



**Richton
Park**
Your home.

Village of Richton Park
Initial Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

REL Project 21-R0744

April 15, 2024



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Richton Park

1.0 Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act (Act), State of Illinois Public Act 102-0613, went into effect on January 1, 2022. This Act required that every owner or operator of a community water supply (CWS) that has known or suspected lead service lines (LSLs) create a plan to replace each lead and galvanized service line (if connected downstream of lead piping); submit that initial plan to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) by April 15th, 2024; submit by April 15th of each year after 2024 until 2027 an updated lead service line replacement plan to the Agency; and submit by April 15th, 2027 a final lead service line replacement plan to the Agency. The Act also requires that the plan is posted on the community water supply's website.

The Act also requires that the plan is posted on the community water supply's website. This Plan will be available on the Village's website until April 15, 2025, at which time it will be replaced with an updated Plan.

The Village of Richton Park has prepared an initial Lead Service Line Replacement Plan (Plan) in compliance with the Act and its requirements. The Plan includes the name and identification number of the CWS; an inventory of the total service lines, known and suspected LSLs, and LSLs that have been replaced since 2020; a proposed replacement schedule; a cost analysis with financing options; a prioritization plan; community outreach measures; and workforce development measures.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 Location

The Village of Richton Park is located in Cook County in northeastern Illinois approximately 34 miles south of downtown Chicago in Cook County, IL. The Village is bounded by Matteson to the north, University Park to the south, Frankfort to the west, and Park Forest to the east. The Village corporate boundaries encompass an area of approximately 4.40 square miles.

2.2 Community Water Supply (CWS)

The Community Water Supply (CWS) is named Richton Park and is IEPA Water System No. IL0312550. The CWS serves a population of 12,500 and has 3,395 service connections as reported to the IEPA and posted to Illinois.gov under the Illinois Drinking Water Watch.

The CWS takes ownership of the service line extending from the water main to the water shut-off valve or Buffalo Box (b-box)/curb stop while the property owner takes ownership of the service line from the water shut-off valve or Buffalo Box (b-box)/curb stop according to the Village's Code of Ordinances, listed in Appendix 1.

3.0 Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

3.1 Summary

The definitions of water service line materials in the CWS's inventory adheres to the definitions provided by the Illinois EPA. These definitions are outlined in the table below.

Service Line Material
Copper – No Lead Solder (C)
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)
Lead (L)
Cast/Ductile Iron (O)
Unknown (U)
Unknown Not Lead (UNL)

The CWS has made ongoing efforts to complete its inventory. These efforts include those listed below: water meter replacement records, a property's building age, exploratory excavations at targeted locations, and visual inspection of interior service lines.

- **Building Age:** For those buildings constructed after 1988, service lines are assumed to be non-lead on both the public and private sides.
- **Historical Records:** Where available, historical records were used to identify service line material. Historical records could include water meter replacement records, water main replacement records, water main tapping cards, water meter cards, permit records, and documentation from maintenance and repairs.
- **Visual Identification:** The CWS staff recorded service line material when entering private property.
- **Exploratory Excavations:** Very few records contain information on the public-side service line material. A contractor excavated in the parkway to determine public-side material at select locations to determine lead density throughout the service area.

The current inventory includes:

- The total number of services lines in the CWS for the current year;
- The material composition of each service line in the CWS's distribution system;
- The count of suspected lead service lines identified since the last inventory submission;
- The number of suspected or known lead service lines replaced since the last inventory submission

A copy of the inventory submitted to the Agency that lists the total number of service line connections, total LSLs, and total suspected LSLs is included in Appendix 2. A map of the building ages in the CWS is included in Appendix 3. Buildings built prior to 1970 have a higher probability of having a lead service.

Service Material	# of Services	
	Private	Public
Lead (L)	207	33
Unknown (U)	184	464
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	0	0
Not Lead	3558	3452

3.2 Previous Replacements

The CWS has not begun replacing lead and galvanized service lines.

4.0 Funding Considerations

The funding sources for the Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Program will be considered and evaluated in this section. A proposed funding plan to meet the requirement to complete the LSLR within the fifteen (15) year replacement timeframe will be presented.

Based on an inventory of 224 LSLs and a replacement cost of \$11,000, the CWS will need \$2,464,000 to fund the LSLR Program. The CWS will likely use a combination of the funding sources described in this section. With a mandated replacement rate of 7%, the CWS will plan to replace 16 LSLs annually at a projected cost of \$176,000.

4.1 Federal & State Funding Sources

Other possible funding sources would be periodically evaluated for favorability and affordability. These funding sources could include:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) State Revolving Fund Loan Program (SRF)

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) Grants

HUD-administered Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Congressional Discretionary Funding

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Community Change Grants

LeadCare Cook County

4.1.1 IEPA State Revolving Fund (SRF)

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Act reserved \$15 billion in funding for LSLR in the United States over five years. To date, the State of Illinois has received \$337.1 million in the first two years of funding. The amount of funding reserved for LSLR in the State of Illinois for the next three years is unknown. This funding is available as low-interest and forgivable loans allocated through the Illinois EPA SRF loan program.

The IEPA SRF loan program awards loans according to census tract scoring that considers demographic information that will be discussed in more detail in the Prioritization section. A preliminary census tract ranking system was developed with available census data and 2023 inventory information. The ranking may change with updates to the census demographic data or with any changes in the number and density of lead services. This ranking system is developed using the best available knowledge and will be updated annually with new information.

For planning purposes, the CWS will assume that it receives forgivable loans for LSLR in census tracts with a combined score higher than 300 and 0% interest loans for LSLR in census tracts with a combined score higher than 250. However, these estimates are preliminary and will change depending on number of communities that apply and project funding caps. The table below lists the top scoring census tracts with LSLs.

0% Interest Loan Census Tract	Score	Rank	LSLs
Census Tract 8302.01, Cook County, Illinois	245	1732	224

Current estimates suggest that the SRF loan program will not likely provide a forgivable or 0% interest loan, unless the score threshold is lowered to a score of 200. In this case, the program could provide loans for 224 LSLRs within the CWS, which accounts for 100% of the CWS's LSLRs. The funding related to these replacements is estimated to be approximately \$2,464,000.

4.1.2 Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) Grant

The Office of Community Development supports economic development, community development, and infrastructure improvements in Illinois communities with substantial low-to-moderate-income populations. Various DCEO grants can be used for LSLR funding. The CWS will periodically review available grants.

4.1.3 HUD Community Development Block (CDB) Grant

The Office administers the federally funded Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program that assists low-income populations. LSLR Programs are eligible for CDBG funding in qualifying areas. The CWS will evaluate their eligibility for CDBG funding.

4.1.4 Congressional Discretionary Funding

Each member of the United States Congress receives an allotment of grant funding to be used at their discretion annually. While no funding has been awarded and it is unlikely that Congressional Discretionary Funding will be a significant source of funding, this source of funding is still an option to fund a portion of a project.

4.1.5 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Community Change Grants

The USEPA has recently funded \$2 billion for the Community Change Grants to be used in pollution reduction projects, which would include lead service line replacements. The maximum amount the CWS may receive for lead service line replacements is \$20 million. The below census tracts are eligible for Community Change Grant funding. Those census tracts that are in bold are unlikely to receive IEPA SRF funding and are the suggested project areas for a Community Change grant award.

Census Tract	LSLs
Census Tract 8302.01, Cook County, Illinois	224

4.2 Revenue-Generating Funding Sources

The local and direct revenue generating methods that are evaluated in the Plan are:

- Increased local sales taxes
- Resident cost sharing
- Water rate increase
- Increase of other taxes

The proposed taxes and fees would be continuous revenue sources set at rates to meet the mandated annual LSLR rate.

4.2.1 Increased Local Sales Tax

Communities, counties, and sports authorities have imposed a modest sales tax increase over a determined period of time to generate revenue from the constituents that benefit from the proposed improvement.

The Village of Richton Park municipal Sales Tax generated \$2.66 million in FY23. The sales tax rate for retail sales in Richton Park is:

Illinois	6.25%
Cook County	1.75%
Richton Park	1.00%
Regional Transportation Authority	1.00%
Richton Park Sauk Trail	1.50%
	11.50%

Therefore, if the Richton Park Municipal Sales Tax were increased 0.25%, an additional \$0.665 million (0.25/1 x \$2.66 million) would be available annually for LSLR. If the tax were increased 0.50% then \$1.33 million could be available annually for LSLR. An increase in local sales tax could fund 60 or 120 LSLRs annually, respectively.

4.2.2 Resident Cost Sharing

Resident cost sharing is another revenue-generating method that shares the cost of replacement with those whose properties are affected. A cost sharing program that includes a \$25/month replacement charge on the water bill for twenty years would generate \$300 per LSLR per annum and \$6,000 over the repayment period. This repayment amount covers the approximate cost of the private side of the replacement while remaining affordable for affected water customers.

The CWS will evaluate this method based on affordability and ease of implementation. This method would require the ability to tie the cost sharing to the property title so that it transfers with any change of property ownership. This

method is also more feasible when the intent is to cover annual loan repayments versus the total construction cost for that year.

4.2.3 Water Rate Increase

The CWS can consider raising rates to fund the LSLR Program. The rate increase will be evaluated for affordability and for its ability to fund the Program. A rate increase of 5% would generate an additional \$212,000 annually from the \$4.241 million generated in fees in FY23. The current water rates are included in Appendix 4.

4.2.4 Increase of Other Tax Sources

Besides sales and property taxes, the State of Illinois has about twenty-six other revenue sources as taxes, fees, assessments, license fees, lottery, use fees, transfer tax and user fees ranging from Automobile Renting Occupation and Use Tax to Video Gaming Tax and License Fee. The time to enact a tax in any form to fund the LSLR is prohibitive and the likelihood of enactment is very low, based on existing taxes. Additional revenue from State funding or from Federal sources into a State administered fund is not guaranteed.

4.3 Potential Funding

The CWS could use a combination of any of the methods discussed above to generate sufficient funds to cover the replacement costs. However, it is the intent of the CWS to maximize grants and forgivable loan awards to cover LSLR costs.

4.4 Financial Plan

The CWS will consider all funding sources listed above. The financial plan, like the other elements of the Plan, is a living document and can change as the availability of funding changes. Currently, the CWS plans to take advantage of the SRF loan program to fund the replacements.

The CWS will continue to develop a financial plan for future replacements as more information on the inventory, bidding environment, and funding is gathered.

5.0 Prioritization

Since the number of LSLs in the system exceeds the number of replacements the CWS can afford in a single year, the LSLR Program must include an element of prioritization. The CWS will follow the mandated replacement rate of 7% or 16 LSLs per year for 15 years laid out in the Act. The CWS will prioritize replacement project areas based on risk factors and planned companion infrastructure projects.

5.1 Risk Factors

The population most at risk of exposure to lead and with the highest health risks when exposed is children and seniors in disadvantaged areas. The IEPA SRF loan program incorporates census data for median household income, children under the age of 6, unemployment rate, poverty rate, social security rate, and supplemental security income to prioritize at-risk populations. The CWS will use the IEPA SRF scoring system to prioritize those areas with the most at-risk populations.

The CWS will also prioritize replacements in high-risk facilities such as daycares, schools, parks, hospitals, and nursing homes.

5.2 Prioritization Factors by Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

When the service area of the CWS with the same level of risk contains more lead services than can be replaced in a year, the CWS will consider companion infrastructure projects such as water main replacements, water meter replacements, and road resurfacing projects when prioritizing each year's project area.

The Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation developed a prioritization rubric as a standard and transparent method for determining replacement order according to the factors discussed. The table below lists the prioritization factors and priority points as recommended by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation and then the priority points developed by the CWS to account for the Illinois-specific requirements of the Act and IEPA SRF-funding.

As each LSL is identified and categorized with any possible number of the prioritization factors listed below, the summation of the factors yields a prioritization points Score using the rubric, as a guide to scoring based on the criteria, as shown below.

Priority Points – Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation	CWS /REL Priority Points	Prioritization Factor	LCRR Requirement
10	8	Known Lead Service Line	Required
10	80	Populations Most Sensitive to the Effects of Lead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and Day Care Facilities • Homes with children and/or adults who are pregnant or may become pregnant 	Required
10	10	Disadvantaged Communities	Required
8	8	Known GRR Service Line	Required
5	2	Populations Most Sensitive to the Effects of Lead <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursing Homes • Medical Facilities 	Not Required
5	8	Companion Projects (concurrent infrastructure projects)	Not Required
5	8	Compact Projects (concurrent project in the same area)	Not Required
3	8	Long Length Lead Pipe Projects (or high lead results)	Not Required
2	6	Other Factors Listed in ANSI/AWWA C810-17 § II.A. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service lines physically disturbed by digging, excavation, repair, or other activities • Existing partial lead service line replacements • Consideration of presence of lead goosenecks or pigtails 	Not Required
N/A	20	Funding Eligibility	Not Required
N/A	5	LSL Density	Not Required
1	5	Other Factors Significant to the Water System	Not Required

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

LSLR instances arising from breaks or leaks on the public side of the service line are completed under this program. Upon notification of a break or leak from the customer, the Water Department dispatches a crew to assess the location and feasibility of repair. Subsequently, an EW-LSLR is initiated to replace the affected lead service. Private-side breaks or leaks are not covered under this program.

6.0 Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR)

6.1 Scope of LSLR

The work shall consist of the removal and replacement of lead or galvanized iron water services for buildings within the specified service area. The area will be determined based on prioritization, material, building age, and funding limits, but all will be within the corporate boundaries of the CWS. New copper service lines shall be installed for full and partial lead service line replacement. Full lead service line replacement shall be defined as connecting from the water main to inside the building. Partial service line replacement shall be defined as connecting from the curb box (B-box or buffalo box) to the water main. No lead piping will be left in the water system. Partial replacements will only occur where the existing service is partially lead or galvanized. Cross-sectional replacement details are included in Appendix 5.

Replacements will begin in Census Tract 8302.01. These replacements are expected to last fifteen years at the mandated replacement rate but will depend on the maximum amount of annual IEPA SRF funding received.

6.2 Replacement Methods

The methods of installing the new service are described below. To minimize impacts to residential property and to reduce restoration, trenchless methods are preferred.

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.

The connection to the water main typically incorporates the use of a tapping sleeve and is done by a licensed plumber. The licensed plumber also connects the new service line to the existing water meter inside the house according to the State of Illinois plumbing code.

Prior to completion of the work, the Contractor shall provide each address that received a new service line with a Point of Use water filter that meets both NSF/ANSI 42 and 53 certifications for lead reduction with a minimum capacity of 0.5 gallons and six months of replacement cartridges or a minimum of 150 gallons of filtration capacity. The filter shall not be a permanent faucet filter. The Contractor shall have the resident provide a signature to acknowledge receipt of the filter on a form provided by the Village. The form shall be turned in with other documentation.

Prior to beginning the work of connecting the new service inside the house, the water supply to the service line and the property owner shall be shut off to avoid release of particulate lead into the property owner's premises. After all connections have been completed, the Contractor shall flush the water from an outside connection (such as a hose bibb or hose leading from the building side of the meter) to remove any particles in the service line. Flush at full velocity for at least 30 minutes. The Contractor shall then advise the property owner to flush the interior premise plumbing in accordance with the instructions

provided in the Owner-provided informational material. This work shall be conducted in accordance with AWWA C810-17 – Replacement and Flushing of Lead Service Lines.

The Village will use these standards when performing lead service line replacement:

Item	Condition
1. Restoration of Interior and Exterior	Meet existing condition or better
2. Parkway/Yard Restoration	Hydroseed
3. Field Locate B-boxes	Location by Village
4. Trench backfill	CA-7
5. Verify B-box operation at Project Completion – after surface restoration	B-boxes keyed by Village
6. Street Cross Sections	Minimum 6-inch pavement patching; 50% of water mains are in backyard
7. Work Hours	Monday to Sunday 7 am to 7 pm No Work Holidays.
8. Meter Pits	Village will be consulted prior to relocating meter to building interior and abandoning the meter pit. Contingency Pay Item for this work included in contract.
9. B-box	Mueller H-10302, Minneapolis Pattern or approved equal
10. Curb stop	Mueller Ball Style: H15150 or approved equal
11. Corp Stop	MacDonald 7401BQ, Mueller H-15000, or approve equal
12. Saddle for corp stop	Cascade CSC-2 or approved equal
13. Abandon existing Lead Service Line	Cap corp stop; remove lead service from main; no tapping sleeve and peen end of lead service. Use abandoned corporation fitting for winter time.

6.3 Completed LSLR

The CWS has not completed any lead service line replacement projects.

7.0 Workforce Development

In performing projects associated with the Lead Service Line Replacement initiative, the CWS plans to develop the workforce available to perform these projects. These developmental practices include:

Smaller bids: The CWS will break the required replacements into smaller projects within the CWS, so that the bids will be smaller and more attainable for smaller firms.

College engagement: The CWS will engage with local colleges and institutions to train new individuals entering the workforce.

Hiring local: The CWS will include a clause within the scope of work for interior work and inspections to be conducted by local contractors who have an understanding of the community.

Experience contractor teaching: An experienced contractor teaches a smaller contractor how to perform the work.

Diversity in hiring practices are another aspect to workforce development and would include contacting all local MBE and WBE contractor associations during bidding.

The Contractor shall also take the following specific affirmative action to ensure equal employment opportunity:

- Ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and in all facilities at which the Contractor's employees are assigned to work. The Contractor, where possible, will assign two or more women to each construction project. The Contractor shall specifically ensure that all foremen, superintendents, and other on-site supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the Contractor's obligation to maintain such a working environment, with specific attention to minority or female individuals working at such sites or in such facilities.
- Establish and maintain a current list of minority and female recruitment sources, provide written notification to minority and female recruitment sources and to community organizations when the Contractor or its unions have employment opportunities available, and maintain a record of the organizations' responses.
- Maintain a current file of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of each minority and female off-the-street applicant and minority or female referral from a union, a recruitment source or community organization and of what action was taken with respect to each such individual. If such individual was sent to the union hiring hall for referral and was not referred back to the Contractor by the union or, if referred, not employed by the Contractor, this shall be documented in the file with the reason; therefore, along with whatever additional actions the Contractor may have taken.
- Provide immediate written notification to the Director when the union or unions with which the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement has not referred to the Contractor a minority person or woman sent by the Contractor, or when the Contractor has other information that the union referral process has impeded the Contractor's efforts to meet its obligations.
- Develop on-the-job training opportunities and/or participate in training programs for the area which expressly include minorities and women, including upgrading programs and apprenticeship and trainee programs relevant to the Contractor's employment needs, especially those programs funded or approved by the Department of Labor.
- Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy by providing notice of the policy to unions and training programs and requesting their cooperation in assisting the Contractor in meeting its EEO obligations; by including it in any policy manual and collective bargaining agreement; by publicizing it in the company newspaper, annual report, etc.; by specific review of the policy with all management personnel and with all minority and female employees at least once a year; and by posting the company EEO policy on bulletin boards accessible to all employees at each location where construction work is performed.
- Review, at least annually, the company's EEO policy and affirmative action obligations under these specifications with all employees having any responsibility for hiring, assignment, layoff, termination, or other employment decisions including specific review of these items with onsite supervisory personnel such as Superintendents, General Foremen, etc., prior to the initiation of construction work at any job site. A written record shall be made and maintained identifying the time and place of these meetings, persons attending, subject matter discussed, and disposition of the subject matter.
- Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy externally by including it in any advertising in the news media, specifically including minority and female news media, and providing written notification to and discussing the Contractor's EEO policy with other Contractors and Subcontractors with whom the Contractor does or anticipates doing business.
- Direct its recruitment efforts, both oral and written, to minority, female and community organizations, to schools with minority and female students and to minority and female recruitment and training organizations serving the Contractor's recruitment area and employment needs. Not later than one month prior to the date for the acceptance of applications for apprenticeship or other training by any recruitment source, the Contractor shall send written notification to organizations such as the above, describing the openings, screening procedures, and tests to be used in the selection process.

- Encourage present minority and female employees to recruit other minority persons and women and, where reasonable, provide after school, summer and vacation employment to minority and female youth both on the site and in other areas of a contractor's work force.
- Validate all tests and other selection requirements where there is an obligation to do so under 41 CFR Part 60-3.
- Conduct, at least annually, an inventory and evaluation at least of all minority and female personnel for promotional opportunities and encourage these employees to seek or to prepare for, through appropriate training, etc., such opportunities.
- Ensure that seniority practices, job classifications, work assignments and other personnel practices, do not have a discriminatory effect by continually monitoring all personnel and employment related activities to ensure that the EEO policy and the Contractor's obligations under these specifications are being carried out.
- Ensure that all facilities and company activities are non-segregated except that separate or single-user toilet and necessary changing facilities shall be provided to assure privacy between the sexes.
- Document and maintain a record of all solicitations of offers for subcontracts from minority and female construction contractors and suppliers, including circulation of solicitations to minority and female contractor associations and other business associations.
- Conduct a review, at least annually, of all supervisors' adherence to and performance under the Contractor's EEO policies and affirmative action obligations.

8.0 Resident Communication and Outreach

To ensure effective community engagement, the CWS'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.

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 work, with repeated notifications every two weeks until confirmation of receipt. 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 CWS has Identified key stakeholders, including residents, local businesses, community organizations, schools, healthcare providers, and governmental agencies.

Educational Materials: The CWS 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 6.

Multi-Channel Communication: The CWS 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 CWS 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 CWS's website, as well as videos and webinars explaining lead risks and the CWS'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 CWS 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 CWS will tailor outreach efforts to specific demographics or neighborhoods within the service area, 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 CWS 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 CWS 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 CWS 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 CWS 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 CWS 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 CWS may not always be ready to engage with or communicate regarding the LSLR program. At present, the CWS 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.

Appendix 1

Code of Ordinances

1042.17 RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONNECTIONS WITH WATER MAINS.

The following rules and regulations shall govern all connections with the Village mains for the purpose of conveying water to any building or premises, all uses of Village water and the maintenance of all hydrant connections connected with the Village water system.

(a) No person, except a legally authorized agent of the Village, shall take water from any public or private hydrant plug, hose, pipe or fountain, except for fire purposes, for the use of the Fire Department in case of fire, and except for drinking at public fountains.

(b) No person shall willfully break, injure, mar, deface, interfere with or disturb any building, machinery, apparatus, attachment or appurtenance of the Village water system, or any public or private hydrant, stop-cock, service plug or water or service pipe, or any part thereof, or injure or deposit anything in any service box, or commit any act tending to obstruct or impair the intended use of any of the above mentioned things, without the permission of the Village Manager or a person duly authorized to issue permits under this chapter, except in cases herein provided.

(c) No person shall make any excavation in any street, alley or public ground for the purpose of laying water pipe or a connection into any water or service pipe already laid without written permission from the Department of Public Works, and only such persons as are authorized to perform such work shall do the same.

(d) All applications for the introduction of water into any premises, or for the extension of any water pipe, shall be made to the Department by the owner or a duly authorized person, on blanks provided by the Department for that purpose. The application shall state fully and truthfully all purposes for which the water is required. Should the additional use of water at any time be required, the person desiring it shall make a new application before such additional use will be allowed. The applicant must subscribe to and agree to be bound by such rules governing the use of water as may then be in force or may be passed from time to time by the Board of Trustees. If there is no objection, the Department shall thereupon issue a permit authorizing the tapping of the main and insert a corporation cock for such service and place a stop-cock and service box three feet inside the curb line on the same side of the street where the premises to be supplied are located. No person, without being duly authorized by the Department, shall tap the main or insert a corporation cock therein.

(e) Whenever any premises become vacant and remain vacant for thirty days or more, upon affidavit served on the owner or duly authorized agent of the premises, verified by an inspection made by the Department and at the written request of the owner of such premises, the water supply of such building or premises may be shut off. If the owner or authorized agent, at a future time, makes a formal request that the water be turned on, the Department shall cause the same to be done free of charge.

(f) Service pipes are not permitted to go from one lot to another along streets wherein mains are laid, and water must be obtained directly from the mains in front of the adjacent premises, provided that one service may be used to supply all parties occupying the same building. All service must be laid at least five and one-half feet below the surface of the ground.

(g) No person shall authorize anything not expediently and truthfully stated in the application provided for in subsection (d) hereof, and the contractor shall report any misrepresentation in the application to the Village.

(h) No claim shall be made against the Village by reason of the breakage of any main, pipe, service pipe or cock, or by reason of any interruption of the water supply, or by reason of the breaking of the machinery or stoppage for necessary repairs.

- (i) No hydrant, except public drinking fountains, shall be placed within the limits of any street, which hydrant has an opening which can be used as a source of domestic supply.
- (j) Persons taking water must keep their service pipe, curb boxes and all fixtures connected therewith in good condition and protected from frost at their own expense, and must prevent all unnecessary waste under penalty of having the water shut off.
- (k) All meters shall be placed in the dwelling or building.
- (l) There shall be a stop and waste cock attached to every service pipe at the point where it enters the building, so as to permit the water to be shut off in cold weather and the pipes to be emptied.
- (m) No person, except a licensed plumber or contractor, shall do any work pertaining to the construction, repair or alteration of the service pipes, fixtures or appliances through which water is supplied by the water system.
- (n) All service pipes extending from the service cock to the inner line of the building shall be type "k" copper.
- (o) The interior plumbing of any premises may be of such kind as the applicant or owner may direct, but must stand a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch and be subject to the inspection of the Building Official. The owner of the premises shall be liable for all damage incurred due to the breaking of water pipes within the premises.
- (p) No excavation or trench in any public place shall be left open overnight unless it is well guarded with proper barriers and lights placed thereon not more than fifty feet apart. Before filling the trench or excavation, the earth must be well rammed under the main to a level with the top thereof. The trench or excavation shall then be filled with layers of not more than fifteen inches in depth, and each layer shall be thoroughly rammed or puddled to prevent settling. The street or alley shall be left in as good a condition as it was previous to making the excavation, and all rocks, boulders, dirt and rubbish must be removed immediately after the completion of the work. Should any excavation in a street or alley be left open and unfinished for sixty hours, or should the work be improperly done, the Building Official shall have the right to finish or correct the work. The expense thus incurred shall be charged to the plumber whose work is thus finished or corrected and shall be paid by him or her before securing another permit.
- (q) Every person who wishes to engage in or work at the business of plumbing, either as a master plumber, an employing plumber or a journeyman plumber, in the Village shall first obtain a license or certificate from the Illinois Department of Registration and Education.

Appendix 2

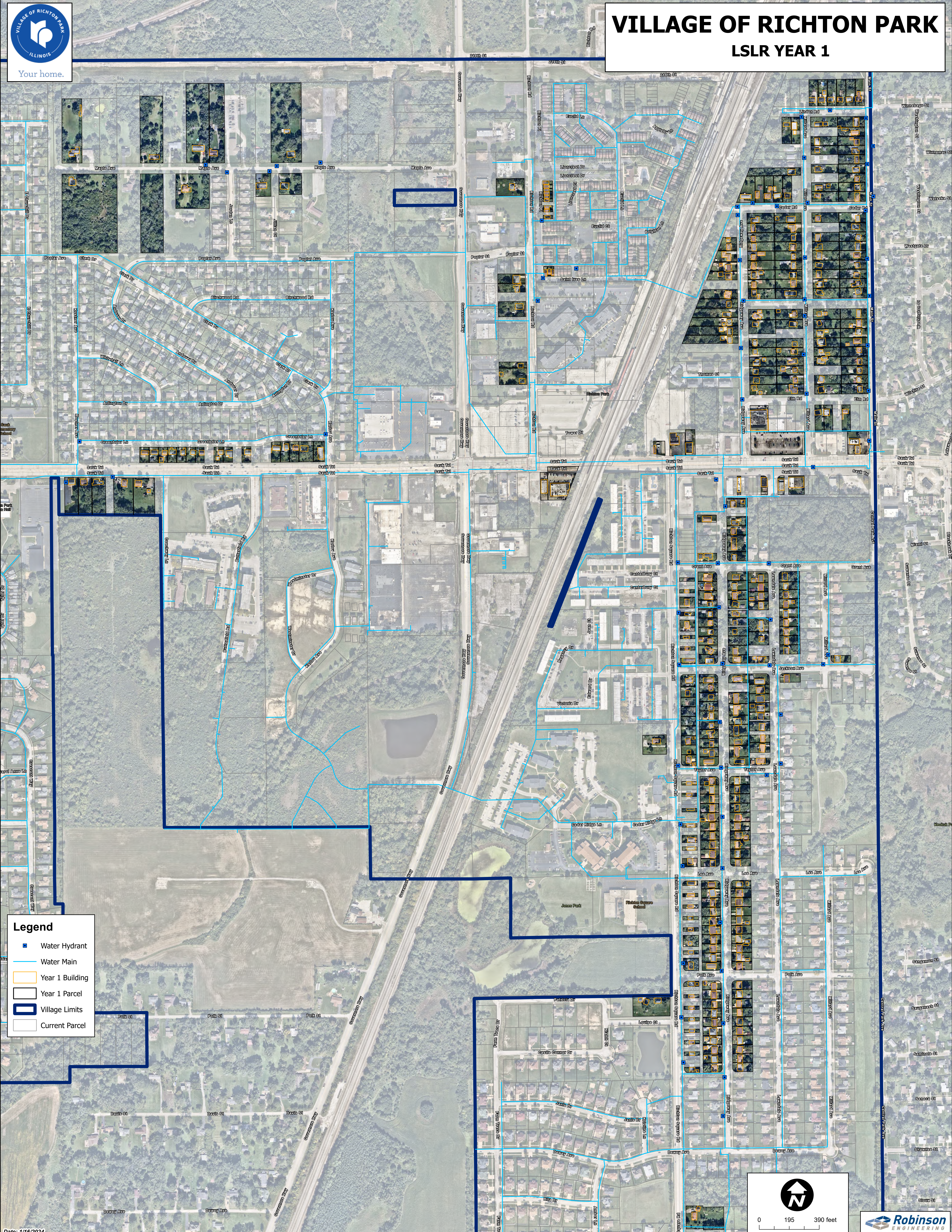
Complete Lead Service Line Inventory

Appendix 3 Building Age Map



Your home.

VILLAGE OF RICHTON PARK LSLR YEAR 1



Legend

- Water Hydrant
- Water Main
- Year 1 Building
- Year 1 Parcel
- Village Limits
- Current Parcel



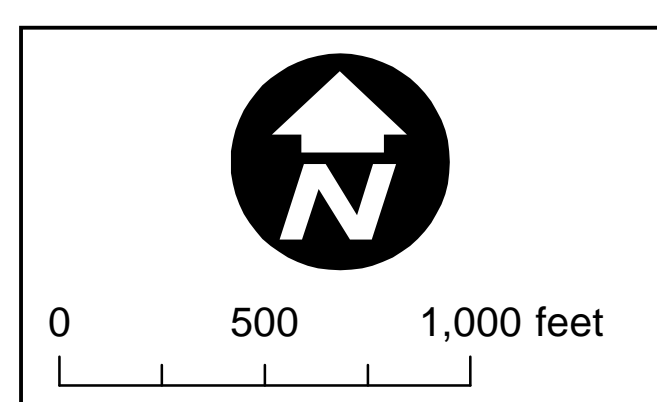
0 195 390 feet



VILLAGE OF RICHTON PARK HOUSING APPROXIMATE AGE



Date: 12/7/2021



Legend

Approximate Age

- 1970 or Later
- 1960 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- Before 1950

All structures built before 1960 are LSLR Area.

Appendix 4 Water Rates

CHAPTER 1044

Water and Sanitary Sewer Charges and Fees

- 1044.001 Definitions.
- 1044.01 Water use charges.
- 1044.02 Inaccurate meters; responsibility for damaged meters.
- 1044.03 Billing; responsibility for payment.
- 1044.04 Delinquent accounts; liens.
- 1044.05 Administrative fee; deposit and reinstatement of water service.
- 1044.06 Collector responsible for billing and collection.
- 1044.07 Combined water and sewer connection charge; cost of meters.
- 1044.08 Sewer connection charges. (Repealed)
- 1044.09 Handling of revenues; waterworks and sewerage fund.
- 1044.10 Recording of chapter; notice.
- 1044.11 Use of public sewers required.
- 1044.12 Private sewage disposal systems.
- 1044.13 Use of public sewers; permit required.
- 1044.14 Compliance with Federal standards.
- 1044.15 Sewer permit classes; fees.
- 1044.16 Reserve capacities of sewerage facilities.
- 1044.17 Costs of installation; nonliability of Village.
- 1044.18 Separate sewers required.
- 1044.19 Use of old sewers.
- 1044.20 Construction of sewers; conformity with Building Code and Plumbing Code required.
- 1044.21 Construction standards.
- 1044.22 Prohibited connections to sanitary sewers.
- 1044.23 Connection standards.
- 1044.24 Inspection of connections.
- 1044.25 Excavations; barricades and warning lights; restoration of Village property.
- 1044.26 Prohibited discharges to sanitary sewers.
- 1044.27 Discharge of unpolluted waters.
- 1044.28 General prohibited discharges.
- 1044.29 Specific prohibited discharges.
- 1044.30 Determination of acceptability of wastes.
- 1044.31 Grease, oil and sand interceptors.
- 1044.32 Preliminary treatment and flow-equalizing facilities.
- 1044.33 Control manholes.
- 1044.34 Measurements, tests and analyses of industrial wastes.
- 1044.35 Methods of testing and analysis.
- 1044.36 Special agreements.
- 1044.37 Unauthorized damage to sewage works.
- 1044.38 Powers and authority of inspectors.

- 1044.39 Basis for wastewater service charges.
- 1044.40 Measurement of flow; meters.
- 1044.41 Classification of wastewater charges.
- 1044.42 Classification of storm water fees.
- 1044.43 Payment of charges; bills; surcharge for delinquency.
- 1044.44 Delinquency; suspension and reinstatement of service.
- 1044.45 Liens.
- 1044.46 Foreclosure of liens.
- 1044.47 Sewerage Fund.
- 1044.48 Records; annual audit report.
- 1044.49 Access to records.
- 1044.50 Disagreement over charges; remedies.
- 1044.51 Effective date.
- 1044.99 Penalty.

CROSS REFERENCES

Power to regulate water use and charges- see Ill. R.S. Ch. 24, § 11-125-3

Power to regulate sewer use and charges - see Ill. R.S. Ch. 24, § 11-141-7

Village Collector - see ADM.Ch. 238

Municipal Utility Tax - see B.R. & T.Ch. 884

Water and storm and sanitary sewers generally - see S.U. & P.S.Ch. 1042

1044.001 DEFINITIONS.

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (2) "Approving authority" means the Village Board or its designee.
- (3) "Basic user charge" means the basic assessment levied on all users of the public sewer system.
- (4) "Biochemical oxygen demand" (BOD) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic mater under standard laboratory procedure in five days at twenty degrees Celsius expressed in milligrams per liter.
- (5) "Building drain" means that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer or other approved point of discharge, beginning five feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.
- (6) "Building sewer" means the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal.
- (7) "Capital improvement charge" means a charge levied on users to improve, extend or reconstruct the sewage treatment works.
- (8) "Combined sewer" means a sewer which is designed and intended to receive wastewater and storm, surface and ground water drainage.
- (9) "Commercial user" includes transit lodging, retail and wholesale establishments or places engaged in selling merchandise or rendering services.
- (10) "Control manhole" means a structure located on a site from which industrial wastes are discharged. Where feasible, the manhole shall have an interior drop. The purpose of a control manhole is to provide access for the Village representative to sample and/or measure discharges.
- (11) "Debt service charge" means the amount to be paid each billing period for payment of interest, principal and coverage of outstanding bonds.
- (12) "Director" means the Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.
- (13) "Easement" means an acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- (14) "Effluent criteria" is defined in any applicable NYPES permit.

- (15) "Federal Act" means the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 466 et seq.), as amended (Pub. L. 95-217).
- (16) "Federal grant" means U.S. Government participation in financing the construction of treatment works, as provided for by Title II (Grants for Construction of Treatment Works) of the Act and implementing regulations.
- (17) "Floatable oil" means oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.
- (18) "Garbage" means solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food and from the handling, storage and sale of food.
- (19) "Industrial users" includes establishments engaged in manufacturing activities involving the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials of substance into products.
- (20) "Industrial waste" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance discharged, permitted to flow or escaping from any industrial, manufacturing, commercial or business establishment or process or from the development, recovery or processing of any natural resource as distinct from sanitary sewage.
- (21) "Institutional/governmental user" includes schools, churches, penal institutions and users associated with the Federal, State and local governments.
- (22) "Local capital cost charge" means charges for costs other than the operation, maintenance and replacement costs, i.e. debt service and capital improvement costs.
- (23) "Major contributing industry" means an industrial user of the publicly owned treatment works that:
- A. Has a flow of 50,000 gallons or more per average work day;
 - B. Has a flow greater than ten percent of the flow carried by the Municipal system receiving the waste; or
 - C. Is found by the permit issuance authority, in connection with the issuance of the NPDES permit to the publicly owned treatment works receiving the waste, to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the treatment works or upon the quality of effluent from the treatment works.
- (24) "Milligrams per liter" means a unit of the concentration of water or wastewater constituent. It is 0.001 gram of the constituent of 1,000 milliliters of water. It has replaced the unit formerly used commonly, i.e. parts per million, to which it is approximately equivalent, in reporting the results of water and wastewater analysis.
- (25) "Natural outlet" means any outlet into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface or ground water.
- (26) "NPDES permit" means any permit or equivalent document or requirements issued by the Administrator, or, where appropriate, by the Director, after enactment of the Federal Clean Water Act, to regulate the discharge of pollutants pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Act.
- (27) "Person" means any person, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, company, municipal or private corporation, association, society, institution, enterprise, governmental agency or other entity.
- (28) "pH" means the logarithm (base ten) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen-ion concentration expressed by one of the procedures outlined in the IEPA Division of Laboratories Manual of Laboratory Methods
- (29) "Population equivalent" means a term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on a treatment works or stream. One population equivalent is 150 gallons of sewage per capita per day, containing 119 pounds of BOD and 168 pounds of suspended solids.
- (30) "ppm" means parts per million by weight.
- (31) "Pretreatment" means the treatment of wastewaters from sources before introduction into the wastewater treatment works.
- (32) "Properly shredded garbage" means wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.
- (33) "Public sewer" means a sewer provided by or subject to the jurisdiction of the Village. It shall also include sewers within or outside the Village boundaries that serve one or more persons and ultimately discharge into the Village sanitary or combined sewer system, even though those sewers may not have been constructed with Village funds.
- (34) "Replacement" means expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories or appurtenances which are necessary during the useful life of the treatment works to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works were designed and constructed. The term "operation and maintenance" includes replacement.
- (35) "Residential user" means all dwelling units such as houses, mobile homes, apartments and permanent multifamily dwellings.
- (36) "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer that conveys sewage or industrial wastes or a combination of both, and into which storm, surface and ground waters or polluted industrial wastes are not intentionally admitted.

- (37) "Sewage" may be used interchangeably with "wastewater".
- (38) "Sewer" means a pipe or conduit for conveying sewage or any other waste liquids, including storm, surface and ground water drainage.
- (39) "Sewage" means the system of sewers and appurtenances for the collection, transportation and pumping of sewage.
- (40) "Sewerage Fund" means the principal accounting designation for all revenues received in the operation of the sewerage system.
- (41) "Slug" means any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen minutes more than five times the average twenty-four hour concentration of flows during normal operation.
- (42) "State Act" means the Illinois Anti-Pollution Bond Act of 1970.
- (43) "State grant" means State participation in financing the construction of treatment works, as provided for by the Illinois Anti-Pollution Bond Act, and for making such grants as filed with the Secretary of State of the State.
- (44) "Storm sewer" means a sewer that carries storm, surface and ground water drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes other than unpolluted cooling water.
- (45) "Storm water run-off" means that portion of precipitation that is drained into sewers.
- (46) "Surcharge" means the assessment, in addition to the basic user charge and debt service charge, which is levied on those persons whose wastes are greater in strength than the concentration values established by this chapter.
- (47) "Suspended solids" (SS) means solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage or industrial waste, and which are removable by a laboratory filtration device. Quantitative determination of suspended solids shall be made in accordance with procedures set forth in the IEPA Division of Laboratories Manual of Laboratory Methods
- (48) "Unpolluted water" means water quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect, or water that would not cause a violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.
- (49) "Useful life" means the estimated period during which the collection system and/or treatment works will be operated.
- (50) "User charge" means a charge levied on users of treatment works for the cost of operation, maintenance and replacement.
- (51) "User class" means the type of user, either residential, institutional/ governmental, commercial or industrial.
- (52) "Wastewater" means the spent water of a community. It may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions, together with any ground water, surface water and storm water that may be present.
- (53) "Wastewater facilities" means the structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat domestic and industrial wastes and transport effluent to a watercourse.
- (54) "Wastewater service charge" means the charge per quarter or month levied on all users of the wastewater facilities. The service charge shall be computed as set forth in Section 1044.42 and shall consist of the total of the basic user charge, the local capital cost and the surcharge, if applicable.
- (55) "Wastewater treatment works" means arrangement of devices and structures for treating wastewater, industrial wastes and sludges. "Wastewater treatment works" is sometimes used synonymously with "waste treatment plant" or "wastewater treatment plant" or "pollution control plant."
- (56) "Water quality standards" is defined in the water pollution regulations of the State.
- (57) "Watercourse" means a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.
- (Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.01 WATER USE CHARGES.

Charges for the use of and for the service supplied by the water system of the Village, based upon the amount of water consumed, are as follows:

(a) In the Village.

Per 100 cubic feet of water usage for bills mailed after

March 1, 2017 \$4.34

March 1, 2018 \$4.51

March 1, 2019 \$4.69

March 1, 2020 \$4.88

March 1, 2021 \$5.08

Minimum bills for less than 1,000 cubic feet of consumption per quarter for bills mailed after

March 1, 2017 \$43.37

March 1, 2018 \$45.10

March 1, 2019 \$46.90

March 1, 2020 \$48.78

March 1, 2021 \$50.73

Un-metered customers flat rate per quarter for customers that are estimated to use less than 3,000 cubic feet per quarter for bills mailed after

March 1, 2017 \$130.10

March 1, 2018 \$135.30

March 1, 2019 \$140.71

March 1, 2020 \$146.34

March 1, 2021 \$152.19

Un-metered customers that are estimated to use more than 3,000 cubic feet of water per quarter will be required to install a water meter installation at their expense.

(b) Senior Citizen Discount. A five dollar (\$5.00) total reduction in the quarterly water service charge and a three dollar (\$3.00) total reduction in the quarterly sewer service charge shall apply to single-family residential premises occupied by users who are 65 years of age or older at the time payment of the respective bill in their name is first due. Proof of age shall be required.

(c) Outside the Village. A user of the waterworks and sewerage system whose premises are located outside the Village shall have 50% added to his or her bill, based upon the classification of the premises and the services rendered.

(Ord. 416. Passed 11-24-64; Ord. 446. Passed 2-10-75; 1976 Code §19-16; Ord. 674. Passed 7-28-86; Ord. 731. Passed 1-8-90; Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93; Ord. 1114. Passed 9-9-02; Ord. 1331. Passed 11-12-07; Ord. 1510. Passed 2-27-12; Ord. 1633. Passed 12-12-16; Ord. 1643. Passed 5-8-17.)

1044.02 INACCURATE METERS; RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGED METERS.

Any person who believes that the water meter on his or her premises is not accurate may request that the meter be tested by the Department of Public Works or a testing service selected by the Director of Public Works. If the meter is found to be under-registering the quantity of water passing through it, the person shall pay for the cost of the test and any water which has been underbilled for the current billing period and the previous billing period. If the meter is over-registering the quantity of water passing through it, the Village shall absorb the cost of the test and rebate to the consumer the overbilled amount for the current billing period and the previous billing period. The standard for meter accuracy shall be as established by the American Water Works Association. Any meter which does not meet the established standard for accuracy shall be replaced by the Department at the expense of the Village. All meters on premises shall be open to the representatives of the Village at all reasonable hours and shall be kept open and free from obstructions. Consumers shall be held responsible for all damage to meters not due to defects therein, and shall be charged, as part of their quarterly bills, for any expense incurred in repairing such damaged meters.

(1976 Code §19-17; Ord. 603. Passed 11-8-82.)

1044.03 BILLING; RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYMENT.

(a) For the purpose of the waterworks and sewerage system, the fiscal year shall be divided into quarterly periods, each containing three calendar months. Such quarterly periods shall begin on March, June, September and December each year. The charges for water and sewer service ("service"), as determined using the rates established from time to time, are payable quarterly, and the bills for such service shall be rendered on the first day of the second month following the expiration of the quarterly period for which service was supplied.

(b) The charges for service shall be payable on a monthly basis beginning when a customer has a water bill or bills, for consumption of water that is greater than or equal to 150,000 cubic feet in a single quarter. Such monthly periods shall begin on the first day of each calendar month. The bills for such service shall be rendered on the first day of the second month following the expiration of the monthly period for which service was supplied.

(c) All bills are due and payable thirty days after being sent out. A penalty of ten percent shall be added to all bills not paid by the thirtieth day after they have been rendered. The owner of the premises, the occupant thereof and the user of the service are jointly and severally liable to pay for the service on such premises, and the service is furnished to the premises

only upon the condition of such joint and several liability.

(Ord. 841. Passed 11-28-94; Ord. 1667, passed 4-8-18.)

1044.04 DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS; LIENS.

(a) If charges for service are not paid within sixty days after the rendition of the bill for such service, such charges shall be deemed delinquent, and thereafter such delinquencies shall constitute liens upon the real estate for which service is supplied. The Village Collector shall file, in the office of the County Recorder of Deeds, sworn statements showing such delinquencies, and the filing of such statements shall be deemed notice for the payment of such charges for such service.

(Ord. 416. Passed 11-24-64; Ord. 446. Passed 2-10-75; 1976 Code §19-20.)

(b) Property subject to a lien for unpaid water and sewerage charges shall be sold for nonpayment of the same, and the proceeds of such a sale shall be applied to pay such water and sewerage charges after deducting costs, as is the case in the foreclosure of statutory liens.

(c) The Village Attorney is hereby authorized to institute the lien proceedings set forth in this section in the name of the Village, in any court having jurisdiction over such matters, against any property for which the water bill has remained unpaid sixty days after such bill was rendered.

(Ord. 115. Passed 9-7-49; 1976 Code §19-21.)

1044.05 ADMINISTRATIVE FEE; DEPOSIT AND REINSTATEMENT OF WATER SERVICE.

(a) To establish water service a non-refundable fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) is charged to establish water service at a new address as of May 1, 2012.

(b) A deposit of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) will be required for customers who have had their water service discontinued twice within twelve months. Customers who have had their service discontinued three or more times within 48 months must submit an additional two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) deposit. Customers may choose to establish this deposit by paying ninety dollars (\$90.00) per month for three months for a two hundred seventy dollar (\$270.00) deposit. Either the two hundred fifty dollar (\$250.00) deposit or ninety dollar (\$90.00) initial deposit must be paid before service is reinstated. These deposits will be applied to the final bill and any deposit left will be paid to the customer after termination of their water services and determination of the final bill with the Village.

(Ord. 841. Passed 11-28-94; Ord. 1515. Passed 2-27-12; Ord. 1667. Passed 4-9-18.)

1044.06 COLLECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR BILLING AND COLLECTION.

The Village Collector shall render bills for water and sewerage services and all charges in connection therewith, and shall collect all moneys due thereon.

(Ord. 416. Passed 11-24-64; Ord. 446. Passed 2-10-75; 1976 Code § 19-23.)

1044.07 COMBINED WATER AND SEWER CONNECTION CHARGE; COST OF METERS.

(a) The charge for making a connection to the Village waterworks and sanitary sewer system shall be as follows:

- (1) Residential (other than multi-family) \$ 3,000
- (2) 1.5-inch diameter commercial connection \$ 5,400
- (3) 2-inch diameter commercial connection \$ 8,700
- (4) 3-inch diameter commercial connection \$24,000
- (5) 4-inch diameter commercial connection \$33,000
- (6) 6-inch diameter commercial connection \$60,000
- (7) Multi-family dwellings \$ 4,000
plus fee per unit \$ 2,000

(b) All water meters purchased in relation to such connections must be made through the Village with a Village charge being the cost of the meter plus a 15% administrative fee.

(Ord. 797. Passed 10-11-93; Ord. 1748. Passed 3-22-21.)

1044.08 SEWER CONNECTION CHARGES. (REPEALED)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This section was repealed by Ord. 1748, passed March 22, 2021. See Section 1044.07 for combined water and sewer connection charges.)

1044.09 HANDLING OF REVENUES; WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE FUND.

(a) All revenues and moneys derived from the operation of the waterworks and sewerage system shall be held by the Village Collector separate and apart from his or her private funds and separate and apart from all other funds of the Village. Such revenues and moneys, without any deduction whatever, shall be delivered to the Village Treasurer not more than ten days after receipt of the same or at more frequent intervals as may from time to time be directed by the Board of Trustees and its President.

(Ord. 416. Passed 11-24-64; Ord. 446. Passed 2-10-75; 1976 Code § 19-24.)

(b) The Treasurer shall receive all such revenues and moneys as the same may be delivered to him or her and deposit the same in a separate fund designated as the Waterworks and Sewerage Fund. The Treasurer shall administer such Fund in every respect in the manner provided by the provisions of Division 139 of Article 11 of the Illinois Municipal Code, effective July 1, 1961, as amended, and as provided in Ordinance 288B, passed October 23, 1964, authorizing the issuance of waterworks and sewerage revenue bonds of the Village in the amount of two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

(Ord. 416. Passed 11-24-64; Ord. 446. Passed 2-10-75; 1976 Code § 19-25.)

1044.10 RECORDING OF CHAPTER; NOTICE.

A copy of this chapter, properly certified by the Village Clerk, shall be filed in the office of the County Recorder of Deeds and shall be deemed notice to all owners of real estate of their liability for service supplied to any user of the combined waterworks and sewerage system of the Village on their properties.

(Ord. 416. Passed 11-24-64; Ord. 446. Passed 2-10-75; 1976 Code § 19-29.)

1044.11 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS REQUIRED.

(a) No person shall place or deposit or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the Village or in any area under the jurisdiction of the Village any human or animal excrement, garbage or other objectionable waste.

(b) No person shall discharge to any natural outlet within the Village or in any area under the jurisdiction of the Village any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with this chapter.

(c) Except as provided in Section 1044.12, no person shall construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.

(d) The owner of a house, building or property used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purpose situated within the Village and abutting on any street, alley or right of way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the Village, is hereby required, at his or her expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with this chapter within ninety days after the date of official notice to do so, provided that such public sewer is within 250 feet of the property line.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.12 PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS.

(a) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under Section 1044.11(d), a building sewer shall be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with subsections (c) and (d) hereof.

(b) Before commencement of construction of a private sewage disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit signed by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee. The application for such permit shall be made on a form furnished by the Village, which the applicant shall supplement by plans, specifications and other information as are deemed necessary by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee.

A permit and inspection fee in accordance with the Community Development Department's fee schedule shall be paid to the Village at the time the application is filed.

(c) A permit for a private sewage disposal system shall not become effective until the installation is completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Community Development or his or her designee. He or she shall be allowed to inspect the work at any stage of construction and, in any event, the applicant for the permit shall notify the Director of Community Development when the work is ready for final inspection and before any underground portions are covered. The inspection shall be made within forty-eight hours of the receipt of written notice by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee.

(d) The type, capacity, location and layout of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with all recommendations of the State Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act and Code and the State Environmental Protection Agency. No permit shall be issued for any private sewage disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 4,840 square yards (one acre). No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.

(e) At such times as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as

provided in Section 1044.11(d), a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this chapter, and any septic tank, cesspool and similar private sewage disposal facility shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.

(f) The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facility in a sanitary manner at all times and at no expense to the Village.

(g) No statement in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirement that may be imposed by the Village.

(h) When a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to such sewer within six months and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean bank-run gravel or dirt.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.13 USE OF PUBLIC SEWERS; PERMIT REQUIRED.

No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connection with or opening into, or use, alter or disturb, any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit therefor from the Director of Community Development or his or her designee.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.14 COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL STANDARDS.

All disposal by any person into the sewer system is unlawful, except those discharges in compliance with Federal standards promulgated pursuant to the Federal Act and more stringent State and local standards.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.15 SEWER PERMIT CLASSES; FEES.

There shall be two classes of building sewer permits: one for residential wastewater service and one for commercial, institutional/governmental or industrial wastewater service. In either case, the owner or his or her agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the Village. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the Director of Community Development or his or her designee. A permit and inspection fee in accordance with the Community Development Department fee schedule for a residential or commercial building sewer permit shall be paid to the Village at the time the application is filed. The industry, as a condition of permit authorization, must provide information describing the wastewater constituents, characteristics and types of activity.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.16 RESERVE CAPACITIES OF SEWERAGE FACILITIES.

A building sewer permit shall only be issued and a sewer connection shall only be allowed if it can be demonstrated that the downstream sewerage facilities, including sewers, pump stations and wastewater treatment facilities, have sufficient reserve capacity to adequately and efficiently handle the additional anticipated waste load.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.17 COSTS OF INSTALLATION; NONLIABILITY OF VILLAGE.

All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of a building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the Village from any loss or damage that may, directly or indirectly, be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.18 SEPARATE SEWERS REQUIRED.

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except that where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.19 USE OF OLD SEWERS.

An old building sewer may be used in connection with a new building only when it is found, on examination and test by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee, to meet all requirements of this chapter.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.20 CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS; CONFORMITY WITH BUILDING CODE AND PLUMBING CODE REQUIRED.

The size, slope, alignment and materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing and backfilling the trench, shall conform to the requirements of the Building Code and the Plumbing Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the Village. In the absence of Code provisions, or in application thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials (A.S.T.M.) Water Pollution Control Federation Manual of Practice No. 9 and Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois, shall apply.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.21 CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.

A building sewer shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Plumbing Code or other applicable standards, including those of the MWRD.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.22 PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS TO SANITARY SEWERS.

No person shall make connection of a roof downspout, exterior foundation drain, areaway drain or other source of surface run-off or ground water to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.23 CONNECTION STANDARDS.

The connection of a building sewer into a public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Building Code and the Plumbing Code or other applicable rules and regulations of the Village or MWRD requirements. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee before installation.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.24 INSPECTION OF CONNECTIONS.

The applicant for a building sewer permit shall notify the Director of Community Development or his or her designee when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the Director of Community Development or his or her designee.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.25 EXCAVATIONS; BARRICADES AND WARNING LIGHTS; RESTORATION OF VILLAGE PROPERTY.

An excavation for a building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the Village.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.26 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES TO SANITARY SEWERS.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof run-off, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water or unpolluted industrial process water to any sanitary sewer.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.27 DISCHARGE OF UNPOLLUTED WATERS.

Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to a storm sewer or to a natural outlet approved by the Village. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process water may be discharged, on approval of the Village, to a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.28 GENERAL PROHIBITED DISCHARGES.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described water or waste to any public sewer:

- (a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas;
- (b) Any water or waste containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, to constitute a hazard to humans or animals, to create a public nuisance or to create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant;
- (c) Any water or waste having a pH lower than 5.5 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the sewage works; or
- (d) Solid or viscous substances in such quantities or of such a size as to be capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or of causing other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.29 SPECIFIC PROHIBITED DISCHARGES.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes if it appears likely, in the opinion of the Village and the MWRD, that such wastes can harm either the sewers, the sewage treatment process or equipment; can have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; or can otherwise endanger life, limb or public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming an opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Village and MWRD representatives will give consideration to such factors as quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, and maximum limits established by regulatory agencies. The substances prohibited are:

- (a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (sixty-five degrees Celsius);
- (b) Any water or waste containing toxic or poisonous materials or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 milligrams per liter, or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two and 150 degrees Fahrenheit (zero degrees and sixty-four degrees Celsius);
- (c) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Village and the MWRD.
- (d) Any water or waste containing strong acids, iron pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not;
- (e) Any water or waste containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc or similar objectionable or toxic substances, or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such a degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Village and the MWRD for such materials;
- (f) Any water or waste containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances in concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Village or the MWRD as necessary after treatment of the composite sewage to meet the requirements of State, Federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters;
- (g) Any radioactive waste or isotope of such a half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Village and the MWRD in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations;
- (h) Any water or waste having a pH in excess of 9.5;
- (i) Any mercury or any of its compounds in excess of 0.0005 milligrams per liter as Hg at any time, except as permitted by the Village or the MWRD in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations;
- (j) Any cyanide at any time, except as permitted by the Village and the MWRD in compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations;
- (k) Materials which exert or cause:
 - (1) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate);
 - (2) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions);
 - (3) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works; or
 - (4) Unusual volumes of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting slugs; and
- (l) Any water or waste containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such a degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.30 DETERMINATION OF ACCEPTABILITY OF WASTES.

(a) If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to public sewers, which waters or wastes contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 1044.29, are in violation of the standards for pretreatment provided 40 CFR 403, June 26, 1978, and any amendments thereto, and, in the judgment of the Village or the MWRD, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters and otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Village and the MWRD may:

- (1) Reject the wastes;
- (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and/or
- (4) Require payment to cover the added costs of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under this chapter.

(b) If the Village and the MWRD permit the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Village and the MWRD and shall be subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.31 GREASE, OIL AND SAND INTERCEPTORS.

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Director of Community Development or his or her designee, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts, flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.32 PRELIMINARY TREATMENT AND FLOW-EQUALIZING FACILITIES.

Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his or her expense.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.33 CONTROL MANHOLES.

Each industrial user shall be required to install a control manhole and, when required by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole, together with necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer, to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Director of Community Development or his or her designee. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his or her expense and shall be maintained by him or her so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.34 MEASUREMENTS, TESTS AND ANALYSES OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES.

(a) The owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial waste shall provide laboratory measurements, tests and analyses of waters and wastes to illustrate compliance with this chapter and any special condition for discharge established by the Village or regulatory agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge.

(b) The number, type and frequency of laboratory analyses to be performed by the owner shall be as stipulated by the Village, but not less than once per year the industry must supply a complete analysis of the constituents of the wastewater discharge to ensure that there is compliance with Federal, State and local standards. The owner shall report the results of measurements and laboratory analyses to the Village at such times and in such a manner as prescribed by the Village. The owner shall bear the expense of all measurements, analyses and reporting required by the Village. At such times as deemed necessary, the Village reserves the right to take measurements and samples for analysis by an outside laboratory service.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.35 METHODS OF TESTING AND ANALYSIS.

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with MWRD standards. If no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. The particular analysis involved will determine whether a twenty-four hour composite of all outfalls of a premises is appropriate or whether a grab sample should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from twenty-four hour composites of all outfalls, whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.36 SPECIAL AGREEMENTS.

No statement in this chapter shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the Village, the MWRD and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the Village and the MWRD for treatment, subject to payment therefor in accordance with Section 1044.39, by the industrial concern, provided that such payment is in accordance with Federal and State guidelines for the user charge system.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.37 UNAUTHORIZED DAMAGE TO SEWAGE WORKS.

No unauthorized person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the sewage works. Any person violating this section shall be subject to immediate arrest under a charge of disorderly conduct.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.38 POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS.

(a) The Community Development Director or his or her designee or other duly authorized employees of the Village, the State Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the MWRD, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with this chapter. The Community Development Director or his or her representatives shall have no authority to inquire into any process, including metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, ceramic, paper or other industry, beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to sewers, waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

(b) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to in subsection (a) hereof, the Director of Community Development, or his or her duly authorized employees of the Village, the State E.P.A., the U.S. E.P.A. and the MWRD, shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to Village employees. The Village shall indemnify the company against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operations by Village employees, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required by this chapter.

(c) The Director of Community Development and his or her other duly authorized employees of the Village, bearing proper credentials and identification, shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the Village holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within such easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on such easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.39 BASIS FOR WASTEWATER SERVICE CHARGES.

(a) The wastewater service charge for the use or and for the service supplied by the wastewater facilities of the Village shall consist of a basic user charge, a debt service charge, a capital improvement charge and any applicable surcharges.

(b) The basic user charge is levied on all users to recover the operation, maintenance and replacement costs and shall be based on water usage as recorded by water meters or sewage meters for wastes having the following normal domestic concentrations:

- (1) A five-day, twenty-degree Centigrade biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 119 milligrams per liter.
- (2) A suspended solids content of 168 milligrams per liter.

(c) The basic user charge shall be computed as follows:

- (1) Estimate the annual wastewater volume;
- (2) Estimate the projected annual revenue required to operate and maintain the wastewater facilities, including a

replacement fund for the year, for all works categories;

- (3) Proportion the estimated operation, maintenance and replacement costs to each user class by volume; and
- (4) Compute costs per 100 cubic feet for normal domestic strength sewage.
- (d) The debt service charge is computed by apportioning the annual debt as a fixed charge per billing period.
- (e) The capital improvement charge is levied on users to provide for capital improvements, extensions or reconstruction of the sewage treatment works. The capital improvement charge is computed by apportioning the annual amount to be accrued as a fixed charge per billing period.
- (f) The adequacy of the wastewater service charge shall be reviewed at least once a year by certified public accountants for the Village in their annual audit report. The wastewater service charge shall be revised periodically to reflect a change in local capital costs or operation, maintenance and replacement costs.
- (g) Users of the wastewater treatment services will be notified annually, in conjunction with a regular bill, of the rate and of that portion of the user charges which is attributable to the wastewater treatment works operation, maintenance and replacement costs.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.40 MEASUREMENT OF FLOW; METERS.

- (a) The volume of flow used for computing basic user charges shall be metered water consumption read in increments of cubic feet.
- (b) If a person discharging wastes into the public sewers procures any part or all of his or her water from sources other than the public waterworks system, all or a part of which is discharged into the public sewers, the person shall install and maintain, at his or her expense, water meters of a type approved by the Village for the purpose of determining the volume of water obtained from such other sources.
- (c) Devices for measuring the volume of waste discharged can be required by the Village if such volume cannot otherwise be determined from the metered water consumption records.
- (d) Metering devices for determining the volume of waste shall be installed, owned and maintained by the property owner. Following approval and installation, such meters may not be removed, unless service is cancelled, without the consent of the Village.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.41 CLASSIFICATION OF WASTEWATER CHARGES.

The following classification of wastewater charges apply:

(a) In the Village.

Per 100 cubic feet of water usage for bills mailed after

March 1, 2017	\$1.44
March 1, 2018	\$1.50
March 1, 2019	\$1.56
March 1, 2020	\$1.62
March 1, 2021	\$1.68

Minimum bills for less than 1,000 cubic feet of consumption per quarter for bills mailed after

March 1, 2017	\$14.35
March 1, 2018	\$14.92
March 1, 2019	\$15.52
March 1, 2020	\$16.14
March 1, 2021	\$16.79

Un-metered customers flat rate per quarter for customers that are estimated to use less than 3,000 cubic feet per quarter for bills mailed after

March 1, 2017	\$43.06
March 1, 2018	\$44.78
March 1, 2019	\$46.57

March 1, 2020 \$48.43

March 1, 2021 \$50.37

Un-metered customers that are estimated to use more than 3,000 cubic feet of water per quarter will be required to install a water meter installation at their expense.

(b) Senior Citizen Discount. A five dollar (\$5.00) total reduction in the quarterly water service charge and a three dollar (\$3.00) total reduction in the quarterly sewer service charge shall apply to single-family residential premises occupied by users who are sixty-five years of age or older at the time payment of the respective bill in their name is first due. Proof of age shall be required.

(c) Outside the Village. A user of the waterworks and sewerage system whose premises are located outside the Village shall have 50% added to his or her bill, based upon the classification of the premises and the services rendered.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93; Ord. 1114. Passed 9-9-02; Ord. 1331. Passed 11-12-07; Ord. 1367. Passed 6-9-08; Ord. 1369. Passed 7-14-08; Ord. 1510. Passed 2-27-12; Ord. 1633. Passed 12-12-16; Ord. 1643. Passed 5-8-17.)

1044.42 CLASSIFICATION OF STORM WATER FEES.

The following classification of storm water fees:

Per each residential meter customer of each residential housing unit in a multi-unit residential building.

March 1, 2017 \$19.78

March 1, 2018 \$20.18

March 1, 2019 \$20.58

March 1, 2020 \$20.99

March 1, 2021 \$21.41

Per each non-residential meter customer or each non-residential unit in a multi non-residential building.

March 1, 2017 \$39.56

March 1, 2018 \$40.35

March 1, 2019 \$41.16

March 1, 2020 \$41.98

March 1, 2021 \$42.82

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93; Ord. 1378. Passed 8-25-08; Ord. 1634. Passed 12-12-16.)

1044.43 PAYMENT OF CHARGES; BILLS; SURCHARGE FOR DELINQUENCY.

(a) The rate or charge for sewer service shall be payable quarterly depending on the classification of service for which bills are sent out. The owner of the premises, the occupant thereof and the user of the service shall be jointly and severally liable to pay for the service to such premises, and the service is furnished to the premises by the Village only upon the condition that such owner, occupant and user of the service are jointly and severally liable therefor to the Village.

(b) A penalty of ten percent (10%) shall be added to all bills not paid by the due date on the bill. If the bill with the ten percent (10%) penalty assessed is not paid after fifteen (15) days of the due date, then an additional sixty dollars (\$60.00) delinquency charge will be added. On the sixteenth day after the due date, the Village will begin disconnection procedures.

(c) The Village will accept internet payments via the Village website www.RichtonPark.org. Any internet payment service fees will be posted on the Village website.

(d) If an owner of a premises does not authorize the installation of automated utility reading technology in the premises, then the additional service charge of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month will be added to each bill.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93; Ord. 1369. Passed 7-14-08; Ord. 1667. Passed 4-9-18; Ord. 1682. Passed 10-12-18.)

1044.44 DELINQUENCY; SUSPENSION AND REINSTATEMENT OF SERVICE.

(a) If the charge for sewer service is not paid within forty-five days after the bill for such service issued as provided in Section 1044.43(b), then service shall be suspended following issuance of a "door hanger" notice and shall not be reinstated until all charges are paid current.

(b) There will be an additional charge of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) for after-hour reinstatement of utility services after normal business hours (excluding Sunday where the additional charge is one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125.00)). Normal operating hours are 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93; Ord. 1667. Passed 4-9-18.)

1044.45 LIENS.

(a) Whenever a quarterly bill for sewer service remains unpaid for 120 days after it has been sent out, the Village Clerk shall file with the County Recorder of Deeds a statement of lien claim. This statement shall contain a legal description of the premises served, the amount of the unpaid bill and a notice that the Village claims a lien for this amount as well as for all charges subsequent to the period covered by the bill.

(b) If the user whose bill is unpaid, as set forth in subsection (a) hereof, is not the owner of the premises and the Village Clerk has notice of this, notice shall be mailed to the owner of the premises if his or her address is known to the Village Treasurer.

(c) The failure of the Village Clerk to record such lien or to mail such notice, or the failure of the owner to receive such notice, shall not affect the right to foreclose the lien for unpaid bills as set forth in Section 1044.46.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.46 FORECLOSURE OF LIENS.

Property subject to a lien for unpaid sewer service charges shall be sold for nonpayment of the same, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied to pay the charges, after deducting costs, as in the case in the foreclosure of statutory liens. Such foreclosures shall be by bill-in-equity in the name of the Village. The Village Attorney is hereby authorized and directed to institute such proceedings in the name of the Village in any court having jurisdiction over such matters against any property for which a bill has remained unpaid for 165 days after it has been sent out.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.47 SEWERAGE FUND.

(a) All revenues and moneys derived from the operation of the sewerage system shall be deposited in the sewerage account of the Sewerage Fund. All such revenues and moneys shall be held by the Village Treasurer separate and apart from private funds and separate and apart from all other funds of the Village. All of such revenues and moneys, without any deductions whatever, shall be delivered to the Village Treasurer not more than ten days after receipt of the same or at more frequent intervals as may, from time to time, be directed by the President and the Board of Trustees.

(b) The Village Treasurer shall receive all revenues from the sewerage system and all other funds and moneys incident to the operation of such system as the same may be delivered to him or her and shall deposit the same in the sewerage account of the Sewerage Fund. The Treasurer shall administer such Fund in every respect in the manner provided by the Revised Cities and Villages Act, effective January, 1942, as amended.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.48 RECORDS; ANNUAL AUDIT REPORT.

(a) The Village Treasurer shall establish a proper system of accounts and shall keep proper books, records and accounts in which complete and correct entries shall be made of all transactions relative to the sewerage system, and at regular annual intervals he or she shall cause an audit of the books to be made by an independent auditing concern to show the receipts and disbursements of the sewerage system.

(b) In addition to the customary operating statements, the annual audit report shall also reflect revenues and operating expenses of the wastewater facilities, including a replacement cost, to indicate that sewer service charges under the waste cost recovery system do, in fact, conform to this chapter. In this regard, the financial information to be shown in the audit report shall also include the following:

- (1) Billing data to show the total number of cubic feet billed;
- (2) The debt service for the next succeeding fiscal year;
- (3) The number of users connected to the system;
- (4) The number of nonmetered users; and
- (5) A list of users discharging nondomestic and industrial wastes and the volume of waste discharged.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.49 ACCESS TO RECORDS.

The IEPA or its authorized representative shall have access to any books, documents, papers and records of the Village which are applicable to the Village system of user charges for the purpose of making an audit, examination, excerpt or transcription thereof to ensure compliance with the terms of the special and general conditions of any State grant.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.50 DISAGREEMENT OVER CHARGES; REMEDIES.

The method of computation of service charges established for users in Section1044.39 et seq. shall be made available to a user within seven days of receipt of a written request for the same. Any disagreement over the method used or in the computations shall be remedied by the Village Board within thirty days after notification of a formal written appeal outlining the discrepancies.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.51 EFFECTIVE DATE.

The service charges established for users in this chapter shall be effective as of a date determined by the President and the Board of Trustees and shall be included in the bill that is sent out for the next succeeding quarter following that date.

(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

1044.99 PENALTY.

(a) Except as provided for in the following subsections, whoever violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each offense.

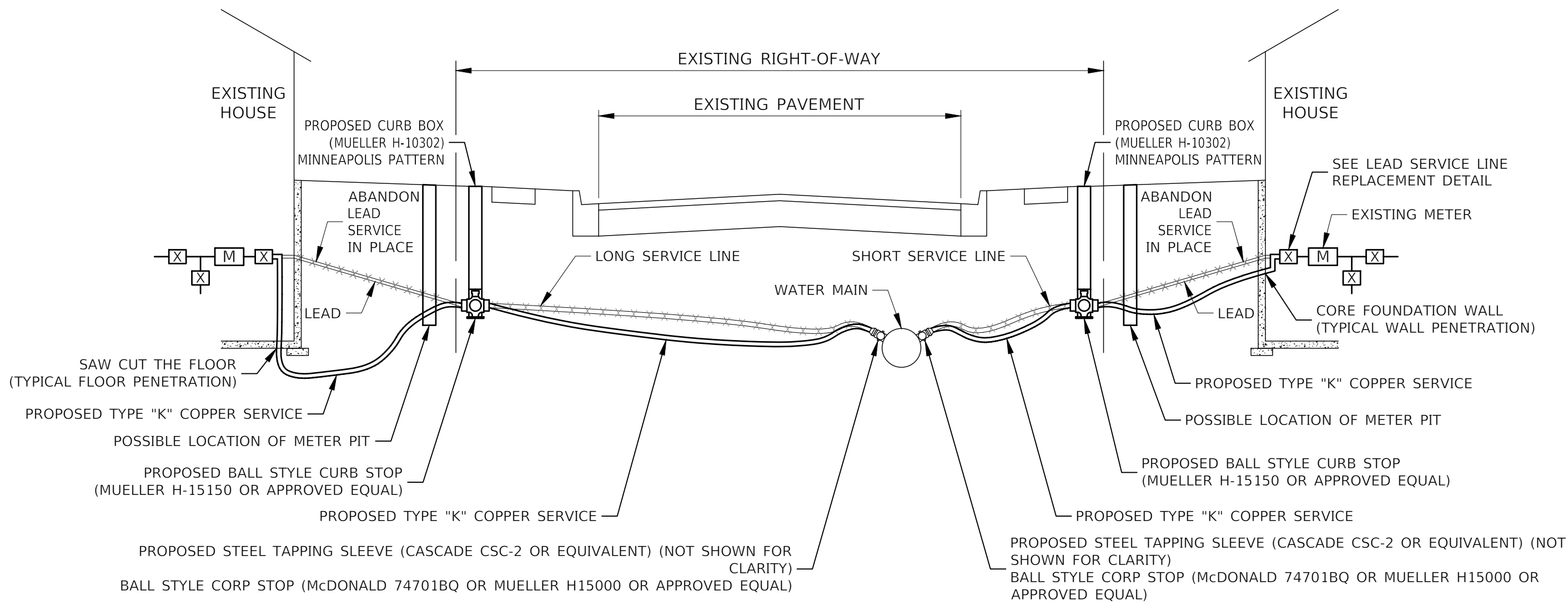
(b) Whoever violates any of the provisions of this chapter, excepting Section1044.37, shall be served by the Village with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations. The Village may revoke any permit for sewage disposal as a consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

(c) Whoever shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in subsection (b) hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined an amount not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for each offense. A separate offense shall be deemed committed each day during or on which a violation or noncompliance occurs or continues.

(d) Whoever violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be liable to the Village by reason of such violation.

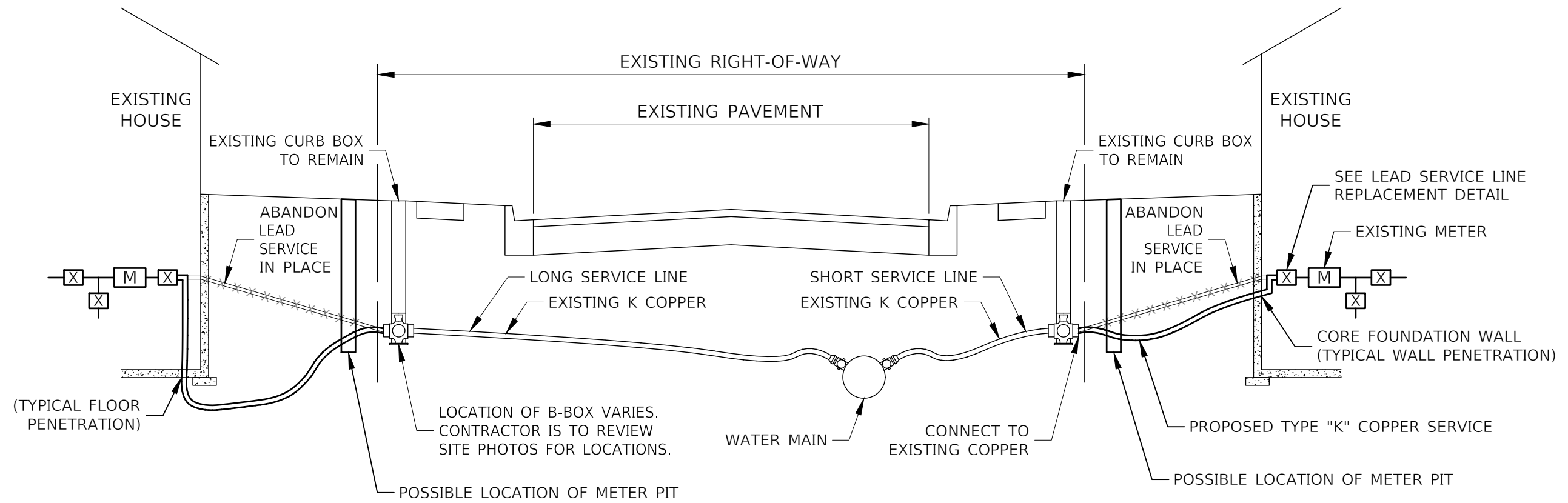
(Ord. 795. Passed 9-27-93.)

Appendix 5 LSLR Details



NOTE:
 ① ANY METERS THAT ARE STILL ACTIVE WITHIN EXISTING METER PITS SHALL BE REMOVED AND RELOCATED INSIDE THE BUILDING. SEE SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR DETAILS.

	FULL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT (COPPER)
	 <small>21R0744_02-LSLR-DTLS-01</small>



NOTES.

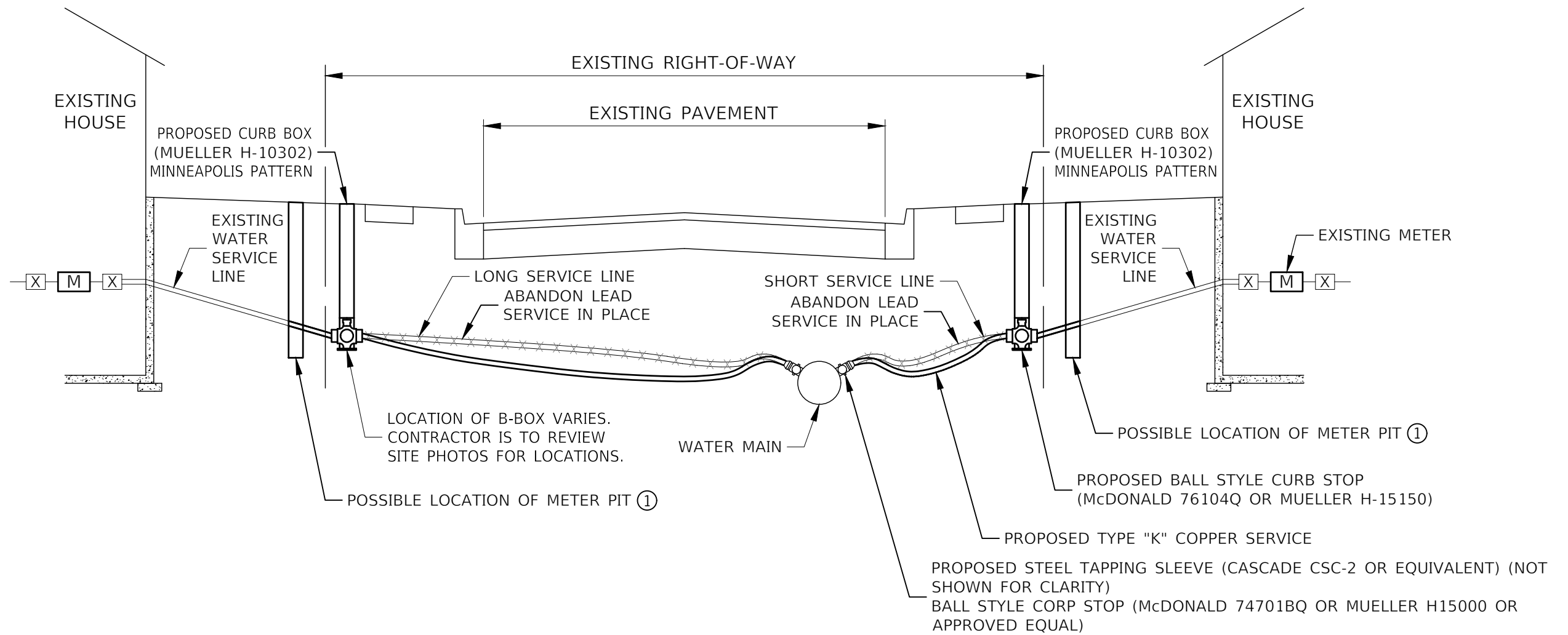
- ① ONLY CURB BOXES THAT ARE NOT FUNCTIONING ARE TO BE REPLACED PER THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS. ANY CURB BOXES THAT ARE BURIED SHALL BE ADJUSTED PER THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS.



PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT
PRIVATE SIDE (COPPER)



21R0744_02-LSLR-DTLS-01



	PARTIAL LEAD WATER SERVICE REPLACEMENT PUBLIC SIDE (COPPER)
	 <small>21R0744_02-LSLR-DTLS-01</small>

Appendix 6

Lead Service Line Replacement Outreach Materials

Bold (and foreign languages) must remain as-is. Normal font can be modified.

This notice contains important information about your water service and may affect your rights. We encourage you to have this notice translated in full into a language you understand and before you make any decisions that may be required under this notice.

Diese Mitteilung beinhaltet wichtige Informationen über Ihre Wasserversorgung und könnte Ihre Rechte beeinflussen. Wir bitten Sie, dass Sie diese Mitteilung vollständig in eine Sprache übersetzen lassen, die Sie verstehen, bevor Sie eventuelle Entscheidungen treffen, welche im Zusammenhang mit dieser Benachrichtigung erforderlich sind.

Ang abisong ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong serbisyo sa tubig at maaaring makaapekto sa iyong mga karapatan. Hinihikayat namin kayo na isalin nang buo ang abisong ito sa wikang naiintindihan ninyo at bago kayo gumawa ng anumang mga desisyon na maaaring kailanganin sa abisong ito.

આ સૂચનામાં તમારી પાણીની સેવા વિશે મહત્વપૂર્ણ માહિતી શામેલ છે અને તમારા અધિકારોને અસર કરી શકે છે. અમે તમને પ્રોત્સાહિત કરીએ છીએ કે તમે આ સૂચના હેઠળ જરૂરી હોય તેવા કોઈપણ નિર્ણયો લો તે પહેલાં તમે આ સૂચનાને તમે સમજો છો તે ભાષામાં સંપૂર્ણ ભાષાંતર કરો.

Niniejsze zawiadomienie zawiera ważne informacje na temat Państwa przyłącza wodociągowego i może mieć wpływ na Państwa prawa. Przed podjęciem jakichkolwiek decyzji, które mogą być wymagane na mocy niniejszego zawiadomienia, zachęcamy Państwa do przetłumaczenia całości niniejszego zawiadomienia na język, który będzie dla Państwa zrozumiały.

يحتوي هذا الإشعار على معلومات مهمة حول خدمة المياه لديك، وقد يؤثر على حقوقك. قبل اتخاذ أي قرارات قد تكون مطلوبة بموجب هذا الإشعار فإننا نشجعك على ترجمته بالكامل إلى لغة تفهمها.

اس نوٹس میں آپ کی پانی کی سروسز سے متعلق اہم ترین معلومات موجود ہیں اور یہ آپ کے حقوق کو متاثر کر سکتا ہے۔ ہم آپ کو ترغیب دیں گے کہ آپ اس نوٹس کا مکمل طور پر اس زبان میں ترجمہ کروائیں جو آپ سمجھتے ہوں اور ممکن ہے کہ آپ کے کوئی فیصلہ لینے سے قبل اس نوٹس کے تحت یہ درکار بھی ہو۔

Este aviso contiene información importante sobre su servicio de agua y puede afectar sus derechos. Lo animamos a que traduzca este aviso a un idioma que comprenda antes de tomar cualquier decisión que pueda ser necesaria en virtud del mismo.

이 통지서에는 귀하의 권리에 영향을 미칠 수 있는 수도 서비스에 관한 중요한 정보가 제시되어 있습니다. 이 통지서에서 요구하는 결정을 내리기 전에 이 통지서를 귀하가 이해할 수 있는 언어로 번역하시기 바랍니다.

本通知包含有关您的供水服务的重要信息，可能会影响到您的权利。在您做出本通知所要求的任何决定之前，我们鼓励您将本通知完整地翻译成您可理解的语言。

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Community Water System (CWS) has determined that your property is likely serviced by a lead water pipe. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children 6 years and younger. Please read this notice closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The CWS provides water that protects our residents from lead leaching into our water system. The CWS has not had a recent violation for lead levels. However, proper maintenance of the system to prevent the leaching of lead costs time, energy, and money. There is also the potential that something might go wrong and people with lead service lines would be exposed to lead in their drinking water.

Health Effects of Lead

It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Sources of Lead

The source of water from Lake Michigan does not contain lead. When water is in contact with service lines or plumbing that contains lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before the 1960s in our community are more likely to have lead service lines and lead in solder and plumbing fixtures.

Don't forget, most lead exposure is still from small children ingesting lead paint, dust, and soil. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes). Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry. Wash your children's hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing lead.

Steps That You Can Take to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Drinking Water

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 in 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.
 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: 815-412-2015 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 miniflushes 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.

For More Information

Call us at () or visit our website at (). For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.

Thank you for reading this notice, and we hope to hear from you soon.

Salutation

