 lead service lines are expected, along with an additional 108 galvanized requiring replacement. Approximately 32 homes have had service lines replaced already.

The Village is committed to removing lead service lines from its water system. The development of the new LSLR program will consider two main factors:

- **Prioritization for LSLR:** The program will prioritize the removal of lead service lines based on factors such as the location of high-risk groups, coordination with other projects within the village affecting lead service lines or homes, efficiency, funding availability, and social justice considerations.
- **Program Duration:** This aspect will depend on factors such as available funding, the impact on water rates, and implementation challenges. A more aggressive program may necessitate quicker water rate increases but could result in overall cost savings as project costs inflate over time. However, logistical challenges, including the coordination and availability of an adequate number of work crews to simultaneously replace LSLs, need to be addressed. Previous experiences suggest that depending on the construction method, replacing a lead service line can take a crew a full day, in addition to the required communication with homeowners beforehand and any necessary sampling afterward.

3.1.1 Prioritization of LSLR

Proposed considerations for prioritizing lead service line replacement in the Village of South Holland are segmented into three distinct groups:

- Areas with planned work,
- Areas with measured concerns, and
- Areas with risk factors.

These categories are founded on factors influencing the ease of lead service line replacement and the potential benefits derived from replacing specific lines. Utilizing available data, properties falling within these categories are accurately identified. The first group, areas with planned work, involves locations where concurrent infrastructure projects, such as water main replacements or water meter replacements, are scheduled. Prioritizing lead service line replacement in tandem with these projects optimizes resources and minimizes disruption. The second group encompasses areas with emergency work, which may include properties with an emergency repair caused by aging infrastructure. The third group includes replacement of lead services from high-risk facilities such as schools, daycares, parks, etc. Swift replacement in these areas mitigates health risks and ensures resident safety.

Areas With Planned Work	Areas With Emergency Work	Areas with Risk Factor
Water Main Replacement	Areas with Aging Infrastructure	School & Childcare Facilities
Sewer Main Replacement		Parks & Recreational Facilities
Owner Initiated Gut Rehab		Hospitals & Clinics

Table 3.1.1.1: Prioritization of LSLR

Based on prioritization, two main lead service line replacement programs have been developed by the Village of South Holland:

1. Capital Improvement Projects based Lead Service Line Replacement Program (CIP-LSLR)

Coordinating with projects that encounter underground utilities like road repairs and sewer replacement, water main replacement not only enhances opportunities for concurrent lead service line replacements but also minimizes costs. One such program the village has developed for addressing LSLR along with Capital projects is the CIP-LSLR Program. CIP-LSLR will focus on simultaneous work across multiple properties along a street that has a capital project such as water main or sewer main replacement.

This optimizes efficiency by enabling the synchronized mobilization of various contractor trades and equipment. Moreover, CIP-LSLR will also help in addressing multiple properties in one trip, streamlining homeowner outreach and water quality sampling efforts. Key drivers of the CIP-LSLR selection will be dictated by the following:

- a. Presence of high-risk facilities that have lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement, or unknown service lines identified on the village's inventory. This includes facilities such as schools, playgrounds, hospitals, clinics, etc.
- b. Low-income neighborhoods & disadvantaged communities.

2. Emergency Work related Lead Service Line Replacement (EW-LSLR)

The Emergency Work-related Lead Service Line Replacement (EW-LSLR) program empowers the Village of South Holland to swiftly address LSLR instances arising from breaks or leaks on the public side of the service line (refer to Figure 2.1.1). Upon notification of a break or leak from the customer, the public works department dispatches a crew to assess the location and feasibility of repair. Subsequently, an EW-LSLR is initiated to replace the affected lead service. It is important to note that any breaks or leaks occurring on private property are not covered under this program. Although this is the case, the Village will ensure that proper information is given to residents about the risks of partial lead service line replacement and a list of registered plumbers and the funding options that are available to them if they wish to replace the private side of the lead service. Partial LSLR is strongly discouraged and will be communicated during times of emergency work, but if partial LSLR is absolutely necessary, a waiver will need to be signed.

The lead service line replacement in licensed daycares in South Holland is conducted by the [Lead Care Cook County Program](#) in collaboration with the village. Once replacement is completed by the program, the village is notified, and the village updates the service line inventory.

3.1.2 Program Duration

Year 1 replacements are under contract to proceed in 2024 with 250 replacements. The remainder of the replacements will be based on funding received, but an IEPA required minimum rate of 7% per year will be achieved starting in 2027.

3.3 Procedure for Conducting Full Lead Service Line Replacement

The strategy for installing a new water service ensures adequate separation from existing property lines and neighboring homes. This method involves thorough assessment of utility locations and adjacent properties' property lines. The process typically begins with locating utilities and property lines, followed by excavation to accommodate the chosen replacement technology both on private property and in the right-of-way. Installation in the right-of-way involves various steps such as tapping for the new water service, laying a copper water service line, connecting to the corporation stop, and installing necessary fixtures like curb stops and valve boxes.

If the existing lead service line is located under the slab, homeowners are advised to install a new service along the basement ceiling to ensure no buried lead pipes remain connected to the water system. Temporary water service may also be needed during installation for homeowners' convenience. There are multiple approaches to installing a new service line that the village explored below:

- **Open cut:** Open cut trenching is the typical method used by plumbers, especially for properties slated for demolition and replacement. It involves digging a trench, which can cause significant exterior disruption to property owners. Interior disturbances depend on whether the basement is finished. Despite its disturbance, open cut trenching is often the most cost-effective option, particularly when restoration costs are minimal. This approach is advised based on individual circumstances.
- **Trenchless:** Trenchless installation of water services is being explored to address concerns such as economic impact, landscape disruption, and social inconveniences associated with traditional open cut methods. Advances in trenchless technologies offer a more efficient alternative in certain situations, minimizing surface disruption and restoration time. These methods are socially appealing as they cause less destruction and require less restoration compared to open cut techniques.
 - **Standard Horizontal Directional Drilling:** Standard Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) involves using a drill rig on the ground surface to create a tunnel underground. To reach a depth of about 5'6" below the ground surface, the drill rig head must be positioned approximately 30 feet away from the final depth point of the water service. This may require closing the road for safety. While many pipeline and cable contractors employ this method, plumbing contractors often subcontract it out as specialty work.
 - **Pipe pulling:** Pipe pulling is the most cost-effective method among trenchless options for installing water services. It involves using the path of the existing pipe, eliminating the need for additional excavation. A new water service pipe is pulled

along the existing route, often with a winch or excavator bucket with a cable. The new copper service is connected to the existing lead service in the home, effectively replacing it using the borehole left by the removed lead pipe.

For this project, replacement technologies encompass both traditional open-cut and trenchless options. Regardless of the chosen technology, the proposed lead service line replacement methodologies will ensure compliance with regulations set forth by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), as well as industry standards outlined in AWWA C810-17 and the Illinois Lead service line replacement and notification act (415 ILCS 5/17.12). Construction activities will adhere to the Village's Municipal Code requirements and NPDES II stormwater standards, along with the IEPA's General Permit for Construction Sites (ILR10). 45 days prior to planned lead service line replacement, the village will provide adequate notification and education materials regarding harmful effects of lead, the procedure of lead service line replacement and right of entry from homeowner to perform the work, and waivers if homeowners refuse or waive replacement of their portion of the service (provided in Appendix 7.4). In the case of emergency work, these educational materials and waivers will be provided as soon as possible. Prior to starting replacement, precautions will be taken to shut off the water supply to the service line and the property owner to prevent the release of particulate lead into the premises. After completing the connections, the Contractor will flush the water from an outside connection for at least 30 minutes to remove any particles in the service line, followed by advising property owners to flush their interior premise plumbing as per provided instructions (Appendix 7.4).

Furthermore, in accordance with AWWA C810-17 and to comply with 415 ILCS 5/17.12, each address receiving a new service line will be provided with a Point of Use water filter meeting NSF/ANSI 42 and 53 certifications for lead reduction. These filters will have a minimum capacity of 0.5 gallons and six months of replacement cartridges or a minimum of 150 gallons of filtration capacity. These comprehensive measures ensure not only regulatory compliance but also prioritize the safety and well-being of residents during and after the lead service line replacement process.

The primary methods of water service installation in the Village of South Holland are open cut and pipe pulling, as they offer the most cost-effective solutions for the village. However, in cases where installation costs are higher, such as installing a water service on a major Illinois Department of Transportation arterial street or when trenchless installation is necessary, both pit-launched and standard horizontal directional drilling methods will be considered based on the specific circumstances.

4. COMMUNITY OUTREACH & PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

To ensure effective community engagement, the Village of South Holland’s outreach program for the Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) initiative will employ various communication methods aimed at informing and involving homeowners. Central to the program’s success is consistent and informative communication across multiple platforms, including meetings, press releases, door-to-door notifications, and social media channels. By leveraging these diverse communication channels, the program aims to raise widespread awareness about the significance of the LSLR program and the options available for homeowners to participate. Early successes of the program will be shared with the community to foster positive feedback and encourage support for the initiative. The below table goes into detail regarding the objectives and methods for educating the public. In the case of emergency work, the communication considered “Before LSLR” will be provided immediately to the resident as soon as emergency work is identified.

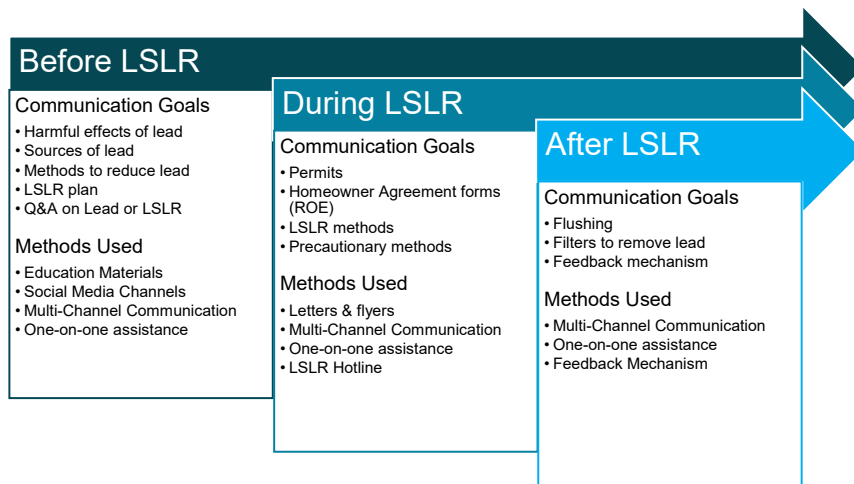


Table 4.1.1: Community Outreach by LSLR Phase

To effectively communicate the goals and requirements of the LSLR program, a comprehensive outreach & communication plan is developed, outlining key messaging, target audiences, and preferred communication methods. Emphasis will be placed on building trust and transparency with homeowners, ensuring they understand the benefits of participating in the program. Notices will be sent to homeowners at least 45 days before the commencement of planned work, with repeated notifications every two weeks until confirmation of receipt. For emergency work, notices will be sent out as soon as possible. Special attention will be given to non-English speakers, providing translated notices and instructions for accessing additional resources. As previously mentioned, the Community Outreach and Public Engagement plan will be vast, consistent, and includes:

- **Stakeholder Identification:** The Village has Identified key stakeholders, including residents, local businesses, community organizations, schools, healthcare providers, and governmental agencies.
- **Educational Materials:** The Village is developing comprehensive educational materials explaining the importance of lead service line replacement, potential health risks associated with lead exposure, details of the replacement process, and available resources for assistance. The materials currently developed and used for LSLR outreach are added in Appendix 7.4.
- **Multi-Channel Communication:** The Village plans to utilize a variety of communication channels to reach different segments of the community, including:
 - Printed materials such as program brochures, flyers, door hangers and direct mail distributed to households, businesses, and public spaces.
 - Digital platforms including the village website, email newsletters, and community forums.
 - Information sessions and workshops held at community centers, schools, and other public venues.
 - Door-to-door outreach by trained community volunteers or outreach workers to engage directly with residents.
- **Social Media Channels:** The Village intends to utilize its social media platforms (Facebook) to engage with residents regarding lead exposure concerns. Posts will include links to informative resources on the village's website, as well as videos and webinars explaining lead risks and the village's efforts to mitigate them. Social media

will also be used to announce upcoming project activities, public outreach events, and success metrics such as the percentage of lead pipes replaced.

- **Language and Accessibility:** The Village will ensure that all materials and communication efforts are available in multiple languages to accommodate the linguistic diversity of the community. Additionally, make information accessible to individuals with disabilities by providing alternative formats such as large print or audio versions.
- **Personalized Outreach:** The Village will tailor outreach efforts to specific demographics or neighborhoods within the village, taking into account factors such as income level, age, cultural background, and housing status. Engage community leaders and influencers to help disseminate information and encourage participation.
- **Community Workshops and Events:** The Village has plans to organize community workshops, town hall meetings, and informational events where residents can learn more about the lead service line replacement program, ask questions, and provide feedback. Offer opportunities for hands-on demonstrations or tours of the replacement process and an avenue for public comment on the LSLR plans.
- **One-on-One Assistance:** The Village intends to provide personalized assistance and support to residents who may have questions or concerns about the replacement program. Establish a dedicated hotline or helpline staffed by knowledgeable personnel to address inquiries and provide guidance.
- **Feedback Mechanisms:** The Village plans to implement feedback mechanisms such as surveys, focus groups, or public hearings to gather input from residents throughout the planning and implementation phases of the program. Use this feedback to adjust and improvements as needed.
- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** The Village plans to collaborate with local organizations, community groups, schools, healthcare providers, and government agencies to amplify outreach efforts and leverage existing networks and resources.
- **Ongoing Engagement:** The Village will maintain ongoing communication and engagement with the community beyond the initial outreach phase. Provide regular updates on the progress of the replacement program, share success stories, and continue to address any concerns or issues that arise.
- **Non-Participation/Waivers:** Homeowners in the Village of South Holland may not always be ready to engage with or communicate regarding the LSLR program. At present, the Village lacks the authority to mandate homeowner access to private property or demand access for replacing the private side of the LSL. For those who choose not to participate, an Illinois Department of Public Health waiver form will be

available. Efforts to communicate will be recorded for unresponsive homeowners. Nevertheless, these households will still receive complimentary point-of-use filters along with six replacement cartridges.

5. FUNDING & FINANCING

5.1 Funding Summary

Lead service line replacement in the Village of South Holland will be conducted by the municipality itself, and all associated costs will be borne by the village. For the successful execution of the project, the Village of South Holland will necessitate funding from various external sources alongside potential rate increases. The Village plans to utilize the IEPA Lead Service Line Replacement Principal Forgiveness for funding the replacements.

Item	Cost Estimate
Principal Loan Amount	\$12,000,000
Lead Service Line Replacement Principal Forgiveness	\$12,000,000
Adjusted Loan Amount	\$0
Total Interest Paid for 20 years at Environmental Impact Discount of 1.80%	\$0
Yearly Payment of Adjusted Loan Amount over 20 years at 1.80%	\$0
Total Payments with Adjusted Loan Amount and Interest	\$0

Table 5.1.2: Overall Loan Summary

5.2 Accounting of Costs Associated with Replacing Lead Service Lines

The Village has categorized water service replacements into two main types: partial and full replacement (Detailed cost breakdown of LSLR provided in Appendix 7.7):

- **Partial Replacement:** This involves replacing the portion of the line from either the water main to the b-box (buffalo box) or from the b-box to the water meter. The estimated cost for partial replacement is approximately \$7,000 per service line covering construction engineering, program administrative expenses, restoring, and potholing.

- **Full Replacement:** This entails replacing the entire line from the water main to the house water meter. The estimated cost for full replacement is approximately \$11,000 per service line covering construction engineering, program administrative expenses, restoring, and potholing.

5.2.1 Measures to Encourage Diversity Participation

The Village of South Holland actively promotes diversity in its hiring practices for the implementation of the lead service line replacement plan. Adhering to the various funding agency requirements, the village requires a minimum of 25% Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) and/or 5% Women Business Enterprise (WBE) participation on all project bids. By establishing and maintaining these benchmarks, the village ensures equitable opportunities for minority-owned and women-owned businesses to contribute to vital infrastructure projects. This commitment not only fosters a more inclusive workforce but also enriches the local community by harnessing a diverse range of talents and perspectives in the pursuit of environmental sustainability and public health.

5.3 Water Affordability & Residential Rate Structure

5.3.1 Residential Rate Structure

Funding the lead service line replacement plan in the Village of South Holland is a crucial endeavor, requiring careful consideration of revenue sources and financial strategies. Currently the Village plans to utilize the IEPA Lead Service Line Replacement Principal Forgiveness and Environmental Impact Discount program for its multi-year project; however, the repayment of these loans will necessitate additional revenue streams, and one viable option is through water rate increases. Determining the magnitude of these rate increases is a complex process that involves several factors. Firstly, the length and cost of the lead service line replacement program will play a significant role in calculating the necessary rate adjustments. Additionally, the terms and repayment periods of the loans secured, as well as other financial considerations, will influence the extent of the rate increase.

Currently, the Village of South Holland employs a declining rate structure for water billing, where customers are charged varying rates based on their water consumption levels. For example, customers are billed at \$9.39 per 1,000 gallons for the first 25,000 gallons, \$8.63 per 1,000 gallons for the next 100,000 gallons, and \$8.50 per 1,000 gallons for over 125,000 gallons. This structure is designed to provide a fair and equitable billing system for residents while generating the necessary revenue to maintain and improve the water infrastructure.

Furthermore, the village's Water Ordinance, which was last updated on December 17, 2018, and became effective on January 1, 2019, allows for annual adjustments in water rates based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These adjustments ensure that water rates remain in line with inflation and changing economic conditions. The rates mentioned above reflect the current adjusted rates, as outlined in the ordinance.

In Appendix 7.6 of the village's documentation, a copy of the Water Rate Ordinance is provided, offering residents and stakeholders detailed information on the village's water billing structure and the process for rate adjustments. This transparency and accessibility ensure that residents are informed about the financial aspects of the LSLR plan and can participate in discussions about funding strategies and rate adjustments.

5.3.2 Affordability to customers

Currently the village proposes to fund the full lead service line replacement for its system including the private side, however the village understands the affect that it would have on rate structures proposed above. To address affordability concerns and prevent water service shutoffs for customers and ratepayers in the village during the lead service line replacement program, several measures will be implemented. Firstly, the village has established financial assistance programs tailored to provide relief for low-income households. These programs will offer utility bill assistance and subsidies and collaborate with local agencies and nonprofits to ensure effective outreach and distribution of aid. Additionally, existing state and federal assistance programs will be promoted to maximize support for those in need.

Introducing flexible payment plans with extended periods and reduced monthly payments aims to alleviate financial strain for households, complemented by hardship exemptions for extreme cases to maintain accessibility to essential water services. Additionally, comprehensive community outreach and education endeavors will heighten awareness of available assistance programs and payment options, while targeted communication campaigns will encourage residents to seek assistance as needed and promote water conservation practices. Regular monitoring and evaluation of affordability measures, along with soliciting customer feedback, will ensure alignment with community needs, as the Village of South Holland remains steadfast in its commitment to equitable access to essential water services alongside the lead service line replacement program administration.

6. WATER QUALITY MAINTENANCE & MEASURES

After the completion of a Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR), it is imperative for both the village and residents to implement measures to maintain proper water quality within their homes. These maintenance recommendations align closely with recent guidelines from respected organizations such as the Water Research Foundation (WRF), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the American Water Works Association (AWWA). The WRF has produced several reports focusing on water quality post-lead service line replacements and flushing procedures, providing valuable insights into best practices.

- **Flushing Protocols:** Construction crews will initiate flushing of the new service line by opening an outside tap on the lowest level to clear any construction debris. Residents should follow specific flushing procedures, differentiated for instances following a disturbance to the lead service line and those when water has stagnated. Immediate flushing after a service line disturbance aims to remove loose particles through high-velocity water flow, following guidelines outlined in AWWA C810-17 and WRF 4584, Evaluation of Flushing to Reduce Lead Levels. Additionally, residents must perform a 30-minute flush of interior piping after a lead service line replacement, adhering to a step-by-step procedure outlined by AWWA C810, which recommends repeating this process every two weeks for three months post-disturbance.
- **Water Filters:** Filters play a crucial role in maintaining water quality post-LSLR, as lead levels may still increase despite flushing procedures. Contractors are mandated to provide each address receiving a new service line with a Point of Use water filter meeting NSF/ANSI 42 and 53 certifications for lead reduction, ensuring a minimum capacity of 0.5 gallons and six months of replacement cartridges or a minimum of 150 gallons of filtration capacity.

Post Replacement Water Sampling: follow-up water sampling is essential to verify the effectiveness of the LSLR and ensure lead concentrations have decreased. Complementary to industry guidelines, the sampling protocol will be designed to supplement the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) regulatory sampling of the 1st and 5th liter, providing comprehensive monitoring of water quality post-replacement.

7. APPENDIX

Appendix 7.1: IEPA Checklist



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

1021 North Grand Avenue East • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276 • (217) 782-3397

Lead Service Line Replacement Plan Checklist

PWS ID No.: IL0312970

Name: South Holland

Lead Service Line Replacement Plan Self-Assessment

This section should be completed after your plan has been developed to ensure it meets all sections required by Section 17.12 of the Environmental Protection Act.

Please certify the inclusion of each lead service line replacement requirement and note the location in the appropriate box. Failure to include any required information in the lead service line replacement plan will result in the plan be rejected.

Initials	Location (e.g. Pg. 3 Para. 6)	Please initial each box to confirm that that required section is included in the plan and include the page number and paragraph number for where that information can be found in the plan.	Citation
	Pg. 3 Para. 1	The name and identification number of the community water supply.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(1)
	Pg. 4 Sec. 1.5	The number of service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(2)
	Pg. 8 Table 2.3.1 & Pg. 9 Map. A	The total number and location of suspected lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(3)
	Pg. 8 Table 2.3.1 & Pg. 9 Map. A	The total number and location of known lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(4)
	Pg. 8 Table 2.3.1 Appendix 7.3	The total number and locations of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced since 2020.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(5)
	Pg. 13 Table 3.1.2.1	A proposed lead service line replacement schedule that includes one-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, 30-year goals.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(6)
	Pg. 20 Sec 5.1	An analysis of costs and financing options for replacing the lead service lines connected to the community water supply's distribution system.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(7)
	Appendix 7.7	A detailed accounting of costs associated with replacing lead service lines and galvanized lines requiring replacement.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(7)(A)
	Pg. 23 Sec. 5.3.2	Measures to address affordability and prevent service shut-offs for customers or ratepayers.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(7)(B)
	Pg. 23 Sec 5.3.2 Para. 1	Consideration of different scenarios for structuring payments between the utility and its customers over time.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(7)(C)
	Pg 10-11 Sec3.1.1	A plan for prioritizing high risk facilities such as preschools, day care centers, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, as well as high-risk areas identified by the community water supply.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(8)
	Pg. 9 Map. A	A map of the areas where lead service lines are expected to be found and the sequence with which those areas will be inventoried and lead service lines replaced.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(9)
	Pg16-19	Measures for how the community water supply will inform the public of the plan and provide opportunity for public comment.	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(10)

	Pg. 22 Sec. 5.2.1	Measures to encourage diversity in hiring in the workforce required to implement the plan as identified under subsection (n).	415 ILCS 5/17.12 (q)(11)
	Pg. 13-14 Sec. 3.3	Procedure for conducting full lead service line replacement.	40 CFR 141.84 (b)(2)
	Pg 16 Table. 4.1.1 & Pg. 24 Para. 2	Procedure for informing customers before a lead service line replacement and flushing directions to remove particulate lead from service lines and premise plumbing.	40 CFR 141.84 (b)(3), 40 CFR 141.84 (b)(5)

Please include a copy of this checklist when submitting the Lead Service Line Replacement Plan to the Illinois EPA.

IL532 3092
PWS 304 Rev. 12/2023

Lead Service Line Replacement Plan Checklist

Page 1 of 1

Appendix 7.2: Ordinance for Service Pipes and Connections

ARTICLE II. SERVICE PIPES AND CONNECTIONS.

Sec. 21-26. Installation.

All service pipes from the mains to the premises to be served shall be installed under the supervision of the superintendent of public works. The installation shall be by the village or as provided in this article and shall be paid for by the owner of the property to be served, in accordance with a schedule of fees and charges set forth in this chapter.

(Code 1960, § 35-10)

Sec. 21-27. Excavations.

Excavations for installing service pipes, or repairing the same, shall be made in compliance with the regulations relating to the making of excavations in streets; provided, that it is unlawful for any person to place any service pipe in the same excavation with or directly over any drain or sewer pipe, unless such service pipe is placed on a shelf cut into solid undisturbed earth at the side of such excavation.

(Code 1960, § 35-11)

Sec. 21-28. Persons authorized to do work.

No person, except a regularly licensed master plumber or his employees acting under his direction or a regular employee of the water department under the supervision of the superintendent of public works, shall be permitted to do any work on any water service pipes or connections made with the water mains or in any way connected with the water supply of the village.

(Code 1960, § 35-12)

Sec. 21-29. Use of master plumber's license by other persons.

No master plumber shall, directly or indirectly, allow any other person to do any work on the appliances referred to in section 21-28 under his license.

(Code 1960, § 35-13)

Sec. 21-30. Plumbers to be guided by rules and regulations.

All plumbers permitted to do work on water service pipes or connections, referred to in section 21-28, shall be governed by all the rules and regulations that are now or may hereafter be adopted, including the Illinois Plumbing Code.

(Code 1960, § 35-14)

Sec. 21-31. Taps and connections—Generally.

Application for a permit to connect any service pipe with a water main shall be made to the superintendent of public works and shall fix the day on which the applicant wishes the tap inserted in the water main.

(Code 1960, § 35-15)

Sec. 21-32. Same—Notice.

The applicant for a permit, under this article, shall give at least twenty-four (24) hours' notice prior to the time for the insertion of the tap.

(Code 1960, § 35-16)

Sec. 21-33. Fees for taps and stubs.

(a) The following fees shall be paid to the village for the insertion of taps, stubs, water meter and water usage:

(1) For installing three-fourths-inch tap and stub—Four hundred dollars (\$400.00); meter cost shall be one hundred twenty-five (125) percent of the cost charged to the village for purchase of the meter; tap inspection shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00); and water usage fee shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(2) For installing one-inch tap and stub—Four hundred dollars (\$400.00); meter cost shall be one hundred twenty-five (125) percent of the cost charged to the village for purchase of the meter; tap inspection shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00); and a water usage fee shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(3) For installing taps and stubs any size greater than one-inch—Four hundred dollars (\$400.00); meter cost shall be one hundred twenty-five (125) percent of the cost charged to the village for purchase of the meter, tap inspection shall be one hundred dollars (\$100.00); and a water usage fee shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00).

(b) In addition to the above fees for taps and stubs, a water main connection fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) shall be paid in circumstances as follows:

(1) In addition to the water tap fee set forth in this section, in all instances where a water main is or has been laid in the street abutting the property in question in the village, so that a water supply may be available for the property but where the present or previous owners have not contributed toward the cost of the water main in manner and amount as approved by the village board, then and in all such instances before a water tap may be made, there shall be paid for each water tap proposed to be made to service any building or proposed building on such property, a water main connection fee in addition to the regular water tap fee, in the amount of four hundred dollars (\$400.00). The connection fee shall be paid at the time or prior to the issuance of a water tap permit. The village treasurer by and with the public works committee of the board of trustees shall prepare a map indicating thereon the location of water mains and the properties which fall within the provisions of this article establishing water main connection fees, and the village treasurer and public works committee shall from time to time amend the map to include new water mains and properties as may fall within the purview of this article.

(2) It is the declared intent and policy of the president and board of trustees of the village that the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400.00) for water main connection fee represents a fair and reasonable benefit to

the properties in the village, which can be serviced by water mains paid for by other owners, and that in right and justice such property owners should contribute a fair share toward the cost of the installation of such water mains. Further it is the sense of the president and board of trustees that to permit a connection by a person who has contributed nothing would be an injustice on all of the rest of the citizens of the village, each of whom has properly contributed to the cost of the installation of the water system in the village.

(c) In addition to the fees provided in this section for taps and stubs, as part of any fee for annexation as may be from time to time determined by the president and board of trustees, there shall be charged a water main connection fee of such an amount as may be determined by the president and board of trustees, such determination to be based on the cost per front foot of such then existing main as charged to or paid by other persons within the village and located on the same main, in circumstances as follows:

(1) In addition to the water tap fee set forth in this section, in all instances where a water main is or has been laid in the street abutting the property sought to be annexed, so that a water supply is available for the property, but where the present or previous owners have not contributed toward the cost of the water main by previous contract made and approved by the village board, then and in all such instances, before annexation may be permitted and before a water tap may be made, there shall be paid an amount as may be determined by the president and board of trustees, such determination to be based on the cost per front foot of such then existing main as charged to or paid by other persons within the village and located on the same main. The village treasurer by and with the water committee of the board of trustees shall prepare a map indicating thereon the location of water mains and the properties which fall within the provisions of this article establishing water main connection fees, and the village treasurer and public works committee shall from time to time amend the map to include new water mains and properties as may fall within the purview of this article.

(2) It is the declared intent and policy of the president and board of trustees of the village that the imposition of an annexation fee based on the cost of a water main in front of newly annexed property, being accordingly based on the benefits to the property which is being annexed which can be served by water mains paid for by the village and others, is a right and just charge which such property owners should pay as a part of an annexation fee. Further, it is the sense of the president and board of trustees that to permit an annexation by persons who have contributed nothing toward the cost of a water main already installed in front of their property would be an injustice on the village and citizens of the village in cases where such citizens of the village have paid for or contributed to the cost of the installation of the water system of the village.

(Code 1960, § 35-17; Ord. No. 2001-12, § 1, 5-7-01)

Sec. 21-34. System extensions.

(a) Permit required; application; information to be shown. No extension to the water distribution system of the village shall be made without first obtaining a permit therefor. The application for a permit shall be made to the superintendent of public works. It shall state:

- (1) The name and address of the applicant;
- (2) The legal description of the premises to be served by the extension;

- (3) The number of acres, excluding streets and alleys contained in the area to be served;
- (4) The number of lineal feet in the extension;
- (5) The proposed location of the extension;
- (6) Such other information as is required by the superintendent of public works, and it shall be accompanied by complete plans and specifications of the proposed extension. This subsection shall not be construed as in any manner advocating or modifying the requirements of Appendix B, Subdivisions.
- (b) Constructed at cost of owner; manner approved by board. The extension, under subsection (a) shall be constructed at the cost of the owner of the property to be served and shall be of a type and size adequate to meet the needs of the area in which it is located and shall be constructed in such a manner as is approved by the board. No permit shall be issued until such approval has been given.
- (c) Inspection fees generally. There shall be paid to the village, under subsection (b), at the time the application for permit is made, inspection fees as fixed from time to time by the board. This subsection shall not be applicable where installation of water mains are made as part of the offsite improvements in a subdivision being developed pursuant to the requirements of the Subdivision Control Ordinance.
- (d) Refund of excess; payment of additional amounts. If, after the extension is completed, it is found that the extension is not as long as was expected when the application for permit was made, the village treasurer shall refund the excess amount collected. If, after the extension is completed, it is found that the extension is longer than was expected when the application for permit was made, the applicant shall pay the additional amount of inspection fees due in consequence thereof.
- (e) Notice required of applicant. The applicant for a permit, under this section and the preceding section, shall give at least forty-eight (48) hours' notice to the village prior to commencing any of the work authorized by the permit.
- (f) Inspection of work; approval or rejection. The superintendent of public works, or some person duly authorized by him, shall inspect all extensions to the water distribution system of the village and shall see that the work is done in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with the plans and specifications of the extension. If he finds that any of the work is not done in a workmanlike manner or is not done in accordance with the plans and specifications, he shall require such work to be done over in a proper manner.

(Code 1960, §§ 35-18—35-23)

Cross reference(s)—Subdivisions, App. B.

Sec. 21-35. Depth, composition of service pipes.

All service pipes shall be laid at least five (5) feet below the established grade of the street. Such service pipes shall consist of type "K" copper in standard sizes. No materials for service pipes except that specified above shall be permitted between the water main and the meter, except as provided in this article. No deviation from the size and type of copper pipe to be used between the main and the meter as above specified will be permitted. Services of two-inch internal diameter or larger shall be constructed of cast-iron pipe of a quality conforming to the specifications of the American Waterworks Association.

(Code 1960, § 35-24)

Sec. 21-36. Shutoff boxes.

Shutoff boxes or service boxes shall be placed on every service pipe and shall be located between the curbline and the sidewalk line where this is practicable. Such boxes shall be so located that they are easily accessible and shall be protected from frost.

All corporation stops, goosenecks, curb stops, buffalo boxes and meter boxes installed in connection with the waterworks system of the village must be approved by the village prior to installation.

No person shall in any manner obstruct or cause to be obstructed the free access of any duly authorized officer or employee of the village to any curb stop, water meter, shutoff box or connection with any water main by means of any concrete, lumber, brick, building material or by any other means or device whatsoever or to use or to prevent free access thereto by such officer or employee. In cases where free access is obstructed, officers or employees shall have the right to use reasonable means to remove the obstruction and access the water shutoff box.

All repairs on water service pipes and plumbing systems of buildings from the mains to the shutoff box shall be made by and at the expense of the village. The property owner is responsible for all repairs from the buffalo box to the building within the property lines.

(Code 1960, § 35-25; Ord. No. 2022-1, § 1, 1-18-22)

Sec. 21-37. Service leaks.

Leaks in the service pipe between the shutoff box or service box and the meter shall be repaired by the property owner at his own expense, and, if not repaired within five (5) days after receiving notice from the superintendent of public works, the water shall be shut off until the repair is made. If, in the opinion of the superintendent of public works, the leak is of sufficient size, the superintendent of public works may forthwith shut off the service until the repair is made.

(Code 1960, § 35-26)

Sec. 21-38. Responsibility of owner; liability of owner.

The village shall keep in repair the service pipe between the main and the curb shutoff. All owners shall, at their own expense, keep their service pipe from the point of connection with the curb shut off to their premises, and all other apparatus in good repair and properly protected from frost and other dangers. No claims shall be made against the village by reason of breaking of any of the service pipes or apparatus, or from any other damage that may result from shutting off water for repairing, or for any other purpose or for any variation in pressure. No reduction will be made from the regular rates as billed on account of leaking pipes or fixtures.

(Code 1960, § 35-27)

Sec. 21-39. Service pipes entering building.

In all cases where a service pipe enters a building, it shall be furnished with a stop or valve placed within twelve (12) inches of the inside wall where the service enters the building between the meter and the wall, and a similar valve shall be placed on the opposite side of the meter within twelve (12) inches thereof. Such stops or valves shall have a handle or wrench attached thereto for the purpose of turning same so that the water may be turned off in case of leaks in the building. Such stops or valves shall be kept accessible at all times.

(Code 1960, § 35-28)

Secs. 21-40—21-55. Reserved.

***Appendix 7.3: Lead Service Line
Replacements Complete as of 2020***

Address	Date of Competition	Type of LSLR

Commented [A2]: To be added from Final IEPA Template

Appendix 7.4: Outreach Packet

Know the Facts

Protect Your Child from Lead Exposure

Exposure to even small amounts of lead can harm your child. Children younger than 6 years of age are most vulnerable to lead poisoning. If you are pregnant or breastfeeding, lead can harm your baby. This fact sheet provides information that can help you protect your child from lead exposure.

Accessible Version: <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/docs/know-the-facts.html>



FACT: Lead exposure can cause lifelong health problems.

Lead exposure harms several body systems including the brain, nervous, and reproductive systems and results in

- Developmental and growth delays
- Hearing and speech problems
- Difficulty learning and paying attention
- Serious illness and death

More information is available on the Health Effects of Lead Exposure [web page](#).

FACT: A blood lead test is the best way to know if your child has been exposed to lead.

Most children exposed to lead do not appear to be sick. Talk to your child's healthcare provider about getting a blood lead test. For children ages 1–5 years, consider getting them tested for lead if they



- Live in a home built before 1978
- Receive Medicaid services
- Are an immigrant, refugee, or adopted from another country (Please note that CDC recommends all refugee children be tested upon arrival and several months after resettling into their new home. For more information on lead exposure regarding refugees and newcomer persons, visit the Refugees and Other Newcomer Persons [web page](#).)

- Live near a known source of lead, such as a lead smelter or mine.

Based on your child's blood lead level, your healthcare provider can recommend what to do next. Visit CDC's Recommended Actions Based on Blood Lead Level [web page](#) for more information.

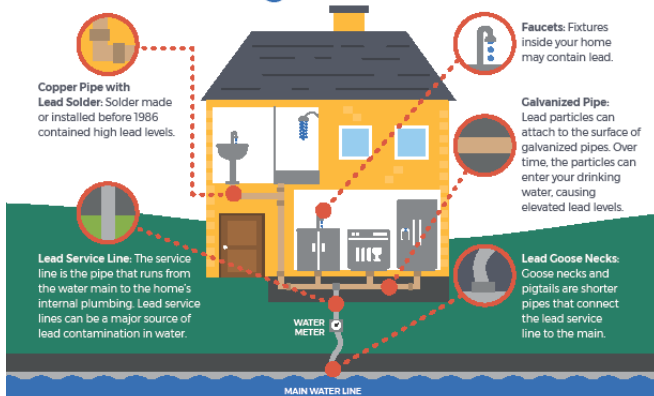


CS 227003A 06/01/2022



CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water



Reduce Your Exposure To Lead



Use only cold water for drinking, cooking and making baby formula. *Boiling water does not remove lead from water.*



Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator).



Consider using a water filter certified to remove lead and know when it's time to replace the filter.



Before drinking, flush your pipes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes.

To find out for certain if you have lead in drinking water, **have your water tested.**

Replace Your Lead Service Line



Water systems are required to replace lead service lines if a water system cannot meet EPA's Lead Action Level through optimized corrosion control treatment.

Replacement of the lead service line is often the responsibility of both the utility and homeowner.

Homeowners can contact their water system to learn about how to remove the lead service line.

Identify Other Lead Sources In Your Home

Lead in homes can also come from sources other than water. If you live in a home built before 1978, you may want to have your paint tested for lead. Consider contacting your doctor to have your children tested if you are concerned about lead exposure.



For more information, visit: epa.gov/safewater

Are You Pregnant?



PREVENT LEAD POISONING START NOW

Lead poisoning is caused by breathing in or swallowing items contaminated with lead. Lead can pass from a mother to her unborn baby. The good news is that **lead poisoning is preventable.**

Too much lead in your body can

- Put you at risk for miscarriage.
- Cause your baby to be born too early or too small.
- Hurt your baby's brain, kidneys, and nervous system.
- Cause your child to have learning or behavior problems.

Lead can be found in

- Paint and dust in older homes, especially dust from renovation or repairs.
- Candy, cosmetics, glazed pots, and some traditional medicines and spices from other countries.
- Certain jobs such as auto refinishing, construction, and plumbing.
- Toys and jewelry.
- Soil and drinking water from lead pipes, faucets, and plumbing fixtures.



CS 222304-A



525-535 West Jefferson Street • Springfield, Illinois 62761-0001 • www.dph.illinois.gov

WAIVER OF COMPLETE LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

You are receiving this form because your property has been identified by your community water supply (CWS) as being served by a lead service line or galvanized service line located downstream of lead and you are refusing to allow the community water supply (CWS) to replace your entire service line.

The purpose of this form is to provide you, the property owner, with information necessary to make an informed decision about replacing your service line. In accordance with the Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act, Public Act 102-0613, the owner or operator of your CWS is required to replace your lead service line in its entirety, including any portion of the service line running on private property and within the building's plumbing at the first shut-off valve or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter. If you deny the CWS the ability to perform a complete lead service line replacement, then you, the property owner, must sign this waiver form in accordance with 415 ILCS 5/17.12 (ff)(1)(D) and 17.12 (ii).

The following items should be considered by property owners regarding lead service line replacement:

- **Lead service lines and galvanized service lines downstream of lead can be significant contributors of lead contamination in drinking (tap) water through the corrosion of these materials.** Service lines are pipes that carry drinking water from the CWS water main to a home or building. A study published by American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Research Foundation (2008) "Contributions of Service Line and Plumbing Fixtures to Lead and Copper Rule Compliance Issues" (Sandvig et al, 2008) estimates that 50% – 75% of lead in drinking water comes from lead service lines.
- **Lead is a toxic metal that is harmful to human health even at low exposure levels.** Young children are particularly vulnerable to lead. The adverse health effects of lead exposure include damage to the brain and nervous system, slowed growth and development, learning and behavior problems, hearing and speech problems, lower IQ, decreased ability to pay attention, and underperformance in school. Please see the CDC's website, <https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/health-effects.htm> for additional information regarding health effects of lead.
- **Partial lead service line replacements can increase lead levels for long periods of time.** Partial lead service line replacement means replacement of only a portion of a lead service line or a galvanized service line downstream of lead. Following a partial lead service line replacement, lead levels increase and construction activities such as digging and cutting release particulate lead. Particulate lead is a concern because the lead content can be very high. Additionally, new materials from partial lead service line replacements can increase corrosion or create galvanic corrosion.
- **Property owners of nonresidential properties or properties operating as rental property have responsibilities under the Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act after denial of complete lead service line replacement.** In accordance with 415 ILCS 5/17.12 (ff), owners of nonresidential buildings or a residence operating as a rental property shall be responsible for installing and maintaining certified point-of-use filters for the reduction of lead (NSF/ANSI Standard 53) and

PROTECTING HEALTH, IMPROVING LIVES

Nationally Accredited by PHAB

WAIVER OF COMPLETE LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT

Sections 1, 2, and 3 must be completed by the CWS prior to providing the form to the property owner.

SECTION 1: COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION	
CWS Name	ID Number
Phone	Email
CWS Mailing Address	
CWS City	Zip Code
SECTION 2: SERVICE LINE ACTIVITY INFORMATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Repair <input type="checkbox"/> Planned Replacement	Date of Activity
SECTION 3: AFFECTED PROPERTY	
Street Address	
City	Zip Code

Sections 4 and 5 must be completed by the owner of the affected building identified above and returned to the community water supply.

SECTION 4: Property Owner Information	
Full Name (First Name Last Name)	
Phone	Email
SECTION 5: DENIAL OF COMPLETE LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> By signing this waiver, I acknowledge that I am the property owner of the affected property located at the address listed in Section 3 of this form and I have been informed by the CWS that my property has a lead service line. I have read and understand the information provided within this waiver regarding the hazards of lead in drinking water, partial lead service line replacement, and Illinois laws about responsibilities of property owners for providing filters, disclosing the presence of lead water service lines, and requirements for child care facilities.	
<input type="checkbox"/> By signing this waiver, I acknowledge that I am waiving the community water supply's requirement to replace my lead service line in its entirety. I acknowledge that this waiver will result in a partial lead service line replacement and it may be unsafe to drink, cook with, or otherwise consume water from the tap, unless it has been filtered with a filter certified to meet NSF/ANSI Standard 53 and 42.	
Signature	Date

All parties should retain a copy of this form for their records. The Community Water Supply must also provide notification to IDPH using the electronic forms located at <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/environmental-health-protection/lead-in-water.html>.

particulates (NSF/ANSI Standard 42) at all plumbing fixtures intended to supply water for the purposes of drinking, food preparation, or making baby formula until such time that the property owner has affected the remaining portions of the lead or galvanized service line to be replaced.

- ***Unsafe conditions and knowledge of the remaining lead piping must be disclosed appropriately.*** Waiver or denial of complete replacement of a lead service line may create unsafe concentrations of lead and/or unsafe conditions relating to the remaining lead water pipe. If the property is a residential real property as defined by the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act (765 ILCS 77/5), appropriate disclosure shall be made at any transfer of sale, exchange, installment land sale contract, assignment of beneficial interest, lease with an option to purchase, ground lease, or assignment of ground lease.
- ***Service lines are plumbing and are required to be replaced by individuals authorized by the Plumbing License Law (225 ILCS 320/3).*** Service lines are plumbing as defined by the Plumbing License Law (225 ILCS 320/3). As plumbing, service lines are required to be repaired, replaced, and installed by authorized individuals and in accordance with the requirements of the Illinois Plumbing Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 890).
- ***If the property is operating as a childcare operation, there are additional requirements regarding lead in drinking water under Department of Family and Children Services (DCFS) licensing standards.*** Under DCFS licensing standards, changes in water profile including changes to the water service line require retesting of the drinking water for presence of lead. Where lead is detected at or above DCFS's action level, a mitigation plan to reduce the concentration of lead is required.

More information about lead in drinking water and the effects of lead can be found at IDPH's website: <https://dph.illinois.gov>.

In consideration of the above information, IDPH strongly recommends you allow your CWS to replace your lead service line in its entirety. If you choose to waive and deny a complete lead service line replacement at your property, this form must be completed and returned to your CWS. Sections 1,2, and 3 of this form are to be completed by the CWS and Sections 4 and 5 of this form are to be completed by, you, the property owner of the affected property.



IMPORTANT NOTICE

Lead Service Line Replacement Program

April 5, 2024

Dear Resident,

The Village of South Holland is pleased to announce that we have secured funding to begin the replacement of any lead service lines that may exist in the community.

A service line is a small pipe ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) that runs from the water main in the street, over to your water meter.

This project will be accomplished in a series of phases, and I'm pleased to share with you that your home will be included in this first phase. Enclosed are maps showing the phase 1 portions of the community.

If your home was constructed prior to 1970, your service line may be a lead pipe. The average cost per house to replace this pipe is approximately \$10,000. While this is normally a homeowner expense, as part of this program, it will be replaced at **NO COST** to you.

You will only need to sign a simple access agreement, which grants the contractor access to your property to do the work. After the line is replaced, any landscaping that was disturbed will be restored.

This program is **COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY**, but participation is encouraged.

So that we can provide additional details, and answer any questions you may have, **we invite you to attend a brief informational meeting at the South Holland Community Center on April 22, 2024 at 7pm.** The Community Center is located at 501 E 170th Street. Refreshments will be served.

We hope to see you there.

J. Wynsma
Village Administrator

Map for the Project Area Can be view at www.southholland.org/servicelines

The next two pages will provide additional information that you may find helpful.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Dear Water Customer:

Today's Date: April 05, 2024

Our water system will soon begin a water line maintenance and/or construction project that may affect the lead content of your potable water supply. Lead, a metal found in natural deposits, is harmful to human health, especially young children. The most common exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in lead paint chips and dust. However, lead in drinking water can also be a source of lead exposure. In the past, lead was used in some water service lines and household plumbing materials. Lead in water usually occurs through corrosion of plumbing products containing lead; however, disruption (construction or maintenance) of lead service lines may also temporarily increase lead levels in the water supply. This disruption may be sometimes caused by water main maintenance/replacement. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "lead-free" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead).

The purpose of this notice is for informational purposes only. While it's not known for certain whether or not this particular construction project will adversely affect the lead (if present) plumbing in and outside your home, below describes some information about the project and some preventative measures you can take to help reduce the amount of lead in drinking water.

Year 1 - Tentative Project Start Date: April 2024

Year 1 - Project expected to be completed by: April 2025

Project location and description:

The work includes removal of water service lines made of lead within the Village and replacement with water service lines made of copper.

What you can do to reduce lead exposure in drinking water during this construction project:

1. *Run your water to flush out lead.*
 - a. If the plumbing in your home is accessible, you may be able to inspect your own plumbing to determine whether you have a lead service line. Otherwise, you will most likely have to hire a plumber, or allow the Village to inspect your water line.
 - b. If you do not have a lead service line, running the water for 1 - 2 minutes at the kitchen tap should clear the lead from your household plumbing to the kitchen tap. Once you have done this, fill a container with water and store it in the refrigerator for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula throughout the day.
 - c. If you do have a lead service line, flushing times can vary based on the length of your lead service line and the plumbing configuration in your home. The length of lead service lines varies considerably.
 - d. The following flushing guidelines are recommended by the American Water Works Association after a lead service line is replaced:
 - i. Find all the faucets that will drain, including the basement and all floors in your house.
 - ii. Remove aerators and screens whenever possible, including the shower heads, from all faucets you plan to flush.
 - iii. Include the laundry tubs, hose-bibs, bathtubs, and showers as flushing points.
 - iv. After all the aerators are off, open the faucets in the basement or lowest floor in the house. Leave all faucets running at highest rate possible, using cold water.
 - v. After the faucets are all open on the lowest floor, open the faucets on next highest floor of the house. Continue until faucets are open on all floors.
 - vi. After all faucets are opened, leave the water running for at least 30 minutes.
 - vii. After 30 minutes, turn off the first faucet you opened and continue to turn off other faucets in the same order you turned them on.
 - viii. Clean aerators/screens at each faucet. You may need to replace screens/aerators if too old or worn.
2. *Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.*
 - a. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
 - b. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
3. *Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.*
 - a. You may want to consider purchasing bottled water; or
 - b. Purchase a water filter that is certified to remove "total lead". The filter should be NSF 53 and NSF 42 certified. **The Village will provide you with a water filter at the time that your water service would be disturbed.**
4. *Clean and remove any debris from faucet aerators on a regular basis.*
5. *Do not boil water to remove lead.* Boiling water will not reduce lead.
6. *Purchase lead free faucets and plumbing components.*
7. *Remove the entire lead service line.*
 - a. *As part of the separate Lead Service Line Replacement program, should you agree to participate, the Village will replace your lead service line from the water main to the meter inside your home.*
8. *Test your water for lead.*
 - a. Call us at: 708-339-2323 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. While we do not do the testing, we can provide a list of laboratories certified to do the testing. Laboratories will send you the bottles for sample collection. Please note that we are not affiliated with the laboratories, and they will charge you a fee.
 - **If test results indicate a lead level above 15 ug/L, bottled water should be**

used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants.

- b. Approximately one month after service line replacement, testing is recommended. The sample should be a first-draw sample after water has not been used for at least 6 hours. The sample must be collected from a tap used frequently inside the home, preferably from the kitchen.
- c. As a precaution, until the sample is collected and analyzed, the customer is recommended to do a mini-flush of premise plumbing by running tap water each morning or when the water sits in the pipe for at least 6 hours. Flush for 5 minutes to displace water that has been sitting in the pipes inside the house and in the service line. This could include taking a shower, running the dishwasher, flushing a toilet, collecting water for plants/garden, or running the faucet. The customer should do this before using any water for drinking, cooking, infant formula, and so on. Daily mini-flushes should continue for six months or until lead sample results show the lead level is below the regulatory guideline. The customer should clean debris from aerators and screens once a month for six months. After six months, clean debris twice a year.

Filtered or bottled water is recommended for brushing teeth as well. However, bathing, showering, and washing dishes do not require filtered water as there is minimal concern of skin exposure to lead.

If you would like to see additional information on the project, or to submit a service line replacement request, please visit:

<https://www.gettheleadoutil.com/southholland>

Map for the Project Area Can be view at www.southholland.org/servicelines

Lead Water Service Project Questions & Answers

Why is the Village doing this project?

The goal of this project is to remove all lead service lines in the Village and update the water service lines to a modern copper material. This project will address lead service lines only. Copper, steel or plastic service lines will not be affected/replaced. When the long-term project is completed, the Village will be 100% lead-free.

What is a "Service Line"?

A water service line is the ¾" to 1-½" diameter pipe that brings water into your house from the larger water main pipe under your street. The homeowner owns the water service line from the water main to the home (including the connection to the water main). The Village currently maintains the water service line from the main to the B-box within the right of way. However, the homeowner is the owner with ultimate responsibility for the line.

How will this project be funded?

The Village of South Holland applied for a combination of state and federal funding to remove the lead service lines in the Village and replace them with copper service lines. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that the federal government has allowed public funds to be spent on private property. The Village has been approved funding for the first year and is currently applying for funding for the second and future years, but there is no guarantee that it will receive funding for the future years.

Will this cost me anything?

For the first-year program that is funded, there will be no cost to the homeowner, and the Village is currently seeking funding for the future programs, to further extend the no-cost to homeowners, if funded. The homeowner will receive an improvement valued at approximately \$10,000. A new service line will increase the property value and will also reduce the risk of lead contamination. This is truly a "win/win" for all the parties involved.

Will I be mandated to agree to this?

No, this is **COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY**, but **PARTICIPATION IS STRONGLY ENCOURAGED**. Please keep in mind that the State of Illinois recently mandated that all lead service lines are to be removed. Should the Village not be able to secure funding in the future for private property work, the homeowner may have financial consequences for leaving a lead service line in place. This is a great opportunity to offer this replacement to residents at no cost now as part of this currently funded project.

Lead Water Service Project Questions & Answers

How do I sign up for this improvement at my home?

Information on Sign Up for a Service Line Replacement is available at

<https://www.gettheleadoutil.com/southholland>

We will contact you if we think your property has a lead service line. Because a portion of the service line is privately owned by the homeowner, we don't know for sure where all the lead service lines are in the Village. We encourage you to check whether the service line inside your home is lead, and contact us if you think you have a lead service line. Details below will help you identify your service line material.

How can I check if I have a lead service line?

The following tests can be done on your service line coming through your floor or wall, prior to the first shut-off valve.

Scratch Test - Use a screwdriver or other metal object to lightly scrape the surface of the water service line

Shiny and silver → your service is lead.

Copper color like a penny → your service is copper.

Dull grey → your service is galvanized steel.

Magnet Test – place a magnet on your water service line

Lead Service Line → a magnet WILL NOT stick to lead.

Copper Service Line → a magnet WILL NOT stick to copper.

Galvanized Service Line → a magnet WILL stick to galvanized pipe.

The Tapping Test – tap the service line with a coin or other metal object

Lead Service Line → produces a dull noise.

Copper Service Line → produces a metallic ringing noise.

Galvanized Service Line → produces a metallic ringing noise.

What should I expect before the replacement of my service line?

Before the construction, you will need to sign the attached access agreement, or complete the form online at <https://www.gettheleadoutil.com/southholland>, to allow the work to happen within your property. Once the Agreement is signed, the licensed, insured and bonded Contractor—Airy's, Inc, who has been awarded the contract through a formal bidding process to do the work—will schedule a site visit at your home. This visit will take approximately 15 to 30 minutes. Prior to this meeting, we ask that you remove any movable objects and clutter near the location of your water meter. The date of your service line replacement will be scheduled at or soon after this initial meeting.

When will the work take place?

At this time, we anticipate the Year 1 area work to take place starting in April/May 2024 with a contract duration of one year, depending on the contractor's progress, and availability of Year 1 lead service line replacement funding.

How long is it going to take to change my service line?

Contractors should be in your house for approximately 3 to 6 hours. Your water service will be shut off during the period of time that the work is being done. We ask that someone is home during this time to allow the Contractor into the house and to answer any questions during construction.

Who will be present?

During initial inspection and consultation, one employee from the Contractor, Airy's, Inc, Public Works or a Village Engineer representative from Robinson Engineering, Ltd will be present to inspect the lead service line where it comes into the house.

Lead Water Service Project Questions & Answers

Employees from the Contractor, Airy's Inc, (2 to 3 employees, including a licensed plumber) and a construction inspector, hired by the Village, and/or a Village representative will be present during construction. During restoration, no more than 1 to 2 employees from the Contractor and a Village representative will be present.

What will be done?

The water main in the street and the valve in your yard will be dug up. The excavation at your valve will be approximately 5'x5' wide and 6' deep. The excavation at the water main will be approximately 5'x7' wide and 7' deep. Any outdoor disturbance of sod, landscaping, pavement, etc. will be restored as nearly as practicable to original conditions. Any indoor disturbance of concrete floor, concrete walls, drywall, flooring, trim, etc. will also be restored as nearly as practicable to original conditions. The contractor will work with each individual resident to provide a satisfactory restoration.

Depending on the house layout, one of three methods will be used to install the new water pipe:

- 1) Cut the old pipe inside the house, attach the new pipe to the cut end, and pull the existing service line out from the street, while pulling the new service in behind the existing service in the existing cavity.
- 2) Use a machine outside the house to drill the service into your house and abandon the existing service in place.
- 3) Use a small machine inside your house to drill from the basement out to the water main.

Once the service line is installed under the ground, a plumber will connect the new copper service to the water meter inside your home and new shut-off valves will be installed.

All visible lead pipes within the home will be removed regardless of the method used.

What happens after the work is performed?

You will receive instructions as to how to flush the water pipes in your home to remove any residual lead particles.

You will be provided with a water filter pitcher to use for drinking water for three months after the work is completed. Samples will be taken at your home 3-6 months after the work is complete.

How will I know that the contractor is the Village's contractor?

The Village has contracted with Airy's, Inc to complete the lead service line replacements for the Year 1 Project. Airy's, Inc will provide marked vehicles so that you know they are the authorized contractors to complete lead service replacement as part of this year's program. The Village has also contracted with Robinson Engineering, Ltd to oversee the construction phase of this project. Please only allow Village Staff or these two contractors into your home to inspect and replace your service line. If you have any questions or concerns, please reach out to Public Works to schedule the preconstruction meeting and the construction.

Lead Water Service Project Questions & Answers

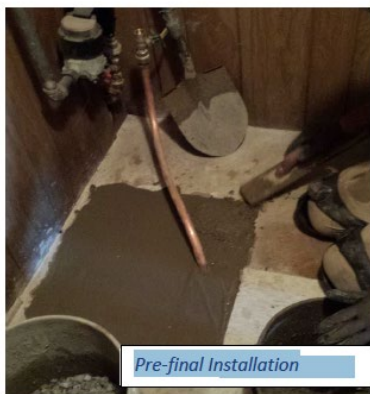
Who do I call if I have questions or concerns?

You can always contact the South Holland Public Works Department at 708-339-2323 with any questions.

What will this project look like?



Drilling of Water Service



Pre-final Installation



Final Installation

**PROPERTY ACCESS AGREEMENT FORM
LEAD WATER SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT PROGRAM
YEAR 1**

The Village of South Holland Lead Water Service Replacement Project will require access to private property to install a new underground water service line. The Village and its Contractor (listed below) will require access to the front yard and inside of the building to connect the new water service line to the existing water meter location.

The undersigned, _____ (“Customer”) grants to The Village of South Holland (“Village”) and to its approved Contractor/Agents an agreement to enter upon the Customer’s property at _____ (address) South Holland, IL (“Property”) for the purpose of connecting the Customers’ residence to the Village water main at the front of the Property, at no cost to the Customer. The term of the agreement shall be 12 months following the date set forth below or final Village acceptance of the construction project.

For full-service replacement, the Village and its approved Contractor will use trenchless methods to install a water service pipe from the water main to a new Village curb stop installation, then from the curb stop installation to the water meter located inside the Customer’s Property. The Village will determine the location of the installation. The pipe and any valves or boxes on the street side of the curb stop will be owned and maintained by the Village.

The methods utilized for customer water service line installation replacement will leave the majority of the property undisturbed. Upon completion the Customer portion of the water service line on the house side of the service valve will be owned and maintained by the Customer. The Village will provide a warranty of the material and workmanship of the Customer water service line for 12 months following completion of the construction project.

Upon completion of the work necessary to establish the new connection, including disconnection from the old water main, installing the Village water service connection, the Village curb stop installation, and the Customer water service line, the Village will restore the Customer’s outdoor Property as nearly as practicable to its former condition. The Contractor will minimize disturbance indoors at the Customer’s Property. The Contractor will restore piping and concrete inside the building, but the Customer will be responsible for restoring any decorative indoor Property such as drywall, tile, wood paneling, or carpet.

I understand that this is a voluntary agreement. I may opt out of at any point **prior to the day of construction**, and that I am not responsible for any damages or injuries that are caused by the construction project. I also understand that the Village or Contractor listed below will be responsible for the work performed, but I will be responsible for final decorative restoration. I will prepare a proper working environment for the Contractor inside my building, clear of clutter and other impediments. The Village and the Contractor listed below are responsible for notifying me at **least 24 hours prior to accessing the property. Upon notice, the Village and approved contactor have access to the property between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:00 pm for one pre-inspection and one water service installation. Water service installation will require shutting off the water supply to your property for up to 4 hours.**

I fully understand what is being offered by The Village of South Holland as it pertains to the water service line replacement and hereby opt IN to participate.

I fully understand what is being offered by The Village of South Holland as it pertains to the water service line replacement and hereby opt out to NOT participate.

CONTRACTOR: _____ Date _____
Signature: _____

VILLAGE: _____ Date _____
Signature: _____

CUSTOMER: _____ Phone Number _____
Signature: _____
Date _____

***Appendix 7.5: IEPA Project Plan
Approval***



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST, P.O. BOX 19276, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 · (217) 782-3397

JB PRITZKER, GOVERNOR

JOHN J. KIM, DIRECTOR

217/782-2027

MAR 13 2023

RECEIVED
3-28-23

Mr. Michael Cramer, Director of Public Works
Village of South Holland
16226 Wausau Avenue
South Holland, IL 60473

Re: Village of South Holland - L176218 and L176219
Project Plan Approval

Dear Mr. Cramer:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 35 Illinois Administrative Code Part 662.330, the Agency hereby confirms the findings of the Preliminary Environmental Impacts Determination (PEID) for the above referenced project plan. Having provided adequate opportunity for public comment on the proposed project and having received none, the Agency finds that no modification to either the project plan or the Agency's assessment is required. The Agency therefore grants approval of the project plan.

This Planning Approval is an important step toward obtaining Public Water Supply Loan Program (PWSLP) funding; however, several additional requirements must be met before a loan commitment is achieved. Prior to bidding construction contracts, you should be in direct contact with your IEPA project manager to assure that progress has been made towards satisfying these additional requirements as defined in Section 662.350 of the Loan Rules. This project is subject to Illinois Department of Natural Resources Regional Permit No. 3: Authorizing Construction of Minor Projects in Northeastern Illinois Regulatory Floodways. All conditions of this permit must be included within the project's plans and specifications.

Funds are reserved for projects either appearing on the annual Intended Funding List (IFL) or having a Letter of Commitment (LOC) from the Agency. Bidding of construction contracts without a LOC or appearing on the annual IFL puts the applicant at risk of having to fund the project without the possibility of Agency financing.

The Agency has a limited amount of funding for lead service line replacement (LSLR) that is currently being provided as 100% principal forgiveness. Once the current funding for LSLR is exhausted (likely during FY2023), it is extremely unlikely that future funding for lead service line replacement will be in the form of 100% principal forgiveness. You are encouraged to proceed towards completing all requirements of the Public Water Supply Loan Program as quickly as possible to try and take advantage of the funding available. The Agency will be receiving additional federal funds that will be available for lead service line replacement, however, only 49% of those funds will be provided as principal forgiveness. Should the PWSLP's lead service line 100% principal forgiveness allocation be exhausted at the time the Village receives the loan, the loan program rules also include provisions for incentives such as reduced interest rates, partial principal forgiveness, and extended repayment periods for qualifying applicants.

2125 S. First Street, Champaign, IL 61820 (217) 278-5800
1101 Eastport Plaza Dr., Suite 100, Collinsville, IL 62234 (618) 346-5120
9511 Harrison Street, Des Plaines, IL 60016 (847) 294-4000
595 S. State Street, Elgin, IL 60123 (847) 608-3131

2309 W. Main Street, Suite 116, Marion, IL 62959 (618) 993-7200
412 SW Washington Street, Suite D, Peoria, IL 61602 (309) 671-3022
4302 N. Main Street, Rockford, IL 61103 (815) 987-7760

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

The criteria used to determine incentive qualification are found in Sections 662.210 and 662.250 of the Procedures for Issuing Loans from the PWSLP which is available on the Agency's website. The final decision for incentive qualification will be determined at the time a loan agreement is issued using updated Census Bureau and Department of Labor data. The Agency adjusts qualifying criteria annually on July 1st.

Please review the enclosed informational document. **We also ask that you complete the enclosed "Estimated Project Schedule Form" and return it to the Agency.** All schedules are subject to the availability of funds and the Agency's funding cycle. If you have any questions, please contact your project manager, Kim Van Pelt, at 217/782-2027.

Sincerely,



Gary Bingenheimer, P.E., Manager
Infrastructure Financial Assistance Section
Bureau of Water

GB:KV SouthHolland_6218_PPA.docx

Attachments

cc: Robinson Engineering (Itasca)

INFORMATION FOR LOAN APPLICANTS WITH AN APPROVED PROJECT PLAN (IEPA LOAN PROGRAMS)

1. If a loan application package has not been submitted for your project, do so ASAP.
2. Only the scope of work approved during the planning is eligible to receive loan funding. Changing the scope of work may delay receiving a loan. Adding items will require Agency re-review, and may require additional environmental clearances, public notification and/or public hearings.
3. Most projects require the enactment of a local ordinance to borrow money. The amount of the ordinance should account for contingency, construction period interest, engineering fees, legal fees, and administrative fees. It is recommended to specify a higher debt ordinance amount than the estimated project costs to avoid having to complete a second debt ordinance if the actual bid costs are higher than estimated. The debt ordinance must cover the total loan amount, regardless of principal forgiveness, or the loan will be limited to the ordinance amount.
4. Projects must be competitively bid and awarded to the lowest, responsive, responsible bidder. Pre-negotiated prices are prohibited unless Agency approval is received prior to bidding.
5. Construction contracts should not be awarded until a loan agreement is issued. Construction costs incurred before a loan agreement is issued, will not be eligible for IEPA loan funding. A "Notice of Intent to Award" may be used to inform contractors that their bid will be accepted upon receipt of an IEPA loan agreement.
6. All loan applicants must attempt to include Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) as prime contractors, and these positive efforts must be documented. At a minimum, this includes advertising for 1 day in a DAILY newspaper. The language on page 2 of this document must be included in all advertisements for bidders.
7. All prime contractors hiring subcontractors must attempt to include DBE subcontractors, and documentation is required. At a minimum, this includes advertising for 1 day in a DAILY newspaper. DBE prime contractors are not exempt. This requirement does NOT apply if the prime contractor is not utilizing subcontractors.
8. All projects funded by our program are subject to the Davis Bacon Wage Act. All construction contracts must contain the required Davis Bacon language which is available on the IEPA website.
9. ***NEW** – All projects with a total cost >\$500,000 are subject to the IL Works Jobs Program Act Apprenticeship Initiative requirements.
10. ***NEW** – All projects are subject to USEPA's American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements and **Build America, Buy America Act (BABA)** requirements pertaining to all manufactured products and construction materials.
11. Most wastewater projects require the completion of a Fiscal Sustainability Plan (FSP) before the final loan disbursement is released.
12. After a loan is received, signage, meeting USEPA standards, is required. See the IEPA website for signage guidance.

(Continued on Next Page)

One of the paragraphs below must be included in ALL bid advertisements.

DRINKING WATER VERSION:

"Any contract or contracts awarded under this invitation for bids are expected to be funded in part by a loan from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Neither the State of Illinois nor any of its departments, agencies, or employees is or will be a party to this invitation for bids or any resulting contract. The procurement will be subject to regulations contained in the Procedures for issuing Loans from the Public Water Supply Loan Program (35IAC Part 662), the Davis-Bacon Act (40 USC 276a through 276a-5) as defined by the United States Department of Labor, the Employment of Illinois Workers on Public Works Act (30 ILCS 570), IL Works Jobs Program Act Apprenticeship Initiative, and the "Use of American Iron and Steel" requirements as contained in Section 436 of H.R. 3547, The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014. This procurement is also subject to the loan recipient's policy regarding the increased use of disadvantaged business enterprises. The loan recipient's policy requires all bidders to undertake specified affirmative efforts at least sixteen (16) days prior to bid opening. The policy is contained in the specifications. Bidders are also required to comply with the President's Executive Order No. 11246, as amended. The requirements for bidders and contractors under this order are explained in 41 CFR 60-4."

WASTEWATER OR STORMWATER VERSION:

"Any contract or contracts awarded under this invitation for bids are expected to be funded in part by a loan from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Neither the State of Illinois nor any of its departments, agencies, or employees is or will be a party to this invitation for bids or any resulting contract. The procurement will be subject to regulations contained in the Procedures for issuing Loans from the Water Pollution Control Loan Program (35IAC Part 365), the Davis-Bacon Act (40 USC 276a through 276a-5) as defined by the United States Department of Labor, the Employment of Illinois Workers on Public Works Act (30 ILCS 570), IL Works Jobs Program Act Apprenticeship Initiative, and the "Use of American Iron and Steel" requirements as contained in Section 436 of H.R. 3547, The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014. This procurement is also subject to the loan recipient's policy regarding the increased use of disadvantaged business enterprises. The loan recipient's policy requires all bidders to undertake specified affirmative efforts at least sixteen (16) days prior to bid opening. The policy is contained in the specifications. Bidders are also required to comply with the President's Executive Order No. 11246, as amended. The requirements for bidders and contractors under this order are explained in 41 CFR 60-4."



ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1021 North Grand Avenue East • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 • (217)782-2027

IEPA LOAN APPLICANT PROPOSED SCHEDULE FORM

Please provide the estimated completion date for each activity in the table below and return the completed form to: IEPA Infrastructure Financial Assistance Section, 1021 North Grand Avenue East, Springfield, IL 62794-9276 or by e-mailing it to the assigned project manager. For multi-phased projects, provide the information for each phase in the comments section or submit separate forms for each phase.

Revisions to this schedule may be submitted at any time for Agency consideration. Changes should be reported by submitting a revised form. If you have questions, contact your IEPA Project Manager at (217) 782-2027.

LOAN APPLICANT: _____ LOAN NUMBER: _____

LOAN APPLICATION MILESTONE	COMPLETION DATE
1. ADVERTISE FOR BIDS:	
2. BID OPENING DATE: (Recommend 45 days from Bid Advertisement Date)	
3. CONSTRUCTION START DATE:	
4. CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION DATE:	

SCHEDULING CONSIDERATIONS

The loan application package should be submitted shortly after planning is approved unless construction will be delayed. Bidding should not occur until the project appears on the annual Intended Funding List (IFL) or a Letter of Commitment is secured. The recommended bid hold time/expiration date is 90 days from the opening date. Construction contracts should not be awarded until the applicant receives a loan agreement signed by the Director of IEPA.

Comments:

Signature of Applicant's Authorized Representative, Name, and Title

Date

***Appendix 7.6: Ordinance Amending
Water Service Rates and Charges***

Sec. 21-76. - Established.

- (a) All water supplied by the village shall be charged at the rates fixed from time to time by the board.
- (b) Any person taking water service by meter from the village shall pay a minimum charge, for each one (1) month billing period, as fixed from time to time by the board.
- (c) Water supplied in connection with construction work may be furnished without meter, the method of measuring the quantity supplied, and the rate, to be determined by the board.
- (d) Water may be purchased in bulk quantities, at such times and places as may be determined by the water department, at rates determined by the board.
- (e) Billing to a municipality supplied with water may be on a monthly basis as agreed.
- (f) The one-month rate charged for water usage beginning January 1, 2019 shall be:
 - (1) Eight dollars and forty-five cents (\$8.45) per one thousand (1,000) gallons up to twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons;
 - (2) For the next one hundred thousand (100,000) gallons, seven dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$7.77) per one thousand (1,000) gallons;
 - (3) For all water consumed in excess of one hundred twenty-five thousand (125,000) gallons, seven dollars and sixty-five cents (\$7.65) per one thousand (1,000) gallons.
- (g) The one-month rate charged for water usage beginning January 1, 2020 and for each year thereafter for each of the three (3) categories established in (f)(1), (2) and (3) above shall be the rate established the previous year increased by the CPI-U for the previous year or two (2) percent, or by the percentage rate increase that the City of Chicago passes on to the village for each year, whichever is greater. (The CPI-U is the CPI for Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.)

The minimum bill for 2019 shall be sixteen dollars and ninety cents (\$16.90). For the years beginning January 1, 2020 and each year thereafter, the minimum bill shall be two (2) times the water usage rate per one thousand (1,000) gallons up to twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons for the corresponding year.

(Code 1960, § 35-38; Ord. No. 91-17, 9-3-91; Ord. No. 92-5, 3-16-92; Ord. No. 97-11, 5-19-97; Ord. No. 97-26,

§ 1, 9-15-97; Ord. No. 99-5, §§ 1, 2, 3-15-99; Ord. No. 2000-8, § 1, 4-17-00; Ord. No. 2001-19, 6-18-01; Ord.

No. 2002-1, § 1, 2, 11-7-02; Ord. No. 2004-01, 1-5-04; Ord. No. 2004-5, 4-19-04; Ord. No. 2005-2, 1-18-05;

Ord. No. 2005-19, § 1, 10-3-05; Ord. No. 2007-47, §§ 1, 2, 12-17-07; Ord. No. 2012-2, § 1, 1-17-12; Ord. No.

2015-37, § 1, 12-7-15; Ord. No. 2018-22, § 1, 12-17-18)

Itemized LSLR Cost

Item Description	Unit	QTY	Unit Cost	Total
PRELIMINARY INSPECTION	HOUR	1,200	\$382.00	\$458,400.00
EXPLORATORY EXCAVATION	EACH	450	\$509.00	\$229,050.00
INLET FILTERS	EACH	15	\$263.00	\$3,945.00
FULL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, ¾" (SHORT) B BOX	EACH	30	\$6,219.00	\$186,570.00
FULL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, ¾" (LONG) B BOX	EACH	30	\$6,835.00	\$205,050.00
FULL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1" (SHORT) B BOX	EACH	30	\$6,536.00	\$196,080.00
FULL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1" (LONG) B BOX	EACH	30	\$7,353.00	\$220,590.00
FULL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1-1/2" (SHORT) B BOX	EACH	6	\$8,474.00	\$50,844.00
FULL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1-1/2" (LONG) B BOX	EACH	6	\$9,788.00	\$58,728.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, ¾" PUBLIC SIDE (SHORT) B BOX	EACH	30	\$1,743.00	\$52,290.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, ¾" PUBLIC SIDE (LONG) B BOX	EACH	30	\$4,093.00	\$122,790.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, ¾" PRIVATE SIDE B BOX	EACH	30	\$3,925.00	\$117,750.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1" PUBLIC SIDE (SHORT) B BOX	EACH	20	\$1,883.00	\$37,660.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1" PUBLIC SIDE (LONG) B BOX	EACH	20	\$4,354.00	\$87,080.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1" PRIVATE SIDE B BOX	EACH	20	\$4,180.00	\$83,600.00

PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1-1/2" PUBLIC SIDE (SHORT) B BOX	EACH	6	\$3,368.00	\$20,208.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1-1/2" PUBLIC SIDE (LONG) B BOX	EACH	6	\$6,136.00	\$36,816.00
PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT, 1-1/2" PRIVATE SIDE B BOX	EACH	6	\$4,937.00	\$29,622.00
LEAD FILTER PITCHER WITH SIX MONTHS OF FILTER CARTRIDGES	EACH	300	\$298.00	\$89,400.00
TRENCH BACKFILL	CU YD	5,000	\$88.00	\$440,000.00
DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE BOXES TO BE ADJUSTED	EACH	50	\$255.00	\$12,750.00
DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE BOX TO BE REPLACED	EACH	20	\$877.00	\$17,540.00
SANITARY SEWER SERVICE ADJUSTMENT	EACH	20	\$1,190.00	\$23,800.00
COMBINATION CURB AND GUTTER REMOVAL	FOOT	500	\$14.00	\$7,000.00
SIDEWALK REMOVAL	SQ FT	6,000	\$2.00	\$12,000.00
DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT REMOVAL	SQ YD	800	\$14.00	\$11,200.00
NON-SPECIAL WASTE DISPOSAL	CU YD	100	\$285.00	\$28,500.00
COMBINATION CURB AND GUTTER REPLACEMENT	FOOT	500	\$43.00	\$21,500.00
PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE SIDEWALK 5 INCH, SPECIAL	SQ FT	6,000	\$12.00	\$72,000.00
HOT-MIX ASPHALT DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT, 4"	SQ YD	400	\$45.00	\$18,000.00
HOT-MIX ASPHALT DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT, 6"	SQ YD	200	\$68.00	\$13,600.00
PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT, 7 INCH	SQ YD	100	\$87.00	\$8,700.00
PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT, 8 INCH	SQ YD	100	\$91.00	\$9,100.00
CLASS D PATCHES, 6 INCH	SQ YD	650	\$68.00	\$44,200.00
CLASS D PATCHES, 8 INCH	SQ YD	200	\$90.00	\$18,000.00
GRADING AND SHAPING DITCHES	FOOT	500	\$7.00	\$3,500.00
SODDING (COMPLETE)	SQ YD	2,000	\$44.00	\$88,000.00

RELOCATE WATER METER AND VALVE	EACH	5	\$792.00	\$3,960.00
SEEDING, SPECIAL	SQ YD	3,000	\$6.00	\$18,000.00
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	SQ YD	3,000	\$11.00	\$33,000.00
HOT WATER HEATER REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT	EACH	5	\$2,329.00	\$11,645.00
HOT WATER HEATER REMOVE AND REINSTALL	EACH	5	\$1,210.00	\$6,050.00
				\$3,208,518.00