

(IL0312250) Village of Oak Park

Draft Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

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Village of Oak Park

Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

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LIST OF DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a CWS must follow. The current Action Level for lead is 15 parts per billion, in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule.²

Community Water System/Supply (CWS): A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.²

Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT): A treatment that utilizes a corrosion inhibitor which is a substance that can reduce the corrosivity of water toward metal plumbing materials, especially lead and copper, by forming a protective film on the interior surface of those materials.³

Emergency Repair: Any unscheduled water main, water service, or water valve repair or replacement that results from failure or accident.¹

Full Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR): Replacement of a lead service line (or galvanized service lines requiring replacement) that results in the entire length of the water service line, regardless of ownership, being free of lead.² A full lead service line replacement could leave a lead service line in place in the ground but out of service if using a new non-lead service line.³

Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR): A galvanized service line that is or ever was downstream of a lead service line or is currently downstream of a lead status unknown service line.³

Note: Galvanized water service lines have a rough interior surface. If the galvanized service line is or has been in contact with lead, then it likely has lead particulate that has settled on the interior surface.

Galvanized Service Line: A water service line that is made out of iron or steel piping zinc-dipped to prevent corrosion and rusting.³

Illinois Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act (ILSLRNA): Illinois law requiring CWS to create a water service line material inventory, create a LSLR Plan, provide notice to potentially affected building occupants, prohibit partial LSLR, and disconnect LSLs from the drinking water supply.¹

Lead: A naturally occurring element found in small amounts in the earth's crust; while it has some beneficial uses, it can be toxic to humans and animals, causing health effects.²

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR): Federal law established by USEPA to protect public health and reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water.²

Lead Service Line (LSL): A water service line made of lead or water service line connected to a lead pigtail, lead gooseneck, or other lead fitting.¹

Lead Status Unknown Service Line: A water service line that a CWS has yet to identify as lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or non-lead material. The service line material may also be designated as Unknown.³

Non-Lead Service Line: A water service line that a CWS has determined through an evidence-based record, method, or technique is non lead or galvanized requiring replacement. The service line material may also be designated using its actual material of construction (e.g., plastic, copper, ductile iron, etc.).³

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): A federal law that regulates the nation's public drinking water supply to protect public health. The Act has been revised multiple times since its enactment in 1974, the last revision occurring in 2018. In 1986, Congress amended the SDWA to ban the use of lead pipe, flux, and solder. There was a two-year implementation period after Congress banned the use of lead pipe. For the purpose of the LSLR Plan, 1988 will be used as the year lead pipe was banned.

Solder: A type of metal that is used to join metal parts such as sections of pipe, without melting the existing metal in the parts to be joined.²

Suspected Lead Service Line: A water service line that a CWS finds more likely than not to be made of lead than not.¹

Trigger Level (TL): The concentration of lead which, if exceeded, triggers notification, water quality sampling and replacement requirements which a CWS must follow. Effective October 16, 2024, the Trigger Level for lead is 10 parts per billion, in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions.²

Unknown Not Lead Service Line: A water service line that a CWS has been unable to determine the material of, however has determined the building/property was developed after Congress banned the use of lead pipe in 1988 and/or the service line diameter is greater than 2-inch and therefore can safely assume the service line is not made of lead.

Water Main: A pipe that conveys water to a connector or customer's water service line. In residential areas, it is usually located underground.²

Water Service Line: Piping, tubing, and necessary appurtenances acting as a conduit from the water main or source of potable water supply to the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter.¹

Water Service Line Material Inventory: A water service line inventory developed by a community water supply under this Act that identifies the material of each water service line.¹

Water Service Line Ownership: Lead service line ownership is shared between the CWS and the property owner. The CWS maintains the service line from the water main up to the b-box (exterior shut-off valve); from the b-box into the home is the homeowner's responsibility. Note, for service lines not requiring replacement, refer to the Village's code (26-1-14) regarding service line ownership.¹

References:

1. Defined in accordance with the Illinois Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act
2. Defined in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
3. Defined in accordance with the General Assembly's Illinois Administrative Code

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the Illinois Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act (ILSLRNA) and the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the Village of Oak Park is tasked with facilitating the replacement of all lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) water service lines connected to its drinking water supply. The purpose of a Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Plan is to identify and locate lead and GRR water service lines, develop strategies to facilitate the replacement of such water service lines, identify funding mechanisms for replacements, and develop design and construction criteria for executing replacements. This LSLR Plan is the Village's first draft and will be revised annually.

The Village has 12,427 water service lines within its corporate limits and is actively working to identify the material of each water service line. At this time, the Village has identified 6,180 lead and GRR water service lines. The table below highlights the inventory efforts of the Village since 2020, including remaining unknowns, identified, and replaced lead and GRR water service lines.

Water Service Lines Requiring Replacement and Replaced to Date

Year	Total Water Service Lines	Unknown Material	Leads & GRRs	Replaced Lead & GRRs
2020	12,421	5,778	4,566	97
2021	12,421	5,778	4,469	106
2022	12,611	5,041	3,777	116
2023	12,427	2,992	6,180	139

At this time, the Village is estimating that it will have approximately 8,000 lead and GRR water service lines. Under ILSLRNA, the Village intends to replace all lead and GRR water service lines by 2047, with replacements scheduled to begin in 2027. At a required replacement rate of 5% per year, the Village is required to facilitate the replacement of 388 lead or GRR water service lines annually. The replacement schedule as shown in the table below, includes a one-year, 5 year, 10 year, 15 year, and 20 year goal years, which accumulate the total replacements to be completed by that designated year.

Service Line Replacement Schedule

IEPA Goal Years	Completion Year	Known Lead	Cumulative Required Replacements	Non-Lead	Total Service Lines
	2026	7,760	0	4,667	12,427
Year One	2027	7,372	388	5,055	12,427
5-Year	2031	5,820	1,940	6,607	12,427
10-Year	2036	3,880	3,880	8,547	12,427
15-Year	2041	1,940	5,820	10,487	12,427
20-Year	2046	0	7,760	12,427	12,427

Note: Non-lead water service lines have been identified as copper, plastic, galvanized, cast iron, ductile iron or transite.

At this time, the Village is estimating that the total cost to replace all 8,000 lead and GRR water services lines will be \$149.2 Million, with an annual estimated cost starting to be roughly \$7.46 Million. At this time, the Village of Oak Park is assessing what funding programs and local revenue sources will minimize the debt service and overall financial impact on the Village and its consumers.

The Village of Oak Park will post this Draft Lead Service Line Replacement Plan online at www.oak-park.us at the time of their first draft LSLR Plan submittal to Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) by April 15, 2024. The Village will provide opportunity for public comment before the final LSLR Plan is due on April 15, 2027.

This draft LSLR Plan is pursuant to the ILSLRNA and U.S. Environmental Protect Agency's (US EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). While USEPA has released the proposed Lead & Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI), the LCRI is not yet final and is not considered as a part of this draft LSLR Plan. The LCRI is anticipated to be finalized by October 2024, and the Village will update future draft LSLR Plans as required by the ILSLRNA, LCRR and LCRI.

1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Illinois Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act (ILSLRNA), Public Act 102-0613 (415 ILCS 5/17.12), every Community Water System (CWS) with known lead, suspected lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown water service lines must create a Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Plan. The purpose of the LSLR Plan is to identify and locate lead and GRR service lines, develop strategies to facilitate the replacement of such water service lines, identify funding mechanisms for replacements, and develop design and construction criteria for executing replacements.

The Village of Oak Park has 12,427 water service lines connected to the Village's water distribution system. Of those, the Village has identified 6,180 lead or GRR water service lines. The Village must submit their first draft LSLR Plan to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) by April 15, 2024. After which, IEPA will review and provide comments back to the Village. After subsequent draft submissions to IEPA, the Village will submit their final LSLR Plan by April 15, 2027.

Since 2020, the Village has been working to identify the material of water service lines and has been reporting materials to IEPA annually. Table 1 below provides a breakdown of total water service lines, including unknown, known lead or GRR, and replaced lead or GRR water service lines within the Village since 2020.

TABLE 1
Water Service Lines Requiring Replacement and Replaced to Date

Year	Total Water Service Lines	Unknown Material	Lead & GRRs	Replaced Lead & GRRs
2020	12,421	5,778	4,566	97
2021	12,421	5,778	4,469	106
2022	12,611	5,041	3,777	116
2023	12,427	2,992	6,180	139

Note: Service lines classified as GRRs are considered lead service lines for the purpose of this plan.

This draft LSLR Plan is pursuant to the ILSLRNA and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). While USEPA has released the proposed Lead & Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI), the LCRI is not yet final and is not considered as a part of this draft LSLR Plan. The LCRI is anticipated to be finalized by October 2024, and the Village will update future draft LSLR Plans as required by the ILSLRNA, LCRR and LCRI.

2. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

2.1 Location & Customer Base

The Village of Oak Park is located in Oak Park Township, Cook County and is immediately west of Chicago, Illinois. According to the 2020 Census, the Village covers 4.70 square miles and serves 54,583 customers. Figure 1 below shows the Village's municipal boundary.

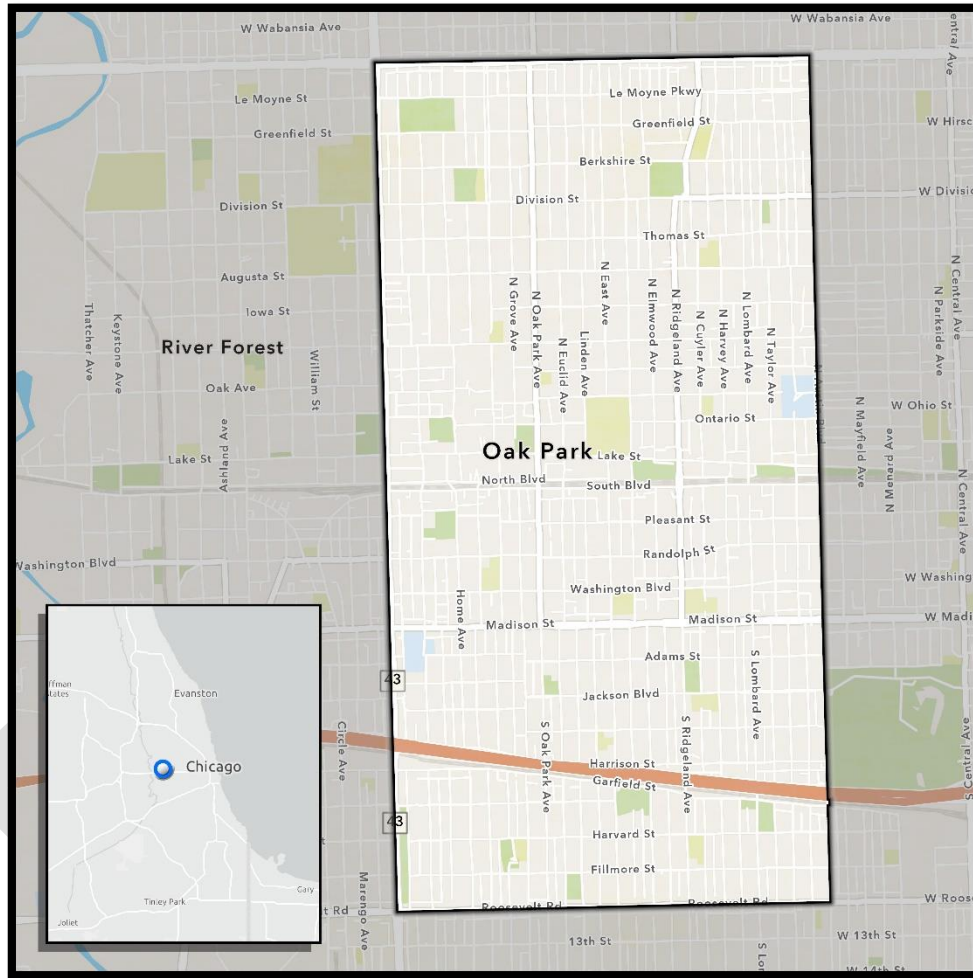


Figure 1: Village of Oak Park Municipal Boundary

The Village of Oak Park provides water service to customers within the municipal boundary of the Village. This draft LSLR Plan will pertain only to water service lines within the municipal limits of the Village.

Understanding the demographics and characteristics of Oak Park's customer base assists the Village with the planning of future replacements and public engagement needs. Approximately 13% of the Village is non-English speaking, with the most common language spoken other than English being Spanish.

Additionally, IEPA has identified eight criteria to compare and score lead service line replacement projects submitted to the Illinois State Revolving Fund's Public Water Supply Loan Program for funding assistance. Within the Village of Oak Park, there are fourteen Census designated geographic areas, known as census tracts. See Appendix A for a map of Oak Park's census tracts and how many points IEPA would award projects in each tract. Projects are awarded points based on which census tract the project is located within.

2.2 Water System Overview

The Village of Oak Park owns and operates a public water treatment and distribution system that includes three pump stations with ground storage reservoirs and is supplied with Lake Michigan water purchased from the Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM). The Village's water system operates with a single pressure zone and is supplied by Lake Michigan water that is primarily treated with gravity filtration and chlorine disinfection. Additionally, for the past 25 years, CWDM has had a Corrosion Control Treatment (CCT) program. To prevent lead and copper from leaching into drinking water, CWDM adds blended phosphate to the water at the treatment plant. Blended phosphate prevents corrosion by forming a protective coating inside the pipes throughout the distribution system.

Treated water is then distributed to customers through 105 miles of water main, mostly comprised of ductile iron. The Village is aware of water main with lead joints in their distribution system. However, it is important to note that lead from lead jointed water mains does not come into direct contact with the water supply. The Village's water distribution system can be seen in .

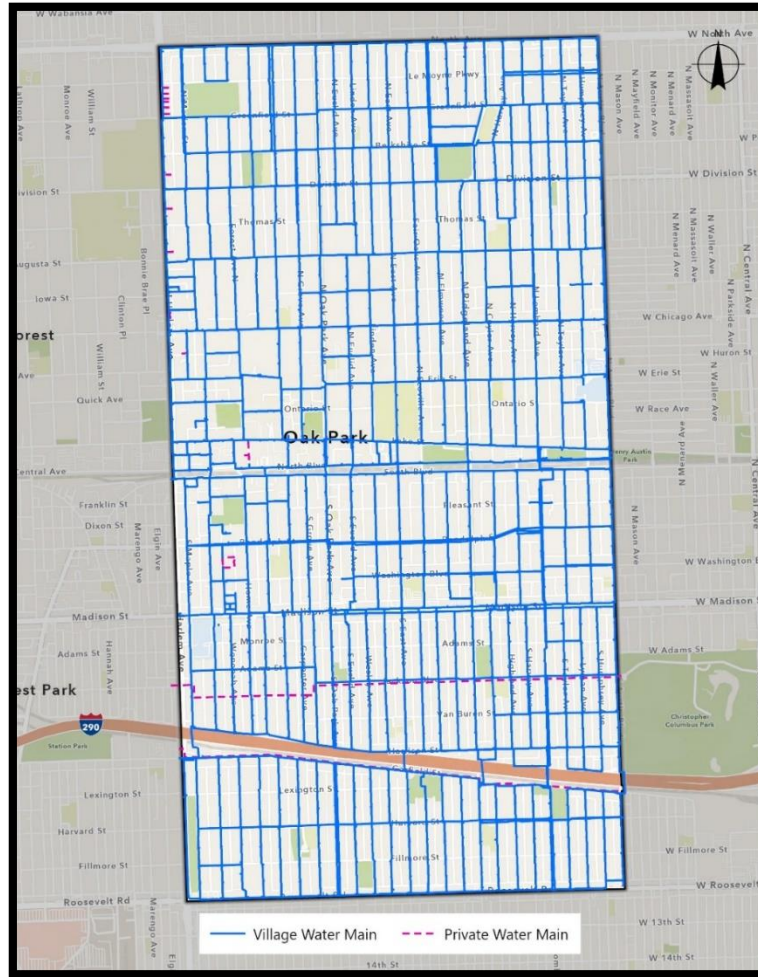


Figure 2: Village of Oak Park Water Distribution System Map

The Village performs regular testing for lead throughout the distribution system. Currently, the Village samples for lead at 30 to 40 sites on a triennial basis. Results from the last three rounds of testing are shown below in Table 2. The Village is in full compliance with IEPA and USEPA, which requires a community to be below an Action Level of 15 parts per billion at the 90th percentile. For reference, if a community were to sample at 10 locations and order the sample results from these locations from least to greatest, the 90th percentile would be the 9th highest sample result.

TABLE 2

Lead Sampling Results By Year

	No. of Sites	Action Level (AL) (parts per billion)	90 th Percentile (parts per billion)	No. of Sites over AL
2021	30	15	3.14	0
2018	34	15	3.64	0
2015	40	15	9.05	3

The Village also publishes their annual water quality report (also known as a Consumer Confidence Report) on the Village's website by July of each year. This report provides additional information on the Village's source water, any contaminants found in the water and ways residents may get involved to protect drinking water.

2.3 Water Usage

Consumers are billed on a quarterly basis based on the amount of water that is used. The Village uses a volumetric rate of \$10.51 per 1,000 gallons plus a flat rate fee based upon the size of a property's water meter. Table 3 below shows the quarterly flat rate fee for each water meter size.

TABLE 3
Water Meter Flat Fee

Meter Size	Quarterly Fee
1" or less	\$6.00
1.5"-3"	\$12.00
4" or greater	\$18.00

3. LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS

Under the ILSLRNA and the federal LCRR, the Village is required to facilitate the full replacement of lead and GRR water service lines. The ILSLRNA requires lead and GRR water service lines be replaced if they are disturbed (repaired) or, beginning in 2027, at a designated rate of replacement each year until all lead and GRR water service lines are completely removed. The LCRR requires lead and GRR water service lines be replaced at a designated rate based upon the sample results of a CWS's lead sampling.

3.1 Water Service Line Material Inventory

A comprehensive water service line material inventory includes compiling a list of locations of each active water service line within the Village and identifying the material type for both the public side (from the watermain to the b-box/exterior shut-off valve) and the private side (from the b-box to into the building/interior shut-off valve). The water piping inside of the building after the interior shut-off valve is deemed plumbing. Internal plumbing is the full responsibility of the property owner. Figure 3 below illustrates the shared responsibility of a water service line in the Village of Oak Park.

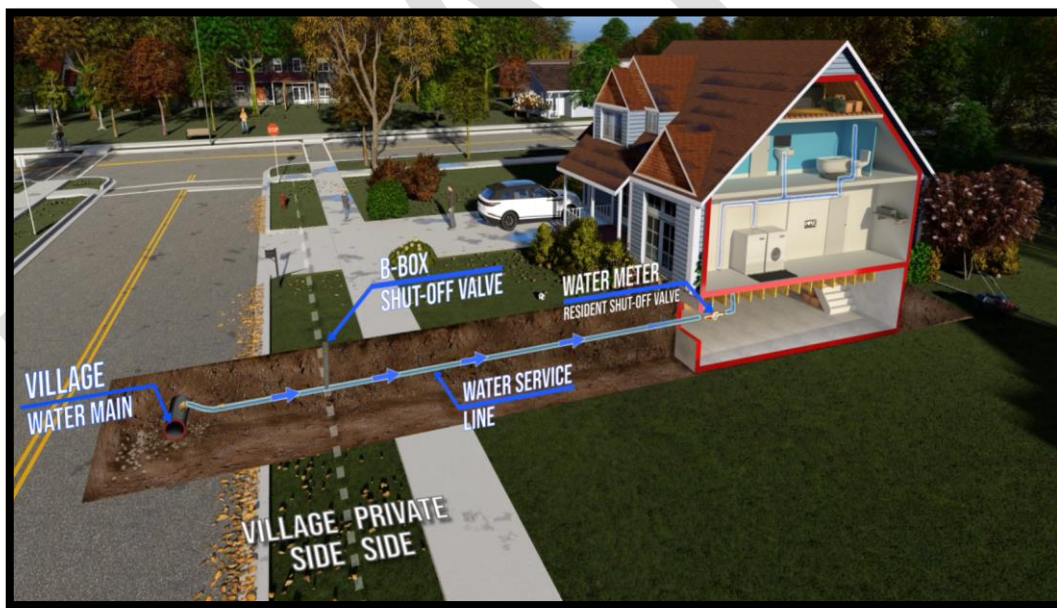


Figure 2: Water Service Line Ownership

At this time, the Village of Oak Park has identified the material of 9,435 water service lines within their distribution system. Table 4 provides a breakdown of identified materials for both the Village side (Village owned and maintained) and the private side (property owner owned and maintained).

TABLE 4
Service Line Material Inventory
 Updated February 6, 2024

Service Line Material	Village Side	Private Side
Lead	3,773	3,797
Unknown Material	1,615	3,987
Galvanized	0	1,444
Copper without Lead Solder	6,797	3,024
Cast/Ductile Iron or Transite	242	167
Plastic	0	8

Note: Service lines classified as GRRs are considered lead service lines for the purpose of this plan.

The Village is continuing to identify the material of water service lines and at this time is estimating that the total number of lead and GRR water service lines will be approximately 8,000.

3.1.1 Material Inventory Methodology and Continuing Efforts

When completing the water service line material inventory, a CWS is to utilize, at minimum, the following methods to complete the identification of pipe material types:

- Review of historical documentation, such as as-builts, permits information, construction records, or subdivision plans
 - *Note that through review of historical records, the Village has determined that lead was not commonly installed within the Village after 1974.*
- Visual inspection during distribution system maintenance
- Utilize known installation time periods for when lead was or was not installed
- Discuss with staff, contractors, or local plumbers who have worked on service lines connected to the distribution system

Note that under the ILSLRNA and LCRR, the Village is not required to excavate water service lines to determine their material. However, certain circumstances may warrant the Village to complete more invasive methods, such as excavation, on a case-by-case basis.

In addition to the above methods, the Village conducted a resident information survey and performed in-home inspections during a 2022 water meter replacement project. Both the resident information survey and in-home inspections utilized visual inspection of the water service line as it enters the building to confirm the material type. The resident information survey requests customers self-report the material type of the service line where it enters the building. When necessary, the Village followed up with customers to verify submitted information.

To date, there remain 2,992 water service lines within the Village with an undetermined material type. The Village of Oak Park will continue utilizing a resident information survey and following up with residents to identify remaining unknowns.

3.2 Replacement Schedule

The Village has identified 6,062 lead and GRR water service lines to date but anticipates this number will increase as the materials of remaining unknowns are identified. At this time, the Village is estimating that it will have approximately 8,000 lead and GRR water service lines. The estimate of 8,000 lead service lines is based on the assumption that the unknown service lines have the same proportion of lead as the service line materials already identified.

Although required replacements will not begin until 2027, the Village intends to facilitate the replacement of lead and GRR water service lines that are within the scope of upcoming Capital Improvement Projects. Current replacements completed and upcoming anticipated replacements are shown in Table 5 below. Note that material counts for unknown, lead, and non-lead will be updated each year. Note that material counts for unknown, lead, and non-lead are projected for 2024, 2025 and 2026. These numbers will be updated each year.

TABLE 5

Lead Service Line Replacement Prior to Mandatory Start Date

Year End	Total	Unknown Material	Known LSL	Replaced LSL	Non-Lead	Comments
2022	12,611	5,041	3,777	116	3,793	Initial Inventory
2023	12,427	2,992	6,180	139	3,255	Initial Inventory
2024	12,427	2,992 ¹	6,180	-	3,255	Complete Inventory/ Draft Plan
2025	12,427	2,992 ¹	6,180	-	3,255	Updated Plan
2026	12,427	0 ¹	8,000 ²	-	4,427	Updated Plan

Notes:

1. The Village will continue to update remaining unknowns each year, with the intent to have all unknowns identified prior to the start of required replacements in 2027.
2. At this time, the Village is estimating to have 8,000 lead service lines.

Water service lines that have been identified as lead or galvanized to date are shown below in Figure 4. Note that the galvanized service lines identified below do not automatically require replacement. Additional investigation may be required by the Village to determine if a galvanized service line requires replacement. Appendix B shows all service line material types throughout the Village.

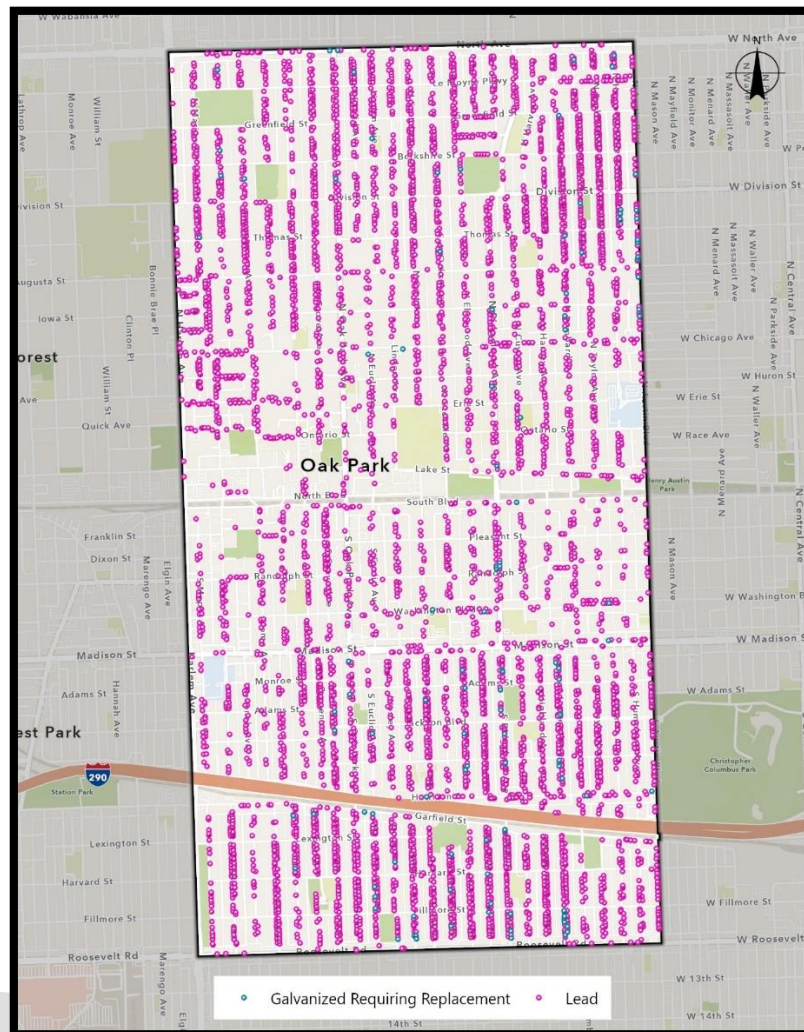


Figure 4: Village of Oak Park Identified Lead Service Line Locations

The Village expects to continue to identify lead water service lines throughout the Village, as seen above in Figure 4.

3.2.1 Federal Replacement Schedule

Per the LCRR, the Village must initiate lead and GRR water service line replacements based upon the results of the water sampling conducted throughout the distribution system at specified locations/properties approved by the state's primacy agency (agency responsible to ensure that a CWS meets all national drinking water regulations). The Village is required to respond under the LCRR if the following occurs:

- Exceedance of Trigger Level:** In the event that the Village has an exceedance of 10 parts per billion at the 90th percentile, the Village must recommend a goal replacement rate. The Village will aim to replace 3% of lead and GRR water service lines annually, until the Village no longer exceeds the Trigger Level.

Note that a replacement goal rate is only for CWS's that serve more than 10,000 people.

- **Exceedance of Action Level:** In the event that the Village has an exceedance of 15 parts per billion at the 90th percentile, the Village must begin annual lead and GRR water service line replacements at a rate of 3% per year.

The above requirements become effective October 2024, however, are superseded by Illinois required rate of lead and GRR water service line replacements starting in 2027, as described in Section 3.2.2 Illinois Replacement Schedule. Additionally, the LCRR requirements are subject to change with the proposed LCRI requirements. For the purposes of this draft LSLR Plan, only the LCRR has been considered.

3.2.2 Illinois Replacement Schedule

Per the ILSLRNA, the State of Illinois has set annual replacement rates based on the number of lead and GRR water service lines a community has identified. Table 6 below shows the tiered rate of replacement per the LSLRNA.

TABLE 6
Lead Service Line Replacement Rate Requirements
Per Public Act 102-0613

Total Lead and GRR Service Lines	Annual Replacement Rate	Timeline (years)	Completion Year
0-1,200	7%	15	2042
1,201-4,999	6%	17	2044
5,000-9,999	5%	20	2047
10,000-99,999	3%	34	2061
100,000+	2%	50	2077

Based on the number of lead and GRR water service lines identified, the Village will be required to meet a 5% annual rate of replacement starting in 2027. Under the ILSLRNA, the Village will work to maintain this replacement rate and verify, in set goal years, that completed replacements are on schedule. Table 7 below indicates the anticipated replacements schedule based on the estimated 8,000 lead service lines.

TABLE 7
Mandatory Lead Service Line Replacement

Year End	Known LSL	Annual Required Replacements	Planned Replacements ¹		Non-Lead	Total Service Lines
			CIP	LSL		
2027	7,760	388	114	274	5,055	12,427
2028	7,372	388	214	174	5,443	12,427
2029	6,984	388		388	5,831	12,427
2030	6,596	388		388	6,219	12,427
2031	6,208	388		388	6,607	12,427
2032	5,820	388		388	6,995	12,427
2033	5,432	388		388	7,383	12,427
2034	5,044	388		388	7,771	12,427
2035	4,656	388		388	8,159	12,427
2036	4,268	388		388	8,547	12,427
2037	3,880	388		388	8,935	12,427
2038	3,492	388		388	9,323	12,427
2039	3,104	388		388	9,711	12,427
2040	2,716	388		388	10,099	12,427
2041	2,328	388		388	10,487	12,427
2042	1,940	388		388	10,875	12,427
2043	1,552	388		388	11,263	12,427
2044	1,164	388		388	11,651	12,427
2045	776	388		388	12,039	12,427
2046	388	388		388	12,427	12,427

Notes:

1. The Village will continue to update replacements occurring as a part of upcoming Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) programs versus a separate Lead Service Line Replacement Program.
2. At this time, the Village is estimating to have 8,000 lead service lines, with 358 being replaced between 2024 and 2026, resulting in 7,760 lead service lines in 2027.

At this time, the Village will need to replace a minimum of 388 water service lines each year to meet the required rate of replacement. To achieve this, the Village will replace lead and GRR water service lines within the scope of projects identified in the Village's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), where appropriate, in addition to a separate program specifically for lead and GRR water service line replacements.

3.3 Prioritization of Lead Service Lines

The Village first intends to prioritize the replacement of lead and GRR water service lines at facilities that serve populations most sensitive to the effects of lead. Facilities that have a higher likelihood to serve children and/or pregnant women have been identified in [Section 3.3.1 High-Risk Facility Replacements](#) below, in accordance with the ILSLRNA and LCRR. Additionally, the Village has reviewed other CIP programs to assist with the prioritization of the remainder of replacements, as identified in [Section 3.3.2 Future Replacement Planning](#).

3.3.1 High-Risk Facility Replacements

High-risk facilities, as described by the ILSLRNA, are facilities such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, parks and playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics. The Village has identified 157 high-risk facilities. Of 157 high-risk facilities, 26 of the high-risk facilities have a known lead or GRR water service line. Table 8 below shows the number and type of high-risk facilities identified in the Village.

TABLE 8
Lead Service Lines by High-Risk Facility Type
Updated March 2024

High Risk Facilities	No. of Facilities	Reported Lead or GRR	Unknown Material
Preschool/Day Care Facility	30	7	7
Elementary School (K – 5 th Grade)	16	3	8
Secondary School (6 th – 12 th Grade)	5	0	4
Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and Head Start programs	1	1	0
Medical Facility	49	5	14
Local welfare agencies (shelters)	0	0	0
Community Centers	6	0	6
Places of worship	32	8	14
Parks and playgrounds	18	2	10

Note:

1. For the purpose of this Plan, hospitals, emergency care, clinics, pediatricians, obstetricians-gynecologists, and midwives were considered medical facilities.

There are sixty-three (63) facilities that have an unknown water service line material. The Village will continue to work with these facilities to determine the material of the service line and any next steps. At facilities where a lead or GRR water service line has already been or is identified, the Village will work with the facility to execute the replacement of the water service line by 2031. Figure 5 below shows the relative location of the high-risk facilities that still have a lead, GRR or unknown water service line.

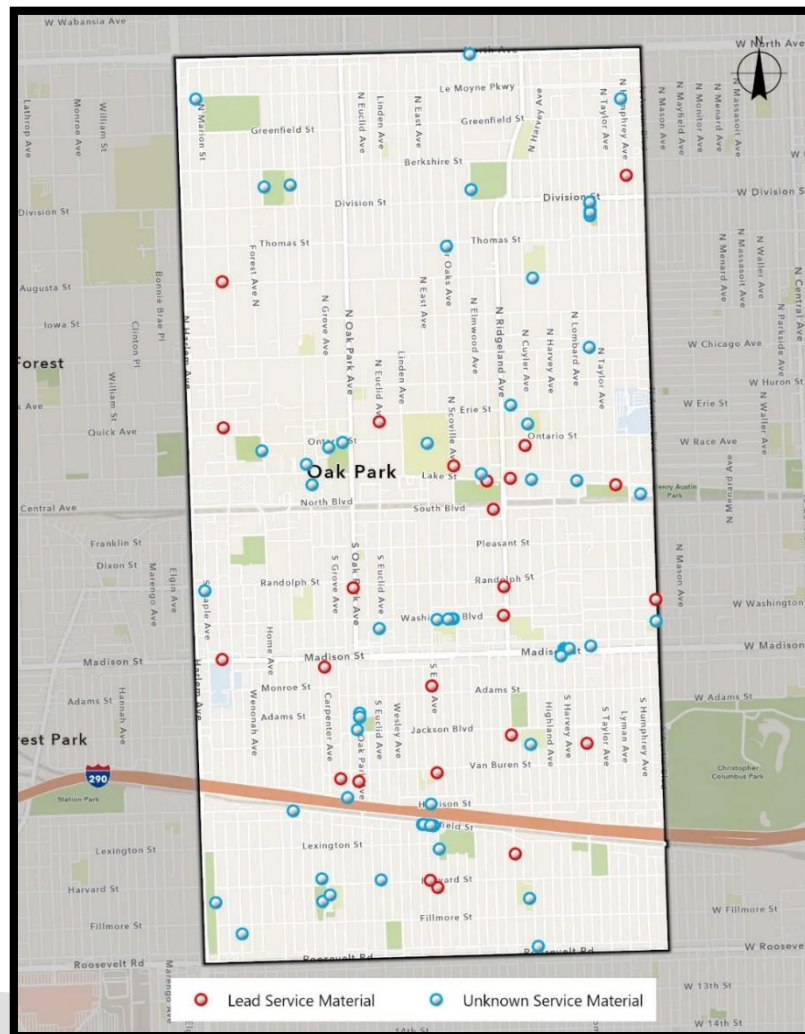


Figure 5: High-Risk Facilities with a Lead, GRR, or Unknown Service Line Material

3.3.2 Future Replacement Planning

In an effort to minimize inconvenience to residents and reduce overall construction costs, the Village's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) projects were reviewed to assist with the prioritization of future replacements. The intent is to schedule replacements either during planned underground infrastructure improvements, such as watermain or sewer replacement projects, or to schedule replacements in advance of planned roadway resurfacing or sidewalk improvements.

At this time, the Village's upcoming 2024 Watermain Improvement Projects and the Village's 2024 through 2028 Road Improvement Projects have been reviewed as a part of this draft LSLR Plan. As part of the Village's 2024 Watermain Improvement Project, the Village will be required to facilitate the replacement of any lead or GRR water service lines that are disturbed. It is also recommended that this work occur in advance of their scheduled road improvement projects to reduce the need to patch a newly resurfaced road in the following years. Figure below shows the limits of the CIP projects by program year and project type through 2028.

(IL0312250) Village of Oak Park

Draft Lead Service Line Replacement Plan • 2325651

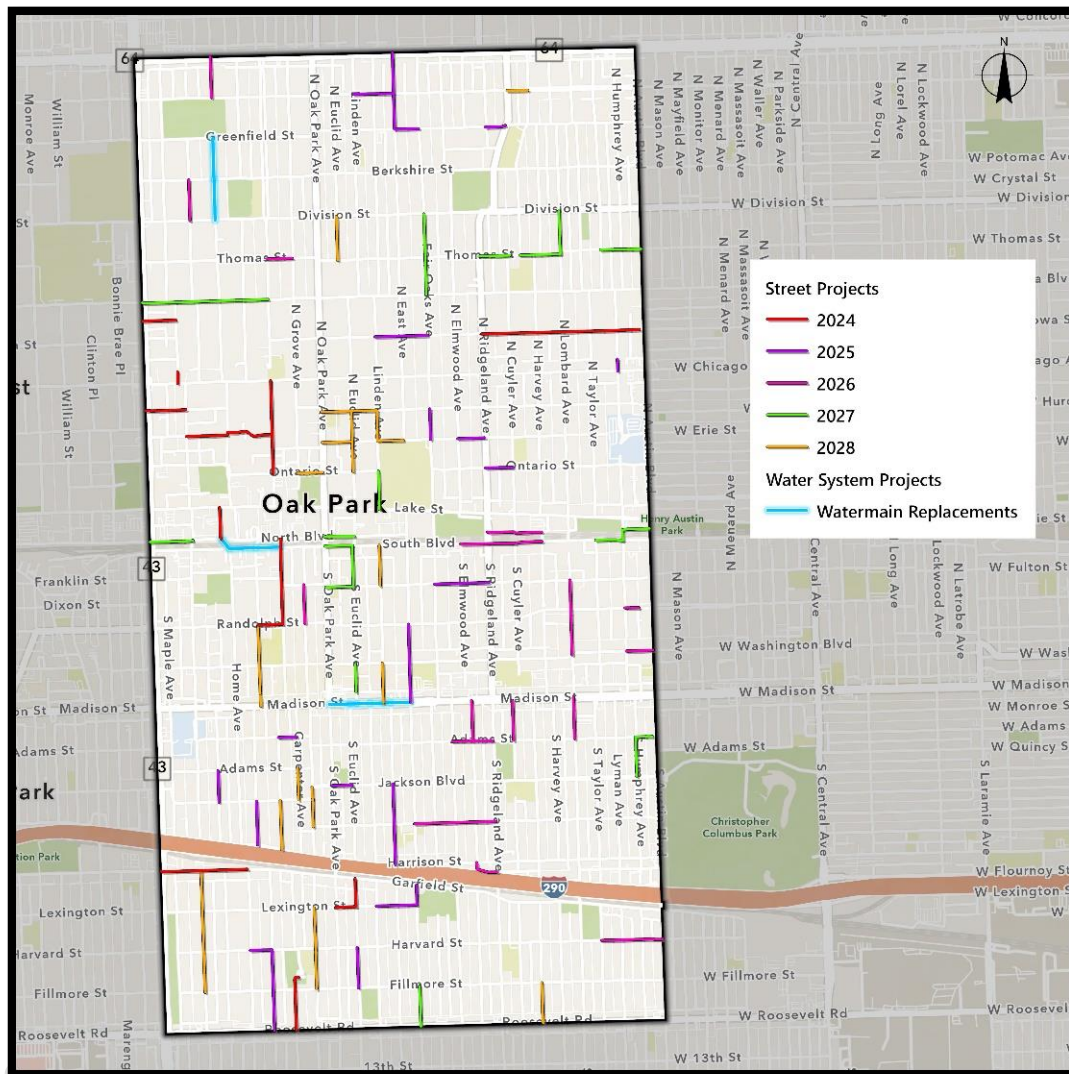


Figure 6: Village 2024 – 2028 Capital Improvement Project Areas

At this time, there are a total of 695 lead and GRR service lines identified within the scope of the 2024 Watermain Improvement Projects and 2024 through 2028 Road Improvement Projects. Table 9 below shows the total number of known and unknown service line materials within each of the CIP project's scope. Project locations and associated water service line replacements are tentative and subject to change.

TABLE 9
Lead and Unknown Water Services within CIP Limits

Project Year	Known Lead & GRR	Unknown Material
Watermain Improvement Projects		
2024	35	22
Road Improvement Projects		
2024	96	57
2025	114	69
2026	120	29
2027	115	58
2028	215	88
Total within Project Limits:	695	323

Prior to the start of a CIP project, the Village will prioritize identifying remaining unknown water service lines within the project scope. Not only will this assist the Village with construction but will also allow the Village to communicate to any affected property owners in advance of required replacements.

Beginning in 2027, the Village will be required to replace an estimated 388 water service lines each year. The Village will need to include additional replacements beyond those identified within the scope of the CIP projects to meet the required 388 water service lines each year. The Village is considering the following ways to prioritize lead and GRR water service lines replacements outside of planned Capital Improvement Projects:

- **Census Tracts** – In an effort to prioritize disadvantaged customers, the Village is considering prioritizing areas of town based upon census tract information.
- **Presence of Children** - Children under the age of six and pregnant women are the most susceptible to the health effects from lead exposure. The Village is considering prioritizing areas of town where the Village anticipates higher concentrations of children, such as near elementary schools or parks/playgrounds.
- **Lead and GRR Water Service Line Locations** – In an effort to reduce the mobilization costs related to moving construction efforts throughout a community, the Village will work to minimize the scope of each year's replacement project by focusing on areas of town with higher concentrations of lead and GRR water service lines.
- **Future CIP Projects** – The Village will continue to plan other CIP projects based on community needs. As CIP projects are developed, the Village will coordinate lead and GRR water service line replacements within the scope of these projects.

4. FINANCING LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS

The ILSLRNA and the LCRR do not require a CWS to finance the full replacement of a lead or GRR water service line. As described under Section 3.1 Water Service Line Material Inventory, maintaining a water service line is a shared responsibility between the Village and the property owner. The Village is currently assessing what funding options are available for both the Village and property owners. Different funding sources have different requirements associated with utilizing those funds and impact the Village and their consumers in different ways.

4.1 Water Service Line Replacement Cost Analysis

In recent years, the water industry has seen an increase in replacement costs for lead and GRR water service lines, mostly due to an increase in material costs and contractor availability. Additionally, each service line requiring replacement is unique and dependent on the constraints of an individual property. Interior and exterior restoration efforts may vary from property to property, even within the same area of the Village. Due to this, an average construction cost ranging from of \$12,000 to \$15,000 for a full water service line replacement (from water main to inside the property to the first interior shut-off valve or 18-inches, whichever is shorter) was used for the purpose of this draft LSLR plan. This cost range is based on replacements completed within the Chicagoland area during 2022 and 2023.

TABLE 100 provides a cost estimate range to replace all lead and GRR water service lines in their entirety throughout the Village. Note that at this time, the Village is estimating 8,000 lead and GRR water service lines, but this number is subject to change as the Village continues their effort to identify the material of remaining unknown water service lines.

TABLE 10

Estimated Cost Range to Replace All LSLs

Updated February 2024

Full Service Line Replacements	Replacement Cost Estimate (2024 Dollars)	
	Low Range	High Range
8,000 Estimated Lead Service Lines	\$ 96,000,000	\$ 120,000,000
Design Engineering (5%)	\$ 4,800,000	\$ 6,000,000
Construction Engineering (8%)	\$ 7,680,000	\$ 9,600,000
Engineering & Construction Sub Total:	\$ 108,480,000	\$ 135,600,000
Contingency (10%)	\$ 10,850,000	\$ 13,560,000
Replacement Total:	\$ 119,328,000	\$ 149,160,000
Estimated Annual Replacement Cost	\$ 5,970,000	\$ 7,460,000

For budgetary purposes, design engineering, construction engineering, and a contingency were included in the cost estimate. Design and construction engineering efforts will vary significantly, depending on if the Village is using Village staff or a consultant and whether a water service line is being replaced as a part of an existing CIP project or a stand-alone lead water service line replacement program. At this time, the Village is estimating that the total cost to replace all 8,000 lead and GRR water services lines will be \$149.2 million, with an annual estimated cost of \$7.46 million beginning in 2027.

4.1.1 Upcoming Replacement Costs Within CIP Project Limits

The Village has identified lead and GRR water service lines within the scope of upcoming CIP projects, including the Village's 2024 Watermain Improvement Project and the Village's 2024 through 2028 Road Improvement Projects. As required by the ILSLRNA, the Village will be required to facilitate the replacement of any lead and GRR water service line disturbed as a part of the watermain project. Additionally, the Village will be proactive and facilitate the replacement of any lead and GRR water service lines in advance of planned road programs.

Table 11 below provides a breakdown of the additional water service line replacement construction cost anticipated for each of the Village's CIP projects. For budgetary purposes, a cost of \$15,000 per water service line replacement was used. The table only includes water services that have been identified as lead or GRR and does not account for water service lines that are unknown. There is the possibility that a portion of the unknown water service lines will be identified as lead or GRR and need to be replaced, adding to the total replacement cost.

TABLE 11

Estimated Replacement Costs for Upcoming CIP Projects

Capital Improvement Projects	Known Lead & GRR	Construction Replacement Cost
Watermain Improvement Project		
2024	35	\$ 525,000
Road Improvement Programs		
2024	96	\$ 1,440,000
2025	114	\$ 1,710,000
2026	120	\$ 1,800,000
2027	115	\$ 1,725,000
2028	215	\$ 3,225,000
Total Within Project Limits:	695	\$ 10,425,000

4.2 Funding Mechanisms

Understanding the various funding mechanisms available is crucial for the Village to begin planning future replacements and sequencing replacement work with other infrastructure projects. Funding sources may include, but are not limited to:

- Federal loan and grant programs
- State loan and grant programs
- County grant programs
- Local revenue sources, such as water and sewer rates

The Village's eligibility to obtain funds from any of the above sources will be dependent on the requirements of that funding source.

4.2.1 State and Federal Funding Sources

State and federal funding sources for lead and GRR replacements are still relatively inconsistent in availability and most require a community to be considered disadvantaged (which is usually based on the median household income) to be eligible to apply. However, three funding sources the Village may consider supplementing the cost of lead service line replacements include the following:

- U.S. Congressional Directed Spending: Senators can advocate for programs critical to the nation, constituents, and their states that promote economic growth, education, and health care initiatives. Funds are allocated each fiscal year by the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations.
- Public Water Supply Loan Program (PWSLP): A low interest loan program, funded through Illinois State Revolving Fund, to provide financial assistance to eligible public water systems for projects that maintain compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and Illinois statutes/regulations. IEPA has announced that lead service line replacement projects are eligible for 0% interest loan for up to 30 years with additional financial assistance, including principal forgiveness and a 40-year loan, for disadvantaged communities.
- HUD Community Development Block Grants: This program provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties for developing housing and suitable living environments.

In addition, Cook County is offering free lead service line replacements to licensed home-based childcare providers within suburban Cook County through their LeadCare program. Although this program does not directly assist the Village in funding replacements, it would allow the Village to direct any eligible childcare facility with a lead or GRR water service line to the program.

4.2.2 Local Revenue Funding Sources

If the Village is utilizing local revenue sources, such as water and sewer rates, issuing bonds, or implementing special levies focused on infrastructure improvements, to execute LSLRs, then a cost-share program with property owners may be considered. There are a variety of different cost-share programs that area communities have been implementing. The below list is not exhaustive and identifies various types of cost-share programs that have been seen throughout the Chicagoland area.

- A CWS pays for the public side and the CWS pays for a set percentage of the private portion up to a designed capped amount. The property owner is responsible for the remainder of the replacement cost.
 - Examples of Chicagoland community's private side payment options are as follows:
 - CWS pays for 50% up to \$5,000 of private side
 - CWS pays for 50% up to \$6,000 of private side
 - CWS pays for 66% up to \$10,000 of private side
- A CWS pays for a set percentage of the entire service line up to a designed capped amount. The property owner is responsible for the remainder of the replacement cost.
 - Examples of Chicagoland community's entire service line payment options are as follows:
 - CWS pays 50% up to \$10,000 of full replacement
 - CWS pays for 50% up to \$5,000 of full replacement

For any cost-share program, consideration needs to be given to how funds will be obtained from the property owner. The following is a list of options, but is by no means all inclusive:

- Request property owner to pay at or before replacement occurs.
- Rebate property owner after replacement occurs.
- Provide a payback period for the property owner utilizing water billing or other method.
- Provide a deferred loan to property owner, until the property is refinanced or sold.

4.3 Current Funding Considerations

Currently the Village has a grant program for low income residents that replaces lead service lines with a 1" copper service line at no cost to qualifying residents. This program is funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. The Village hires the contractor and oversees the work. Qualifying household incomes are based on household size, shown in Table 12. Residents whose household income is less than 80% of the Median qualify for this program. For more information on this program, call 708-358-5413 or email housing@oak-park.us.

TABLE 12

Household Income to Qualify for Lead Service Line Replacement through HUD Funds

Household Size	Qualifying Household Income
1 Person	\$61,800
2 Persons	\$70,600
3 Persons	\$79,450
4 Persons	\$88,250
5 Persons	\$95,350
6 Persons	\$102,400
7 Persons	\$109,450
8 Persons	\$116,500

At this time, the Village of Oak Park is assessing what funding programs and local revenue sources will minimize the debt service and overall financial impact on the Village for future replacements. The Village has utilized a cost-share program for recent water main replacement projects; paying for the public side and providing a set cost for property owners to replace the private side.

5. REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

Under the ILSLRNA, partial lead and GRR water service line replacement is prohibited, except in the event a property owner has denied access. As described under Section 3.1 Water Service Line Material Inventory, maintaining a water service line is a shared responsibility between the Village and the property owner. To facilitate and complete the replacement of the entire water service line, from the water main to the first interior shut-off valve or 18-inches within the property, work is completed both within the Village right-of-way as well as on private property.

A lead or GRR water service line replacement shall be completed in accordance with the ILSLRNA, LCRR, Illinois Plumbing Code and Village ordinances. Requirements vary depending on if the Village or the property owner initiates replacements.

5.1 Community Initiated Replacement Procedure

When the Village initiates the replacement of a lead service line, whether planned or during emergency maintenance efforts, the Village must follow specific procedures during the bidding process, resident notification process and at time of construction. Below identifies the various replacement scenarios. These procedures are based on current state and federal regulations.

5.1.1 Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act

Per the ILSLRNA, the Village is to make a good faith effort to use contractors and vendors owned by minority persons, women, and persons with a disability for not less than 20% of the total contracts, as defined in Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act.

1. Contracts representing at least 11% of the total projects shall be awarded to minority-owned businesses.
2. Contracts representing at least 7% of the total projects shall be awarded to women-owned businesses.
3. Contracts representing at least 2% of the total projects shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with a disability.

In order to meet the above standards, the Village requires that bidders acknowledge they have sought contractors and vendors owned by minority persons, women, and persons with a disability.

5.1.2 Scheduled Water Service Line Replacements

A scheduled replacement is when the Village has an upcoming project, such as a watermain replacement project, sewer replacement project, or a lead and GRR water service line replacement project, where lead or GRR water service lines are known or suspected and will be physically disturbed, requiring full replacement of the service line. Under these circumstances, the Village will complete the following:

1. At least 45 days prior to replacement, the Village or the Village's representative shall contact the property owner by written notice of the potentially affected service line to request access and permission to replace the lead or GRR water service line.
 - a. If the property owner does not respond within 15 days, the Village shall post the request on the building entrance.
 - i. If private side replacement is denied due to the property owner not granting access to the property, the Village will request that the property owner should sign the Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) [Waiver of Complete Lead Service Line Replacement](#). The Village may continue with the replacement of the public side and continue with steps 2 through 5.
 1. If a property owner of a nonresidential building or residence operating as a rental property denies a complete water service line replacement, the property owner is responsible for installing and maintaining point-of-use filters at all fixtures intended to supply water for the purpose of drinking, food preparation or making baby formula. The filters must meet NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 for the reduction of lead.
 - ii. If the property owner fails to respond, the Village shall notify IDPH within 30 days by filling out the [Partial Lead Service Line Replacement – IDPH Notification Form](#). The Village may continue with the replacement of the public side and continue with steps 2 through 5.
2. At least 14 days prior to replacement, by mail/posted at entrance/electronically, the Village or the Village's representative shall notify the owner and occupants of the upcoming replacement. The notice will include the following information:
 - a. The replacement of the lead or GRR water service line may result in a temporary increase in lead levels.
 - b. Information on best practices to reduce lead in drinking water.
 - c. Information regarding health dangers to young children and pregnant women.
3. The standard method of conducting full lead service line replacement shall be directional drilling, which will minimize the area disturbed by construction and reduce restoration costs. However, site conditions will vary and may require other construction methods, such as pulling a new water service line or performing open-cut replacement.
 - a. When using directional drilling or the pulling construction method, a water service line may be replaced at or in close proximity to the same location of the existing lead or GRR water service line, even if water-sewer service separation requirements are not met, so long as the water service line is either encased or Type K Copper is used, and there is no observed leak on the sewer service per [IDPH's Sewer/Water Service Separation Variance](#). In the event of open-cut replacement, if the water-sewer service separation requirements are not met, the water service will require encasement.
4. At the time of replacement, the Village shall provide the property owner with a Point-Of-Use Filter or Pitcher Filter meeting NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 requirements and provides up to 6-months of filtration.

5. Within 24 hours of replacement, the Village shall notify the owner and occupants of the executed replacement, including:
 - a. The replacement of the lead or GRR water service line may result in a temporary increase in lead levels for the next six months.
 - b. Information on best practices to reduce lead in drinking water, including the flushing procedures described in Section 5.3 Flushing Procedure After Lead Service Line Replacement.
 - c. Information regarding health dangers to young children and pregnant women.
 - d. Offer to have the property's water sampled for lead in the next 3 to 6 months by the Village or Village representative.

5.1.3 Emergency Water Service Line Repair and Replacements

An emergency replacement is when the Village disturbs a lead or GRR water service line during unplanned maintenance, such as a water main break or water service line leak. The Village may temporarily repair the lead service line and maintain water service, however by disturbing a lead service line, full replacement will then be required.

1. At the time work is initiated, by mail/posted at entrance/electronically, the Village shall notify the owner and occupants of the lead service line and provide a Point-Of-Use Filter or Pitcher Filter meeting NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 requirements until such time that the remaining portions of the service line have been replaced or replacement is waived. The notification shall include:
 - a. The replacement of the lead or GRR water service line may result in a temporary increase in lead levels.
 - b. Information on best practices to reduce lead in drinking water.
 - c. Information regarding health dangers to young children and pregnant women.
 - d. Information on how to use the provided water filter (pitcher or point-of-use).
 - e. Information on the upcoming full water service line replacement and required coordination efforts.
2. From the time of the repair, the Village has 30 days, or 120 days in the event of weather or other circumstances beyond reasonable control that prohibits construction, to facilitate the full replacement of the lead or GRR water service line.
 - i. If replacement is denied due to the property owner not granting access to the property, the Village will request that the property owner sign the Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) [Waiver of Complete Lead Service Line Replacement](#).
 1. If a property owner of a nonresidential building or residence operating as a rental property denies a complete water service line replacement, the property owner is responsible for installing and maintaining point-of-use filters at all fixtures intended to supply water for the purpose of drinking, food preparation or making baby

formula. The filters must meet NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 for the reduction of lead.

- ii. If the owner fails to respond, the Village shall notify IDPH within 30 days by filling out the [Partial Lead Service Line Replacement – IDPH Notification Form](#).
3. The remaining replacement procedures will follow steps 2 through 5 in [Section 5.1.2. Scheduled Water Service Line Replacement](#).

5.2 Property Owner Initiated Replacement Procedure

When the property owner initiates the replacement of a lead service line, whether planned or during emergency maintenance efforts, the property owner and Village must follow specific procedures during, prior to, and at the time of replacement. These procedures are based on current state and federal regulations.

5.2.1 Scheduled Water Service Line Replacement

A scheduled replacement is when the property owner is planning to replace their lead or GRR water service line. This may be due to wanting to remove the lead or GRR water service line or may be due to other property improvements requiring an increase in size of their water service line. Under these circumstances, the property owner will complete the following:

1. The property owner must notify the Village at least 45 days before commencing work to replace the lead or GRR water service line.
2. The Village of Oak Park requires property owners to obtain a permit for water service line replacements, which can be initiated by contacting the Village's Permits & Development Division.
 - a. The Village will provide the following information to a property owner intending to replace their lead or GRR water service line.
 - i. The replacement of the lead or GRR water service line may result in a temporary increase in lead levels for the next six months.
 - ii. Information on best practices to reduce lead in drinking water, including the flushing procedures described in [Section 5.3 Flushing Procedure After Lead Service Line Replacement](#).
 - iii. Information regarding health dangers to young children and pregnant women.

5.2.2 Emergency Water Service Line Repair and Replacement

An emergency replacement is when property owner disturbs their lead or GRR water service line during unplanned maintenance, such as water service line leak. The property owner may temporarily repair the lead or GRR water service line and maintain water service, however by disturbing the service line, full replacement will then be required. Under these circumstances, the property owner will complete the following:

1. The property owner must provide filters in each kitchen area. The filters must meet NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 requirements for the reduction of lead and particulate.
2. If the property owner notifies the Village of the completion of the emergency repair, the Village has 30 days, or 120 days in the event of weather or other circumstances beyond reasonable control that prohibits construction, to complete the replacement of the public portion of the lead or GRR water service line.
 - a. At the time of the public side replacement, the Village will provide a Point-Of-Use Filter or Pitcher Filter meeting NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 requirements and provides up to 6-months of filtration. Additionally, the Village will provide notice to the property owner and occupants of the completed lead or GRR water service line replacement. The notice will include:
 - i. The replacement of the lead or GRR water service line may result in a temporary increase in lead levels for the next six months.
 - ii. Information on best practices to reduce lead in drinking water, including the flushing procedures described in Section 5.3 Flushing Procedure After Lead Service Line Replacement.
 - iii. Information regarding health dangers to young children and pregnant women.
 - iv. Offer to have the property's water sampled for lead in the next 3 to 6 months by the Village or Village representative.

5.3 Flushing Procedure After Water Service Line Replacements

At the time of a lead or GRR water service line replacement, lead particles can migrate into a property's plumbing during the construction effort. Due to this, it is strongly recommended that property owners flush out all of the plumbing within the property.

The following flushing instructions are in accordance with ANSI/AWWA C810-17 (First Edition) Replacement and Flushing of Lead Service Lines Section 4.4.2 "Flushing by the customer after lead service replacement". Property owners should follow the below flushing instruction the day of replacement or before water is used following a lead or GRR water service line replacement to reduce particulate lead. Hot water should not be used until initial flushing is complete.

1. Locate all faucets in the building, including laundry tubs, hose-bibs, bathtubs, and showers.
2. Remove aerators and screens from faucets where possible, including showerheads.
3. Open faucets in the basement or lowest floor in the building. Using cold water, leave faucets running at the highest rate possible.
4. Open faucets on the next highest floor in the building, going from lowest level to the highest level in the building, until all faucets are open on all floors in the building.
5. Once all faucets are open, leave the water running for at least 30 minutes.
6. After 30 minutes, turn off faucets in the order they were opened.
7. Clean aerators or screens at each faucet.

APPENDIX A

Village of Oak Park Census Tracks

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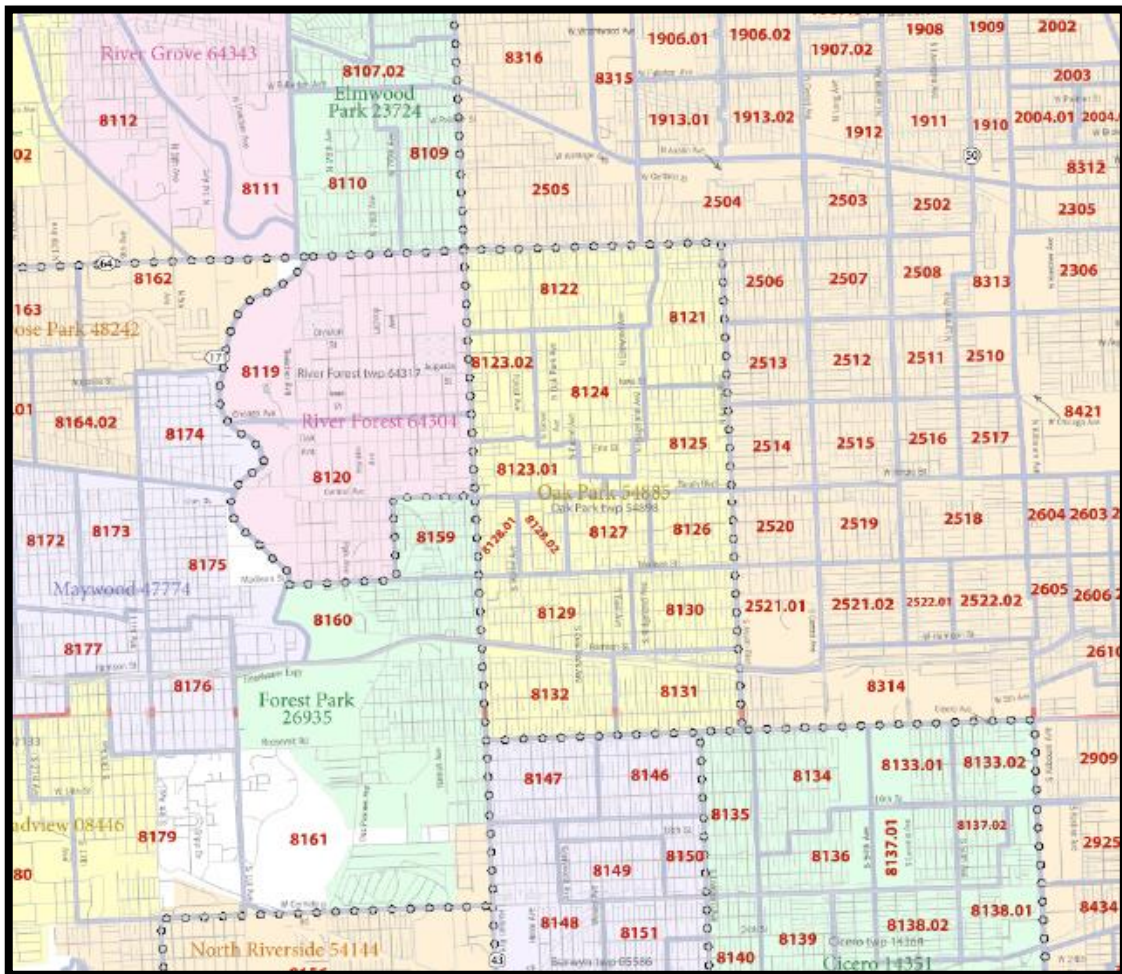


Figure: Village of Oak Park Census Tracts by Geographic Location

Lead Service Line Replacement Funding
Census Metric Data and Percentile Ranks
Data from 2021 5-year American Community Survey

Census Tract	Median Household Income Table B19013			Social Security Income Table B19055			Poverty Table S1701			Supplemental Security Income Table B19056		
	Dollars	Percentile Rank	Points	% of Population	Rank	Points	% of Population	Rank	Points	% of Population	Rank	Points
Census Tract 8121, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 107,133	82.632	0	25.28	27,834	10	6.6	31,541	15	2.53	33,507	15
Census Tract 8122, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 211,354	99.258	0	20.15	13,554	5	3.5	12,991	5	3.42	45,976	20
Census Tract 8123.01, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 84,432	68.046	10	29.01	41,466	20	5.8	27,211	10	0.27	5,313	0
Census Tract 8123.02, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 138,092	93.108	0	28.49	39,732	15	4.9	22,02	10	1.76	22,604	10
Census Tract 8124, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 223,125	99.443	0	26.64	32,594	15	3	10,165	5	1.61	20,485	10
Census Tract 8125, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 66,720	47.311	40	31.43	51,224	25	10.7	53,194	25	5.83	70,454	35
Census Tract 8126, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 63,906	42.768	40	16.37	7,07	0	10.3	51,443	25	11.12	90,479	45
Census Tract 8127, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 72,500	55.407	20	21.88	17,66	5	11	54,422	25	1.18	14,926	5
Census Tract 8128.01, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 65,281	44.901	40	27.45	35,568	15	15.6	69,502	30	1.48	18,581	5
Census Tract 8128.02, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 87,803	71.044	5	24.31	24,895	10	5.5	25,522	10	5.43	67,291	30
Census Tract 8129, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 140,854	93.603	0	27.22	34,629	15	6	28,531	10	1.44	17,966	5
Census Tract 8130, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 137,344	92.892	0	14.02	4,817	0	3.8	14,772	5	0.00	0	0
Census Tract 8131, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 115,086	86.526	0	25.65	29,008	10	3.3	11,64	5	2.78	37,162	15
Census Tract 8132, Cook County, Illinois	\$ 141,563	93.695	0	17.49	8,715	0	6.6	31,541	15	5.71	69,594	30

Census Tract	Houses Built pre-1990 Table B25034			Children Under 6 Tables B09001 & B01003			Unemployment Table S2301			Lead Service Line Burden		
	% of Houses	Percentile Rank	Points	% of Population	Percentile Rank	Points	% of Population	Percentile Rank	Points	% of Service Lines	Points	Points
Census Tract 8121, Cook County, Illinois	97.18	90.325	45	11.36	92.631	80	5.7	54,221	25	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8122, Cook County, Illinois	97.85	92.936	45	7.58	63.279	50	3	20,939	10	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8123.01, Cook County, Illinois	70.64	29.944	10	3.08	7.092	0	3.7	29,996	10	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8123.02, Cook County, Illinois	94.48	80.988	40	5.38	28.86	10	4.1	34,909	15	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8124, Cook County, Illinois	97.26	90.786	45	6.96	54,221	40	5.8	55,173	25	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8125, Cook County, Illinois	93.43	78.009	35	5.97	38.133	20	7.1	66,011	30	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8126, Cook County, Illinois	95.00	82.831	40	4.28	16.518	5	8.2	72,397	35	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8127, Cook County, Illinois	98.41	95.055	45	5.43	29.72	10	1.9	8.75	0	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8128.01, Cook County, Illinois	81.44	48.648	20	7.71	64.998	50	4.4	39,729	15	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8128.02, Cook County, Illinois	92.96	76.474	35	6.30	43.936	30	1.5	5.373	0	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8129, Cook County, Illinois	93.65	78.716	35	7.35	59.901	40	4.8	44,365	20	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8130, Cook County, Illinois	97.90	93.058	45	9.58	83.942	70	4.3	37,979	15	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8131, Cook County, Illinois	95.85	85.841	40	7.89	67.546	50	4.7	43,076	20	64.38%	30	30
Census Tract 8132, Cook County, Illinois	95.17	83.261	40	7.95	68.13	50	7.9	70,525	35	64.38%	30	30

Note: Points shown for the various census tract metrics are based upon IEPA's Part 663 Public Water Supply Loan Program rules and is subject to change. The maximum amount of points for a given census tract is 400 points.

APPENDIX B

Village of Oak Park Water Service Line Material Map

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This map displays the Oak Park neighborhood in Chicago, with a focus on lead and non-lead paint locations. The map is overlaid with a grid of streets, including Le Moyne Pkwy, Division St, Chicago Ave, and others. Numerous colored dots are scattered across the map, indicating the presence of lead or non-lead paint. A legend in the bottom left corner identifies the dot colors: Galvanized (yellow), Lead (red), Unknown (grey), and Non-Lead (green). The map also shows various landmarks, including Oak Park, Forest Park, and several schools and hospitals.

Legend:

- Galvanized
- Lead
- Unknown
- Non-Lead