Initial Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

City of Joliet
April 2024

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CWS	Community Water Supply
GIS	Geographic Information System
IDNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
IDPH	Illinois Department of Public Health
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
ISWS	Illinois State Water Survey
LCR	Lead and Copper Rule
LSL	Lead Service Line
LSLRNA	Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act
ppb	Parts Per Billion
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SRF	State Revolving Fund
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

1 Background

1.1 History of Lead Pipes in Household Plumbing

Lead pipes were commonly used in homes built in the early 20th century as lead was a less expensive and more durable option than iron. Concerns about lead poisoning contributed to the creation of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1986. The SDWA prohibited the use of pipes, solder or flux that were not "lead free" in public water systems or plumbing in facilities providing water for human consumption. At the time "lead free" was defined as solder and flux with no more than 0.2% lead and pipes with no more than 8% lead content.

In 1991, the USEPA published the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) which regulates the concentration of lead and copper permitted in public drinking water by regularly sampling at the consumer's tap. The LCR established an action level of 15.0 parts per billion (ppb) for lead based on the 90th percentile level of tap water samples. This means that no more than 10 percent of samples can be above the action level. The action level is the concentration of lead in tap water which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. If lead levels are found above the action levels, it does not signal a violation but can trigger additional requirements.

1.2 Regulatory Background

In 2021, the Illinois General Assembly found and declared that there is no safe level of exposure to lead, as found by the USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Furthermore, water service lines composed of lead can convey this harmful substance to the drinking water supply. According to the 2018 Service Line Material Inventory as published by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), the State of Illinois is estimated to have over 680,000 lead-based service lines still in operation. The true number of lead service lines is not fully known because Illinois lacks an adequate inventory of lead service lines. Thus, the Illinois General Assembly concluded that for the general health, safety and welfare of its residents, all lead service lines in Illinois should be disconnected from the drinking water supply, and the State's drinking water supply.

As a result, the General Assembly passed the Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act (LSLRNA) (Public Act 102-0613), and Governor Pritzker signed the Act with an effective date of January 1, 2022. The complete Act can be found in Appendix A. The purpose of the Act is to require the owners and operators of community water supplies to:

- develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive water service line material inventory;
- develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive lead service line replacement plan,

- provide notice to occupants of potentially affected buildings before any construction or repair work on water mains or lead service lines and request access to potentially affected buildings before replacing lead service lines; and,

- prohibit partial lead service line replacements, except as authorized by the Act.

1.3 Material Inventory (Subsections (g) and (h) of the LSLRNA)

The LSLRNA requirements for the comprehensive water service line material inventory include the identification of:

(1) the total number of service lines connected to the community water supply's distribution system;

(2) the materials of construction of each service line connected to the community water supply's distribution system

(3) the number of suspected lead service lines that were newly identified in the material inventory for the community water supply after the community water supply last submitted a service line inventory to the Agency; and

(4) the number of suspected or known lead service lines that were replaced after the community water supply last submitted a service line inventory to the Agency, and the material of the service line that replaced each lead service line.

When identifying the materials of construction under paragraph (2) above, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall to the best of the owner's or operator's ability identify the type of construction material used on the customer's side of the curb stop, meter, or other line of demarcation and the community water supply's side of the curb stop, meter, or other line of demarcation (see Exhibit 1-1).

In addition, the LSLRNA requires the owner or operator of a community water supply to:

(1) prioritize inspections of high-risk areas identified by the community water supply and inspections of high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, and confirm service line materials in those areas and at those facilities;

(2) review historical documentation, such as construction logs or cards, as-built drawings, purchase orders, and subdivision plans, to determine service line material construction;

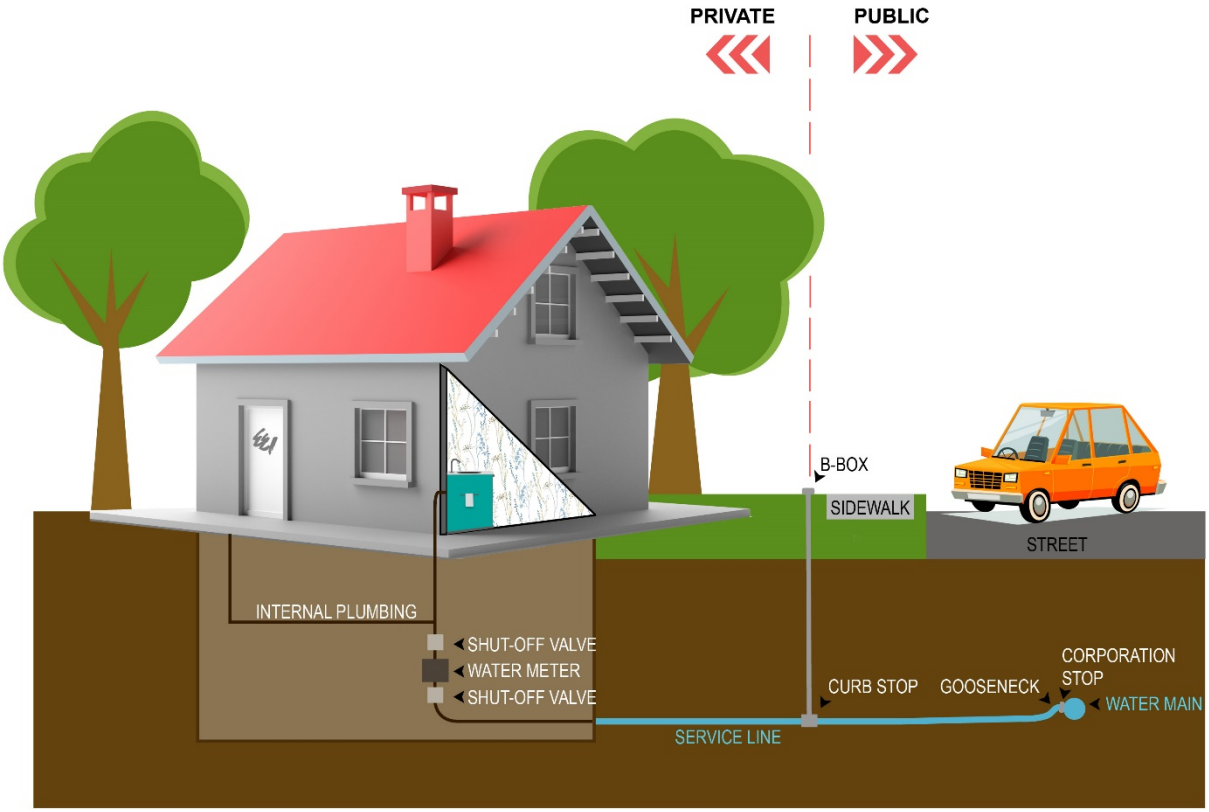
(3) when conducting distribution system maintenance, visually inspect service lines and document materials of construction;

(4) identify any time period when the service lines being connected to its distribution system were primarily lead service lines, if such a time period is known or suspected; and

(5) discuss service line repair and installation with its employees, contractors, plumbers, other workers who worked on service lines connected to its distribution system, or all the above.

Exhibit 1-1. Typical Water Service Components

Relative components of water service from the main to the internal water piping.



1.4 Lead Service Line Replacement Plan (Subsections (p) and (q) of the LSLRNA)

The LSLRNA also requires every owner or operator of a community water supply that has known or suspected lead service lines to:

(1) create a plan to:

(A) replace each lead service line connected to its distribution system; and

(B) replace each galvanized service line connected to its distribution system, if the galvanized service line is or was connected downstream to lead piping; and,

(2) electronically submit, by April 15, 2024, its initial lead service line replacement plan to the Agency;

(3) electronically submit by April 15 of each year after 2024 until April 15, 2027, an updated lead service line replacement plan to the Agency for review; the updated replacement plan shall account for changes in the number of lead service lines or unknown service lines in the material inventory;

(4) electronically submit by April 15, 2027, a complete and final replacement plan to the Agency for approval; the complete and final replacement plan shall account for all known and suspected lead service lines documented in the final material inventory; and

(5) post on its website a copy of the plan most recently submitted to the Agency or may request that the Agency post a copy of that plan on the Agency's website.

The lead service line replacement plan must include the following:

(1) the name and identification number of the community water supply;

(2) the total number of service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;

(3) the total number of suspected lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;

(4) the total number of known lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;

(5) the total number of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced each year beginning in 2020;

(6) a proposed lead service line replacement schedule that includes one-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, and 30-year goals;

(7) an analysis of costs and financing options for replacing the lead service lines connected to the community water supply's distribution system, which shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(A) a detailed accounting of costs associated with replacing lead service lines and galvanized lines that are or were connected downstream to lead piping;

(B) measures to address affordability and prevent service shut-offs for customers or ratepayers; and

(C) consideration of different scenarios for structuring payments between the utility and its customers over time; and

(8) a plan for prioritizing high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, as well as high-risk areas identified by the community water supply;

(9) a map of the areas where lead service lines are expected to be found and the sequence with which those areas will be inventoried and lead service lines replaced;

(10) measures for how the community water supply will inform the public of the plan and provide opportunity for public comment; and,

(11) measures to encourage diversity in hiring in the workforce required to implement the plan.

2 Lead Service Line Replacement Plan

2.1 Overview

The City of Joliet (City) with Public Water Supply Identification Number IL1970450 9, Para. 1owns and operates the Community Water Supply (CWS) that provides an average of 15.4 million gallons of drinking water to approximately 150,000 residential and business customers. The source of water for the Joliet CWS is groundwater, drawn from wells completed in the deep sandstone aquifer and located throughout the city. Studies completed by the Illinois State Water Survey (ISWS) of the sandstone aquifers in Northeastern Illinois concluded the City's existing ground water source will be depleted to the point of not being able to meet maximum day water demands by the year 2030. As a result, the City embarked on the Alternative Water Source Study to determine alternative water sources which could be used by not only the City of Joliet, but possibly the region as a long-term, sustainable, reliable water source.

The Alternative Water Source Study began in July of 2018 and was completed in two phases. Fourteen alternatives were evaluated in the Phase I Study. The Phase II Study took a more in-depth look at the five alternatives to determine the improvements that would be required to implement each alternative. On January 28, 2021, the Joliet City Council approved the selection of the Lake Michigan Water – Chicago Department of Water Management Alternative as the new water source for the City of Joliet. This selection also included approval of the preliminary Water Supply Agreement with the City of Chicago and authorization to commence with the preliminary design of the selected alternative.

On September 1, 2021, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) issued Order LMO-20-01 granting the City of Joliet a Lake Michigan Water Allocation Permit. This permit allows the City to begin using Lake Michigan water as its source of supply in 2030 and establishes annual allocation amounts through the year 2050. In granting the Allocation Permit, the IDNR noted that the City does not currently meet the agency's 10% threshold for non-revenue water. However, IDNR accepted the City's plan for achieving compliance with this requirement by 2030. The City's plan to reduce non-revenue water commits the City to replacing approximately 190 miles of aging water mains which are prone to failure and replacing lead water service lines.

2.2 Material Inventory Summary, Subsection (q)(1) – (5)

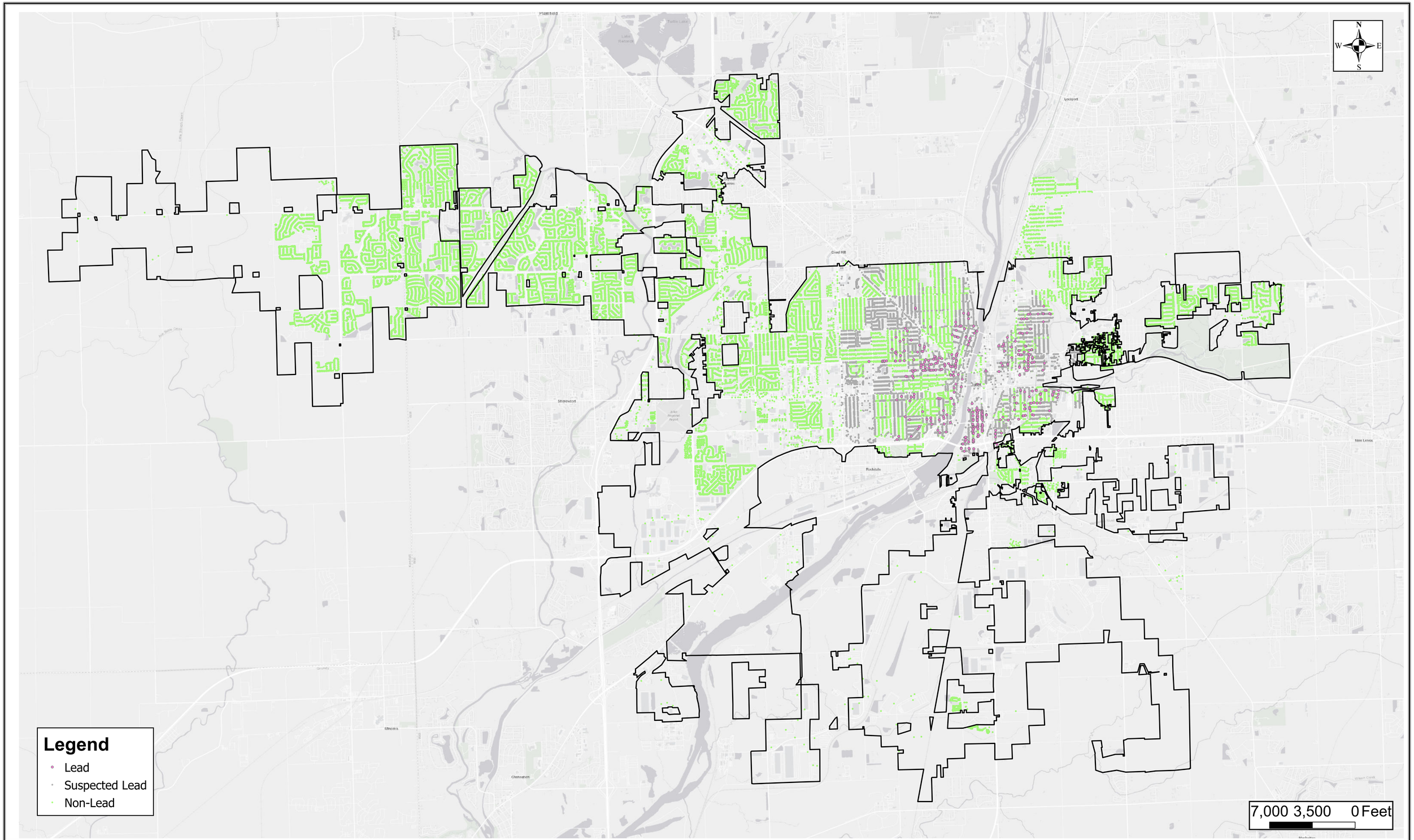
The City has completed the water service line material inventory and submitted it to the IEPA every year, as required. The sources of information for the material inventory include historical documentation, as-built drawings, subdivision plans, and observations in the field. In addition, the City has identified an area where the use of lead for water service lines was common practice. This area is referred to as the "suspected lead service boundary." The City's planned water main replacement program will replace all the water mains within the "suspected lead service boundary" by the year 2030. Prior to the City's current water main replacement program LSLs were not routinely replaced.

The City utilizes the 2024 Illinois EPA Lead Service Line Inventory Template as the basis for its LSL inventory. The City received an extension of the deadline until September 1, 2024, for submitting the Final Material Inventory. A summary of the current material inventory is presented in Table 2-1. In addition, the City maintains a Geographic Information System (GIS) based database. Maps showing the location of the composition of water service lines in the City have been developed and are updated from time to time. A map showing the composition of water service lines is included as Exhibit 2-1. A map of the same information is posted on the City's website here: Joliet Water Service Line Material

Table 2-1. Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacement Summary

This table includes the Lead Service Line Inventory information required by the Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act Subsection (q)(1)-(5).

Reporting Requirement	Number
Name and identification number of the community water supply	Joliet IL1970450
Total number of service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply	47,857
Total number of suspected lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply	7,731
Total number of known lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply	429
Total number of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced in 2020	776
Total number of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced in 2021	839
Total number of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced in 2022	476
Total number of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced in 2023	276



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NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DATE: MARCH 2024
PROJECT NO.: JO2303
PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\
FILE: EXHIBIT 2-1 MATERIAL SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

EXHIBIT 2-1 MATERIAL SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP

2.3 LSL Replacement Goals, Subsection (q)(6)

The City has developed a schedule for replacing the known and suspected LSLs connected to the water distribution system. A map of the known and suspected LSLs is presented in Exhibit 2-2. The schedule for replacing the known and suspected LSLs is based on the number water service line replacements that are planned as part of the City's Water Main Replacement Program. Table 2-2 lists the number of known and suspected LSLs to be replaced along with the number of known and suspected LSLs at the beginning and end of each year from 2024 to 2031. Appendix B presents a series of maps showing the water main replacements, along with known and suspected LSLs to be replaced during the years 2024 - 2030.

The number of replacements required under the LSLRNA is based on the number of known and suspected LSLs submitted in the Final LSL Replacement Plan (due on April 15, 2027). Based on the City's LSL replacement schedule, that number is expected to be 4,869 (see ending of Reporting Year 2026 in Table 2-2). The LSLRNA requires community water supplies reporting more than 1,200 but fewer than 5,000 known and suspected LSLs to replace all lead service lines at an annual rate of no less than 6% with a timeline of up to 17 years for completion. Accordingly, the City is required to replace at least 293 LSLs per year, which is 6% of 4,869 known and suspected LSLs.

Table 2-2. Schedule for Lead Service Line Replacement

Planned replacement of Lead Service Lines based on water main replacements.

Years After Final Plan	Reporting Year	Submittal Date	Number of Known and Suspected LSLs		
			Beginning	Replaced	Ending
	2020	4/15/2021			
	2021	4/15/2022			
	2022	4/15/2023			
	2023	4/15/2024			
	2024	4/15/2025	8,160	*1,264*	6,896
	2025	4/15/2026	6,896	*1,277*	5,619
	2026	4/15/2027	5,619	*750*	4,869
1	2027	4/15/2028	4,869	*1,370*	3,499
2	2028	4/15/2029	3,499	*609*	2,890
3	2029	4/15/2030	2,890	*1,033*	1,857
4	2030	4/15/2031	1,857	*78*	1,779
5	2031	4/15/2032	1,779	*~1,779*	0

Italicized numbers are planned

N
W E
S

Legend

- Lead
- Suspected Lead
- Suspected Lead Boundary

2,000 1,000 0 Feet

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LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

EXHIBIT 2-2 MAP OF KNOWN AND SUSPECTED LEAD SERVICE LINES

2.4 Financial Analysis, Subsection (q)(7)

There are several factors that control the cost associated with replacing lead service lines including cost of materials, construction methods, availability of qualified contractors, demand, and competition. Although these factors will certainly change over the next several years, the City has made a good faith effort to estimate the cost of replacing lead service lines.

The following cost estimated costs for lead service line replacements are based on the City's experience in procuring water main and lead service replacement contracts over the last several years:

- Public side (water main to shut-off valve): $5,000 to $7,000
- Private side (shut-off valve to water meter): $4,000 to $6,000
- Complete (water main to water meter): $9,000 to $13,000

2.4.1 Affordability

When a private side lead service is identified in the water main replacement program areas, the City replaces the lead service all the way into the property (therefore replaces the public and private side service). The City is currently utilizing IEPA State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan funds for the water main replacement program, and in projects where lead services are expected, the cost for the LSL replacements is being paid for by a separate IEPA SRF LSL Replacement loan. When lead services are identified, and those services need to be replaced before the City's water main replacement program will be completed in that area, the City has an on-call LSL Replacement contract with funds from the City's SRF LSL Replacement loan with forgivable principle – the City had a 4-year LSL Replacement loan. 2024 is the last year of that project.

2.5 Prioritizing High Risk Facilities, Subsection (q)(8)

The City recognizes that some facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, may represent an increase in lead exposure to children, who are the most susceptible to the effects of lead. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, children less than six years old are at a higher risk of lead exposure. This is because their bodies are rapidly developing and more susceptible to taking in lead if exposed.

Table 2-3 lists the number of high-risk facilities with known or suspected LSLs to be replaced as part of the City's water main replacement program by replacement year. The City is continuing to analyze information concerning high-risk facilities and will reevaluate this list based on their analysis, keeping high-risk facilities as a priority in planning LSL replacements.

Table 2-3. Schedule for Replacing High-Risk Lead Service Lines

Planned replacement of known and suspected LSLs at High-Risk Facilities by replacement year.

Year	Known Lead	Suspected Lead
2024	6	15
2025	2	33
2026	3	9
2027	1	17
2028	1	11
2029	2	16
2030	0	6
No Year	1	29
TOTALs	16	136

2.6 Service Line Replacement Map, Subsection (q)(9)

The City's Water Main Replacement Program will determine the phasing of known and suspected LSL replacements. Pg. 16-18, Section B presents a series of maps showing the water main replacements, along with the known and suspected LSLs to be replaced during the years 2024 - 2030. The number of known and suspected LSLs shown on these maps corresponds to the number of replacements listed in Table 2-2.

2.7 Public Engagement, Subsections (q)(10) and (p)(5)

The City is actively engaging its residents concerning drinking water and the potentially harmful effects of lead. As part of this engagement a City webpage entitled "Lead Service Line Information" has been developed. The webpage includes information about the material inventory and the interactive GIS map along with Frequently Asked Questions documents in English and Spanish that includes information about the potential harmful effects of lead and what the City is doing to remove lead from tap water. The webpage also includes a Lead Service Line Inventory & Replacement Program brochure (English and Spanish). The Frequently Asked Questions, Lead Service Line Inventory & Replacement Program brochure, Water Main Replacement Program brochure, and a Point-of-Use Pitcher brochure are included in Appendix C.

The Lead Service Line Replacement Plan will be posted on the City's Lead Service Line Information webpage. The posting will provide instructions on how residents can submit comments regarding the Plan to the City. Comments received will be considered during future updates of the LSL Replacement Plan.

2.8 Construction, Subsection (q)(11)

The City has replaced numerous LSLs thus far, so it does have experience to draw upon in the setting of construction policies and procedures as described in the following sections.

2.8.1 Measures to Encourage Diversity in Hiring in the Workforce, Subsections (n) and (q)(11)

The City will continue to make a good faith effort to use contractors and vendors owned by minority persons (minority-owned business, MBE), women (woman-owned business, WBE), and persons with a disability (disabled-owned business, DBE) for a minimum of 20% of the total contracts [11% MBE, 7% WBE, and 2% DBE] awarded, following the procedures in Subsection (n).

Currently, the City plans to use State and/or Federal grants and loans to fund the replacement of known and suspected LSLs. The diversity requirements of the agreements required to access these funds will be adhered to by the City and it's contractors.

Furthermore, the City will collect data on its efforts and the usage of disadvantaged businesses no less than semi-annually and include the information in its annual LSL Replacement Progress Reports.

2.8.2 Procedures for Conducting Lead Service Line Replacement

Prior to replacement, the City provides fliers or door hangers to all impacted residents that states a temporary water shutoff will be occurring as a result of water main or LSL replacement work, which includes contact information should the homeowner have any questions.

When conducting LSL replacements, the City's contractor will utilize one of the three common methods: open cut excavation, trenchless methods, or lead extraction. The exact method of replacement will vary depending on site constraints or available equipment. Whenever possible, the City will avoid open cut excavation and opt for a less disruptive method such as trenchless or pipe pulling/pipe splitting. Open cut excavation will be considered a last resort option after all other methods have been exhausted.

In the event of an emergency repair where a partial service replacement is being completed (either main to curb stop or curb stop to meter) and lead is discovered on the other side of the service, additional measures must be taken to ensure compliance with Illinois regulations. Currently, regulations do not allow for partial replacements, so if the remainder of the lead service to be removed is on the private side, the resident will either have to allow for the replacement of the private side of the service or sign a waiver indicating they are opting out of the program. Removal of the remaining lead service line must be completed within 30 days of the initial repair or partial replacement of the lead service line. The City will also supply the resident with drinking water filters certified to NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 standards for the reduction of lead and particulate.

After the replacement of the lead service, the line is properly flushed, the resident is notified of restoration, and any landscaping restoration services as necessary are completed. Notification must also be provided to the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) if a full lead service line replacement could not be completed due to refusal of entry or denial by the property owner. More detailed information on the three methods of LSLR replacement is as follows:

2.8.3 Open Cut Excavation

Open cut excavation is a conventional approach that requires the saw cutting and/or breaking of service materials and excavation of soil from the corporation stop at the water main along the entire length of the service line to be replaced. In this technique, precautions must be taken since other underground utilities may not have been properly located. The excavation equipment employed in the open-cut replacement method should be appropriately scaled to accommodate the entire depth of the hole. Safety measures should be implemented concerning both the resident's property and any nearby pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic. Upon proper exposure and identification of the service line, the existing pipe is disconnected from the main as well as the private side of the connection. The new service line properly connected to the main and private side and the new material should meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and other federal regulations for potable water systems. Select bedding and/or designated fill material, in conjunction with the surface treatment, is placed to comply with all applicable requirements. The new service line placement should reduce or eliminate the possibility of settling beyond the allowable limit along the excavation path.

2.8.4 Trenchless Drilling

A trenchless lead service line replacement involves the use of equipment to install a new service line in a new location while abandoning the old pipe in place in the ground. Trenchless methods require minimal excavation, and typically only two access pits are required to be excavated: one at the water main to make the new connection, and one at the property line to install the new curb stop. Additional access pits may be required, but typically excavation is kept to a minimum and no open cutting is required along the new service line. In order to accomplish this, various machines can be used including horizontal directional drills, where a machine drills the path of the new water service from the point of connection through the foundation, or a pneumatic hammer where the machine creates pulses to move underground creating the path for the new water service. With both of these machines, the new water service pipe is pulled back through the new path to set the service in place. Soil conditions may dictate which machine is viable, and open cutting may be required if bedrock is encountered. Trenchless methods are not viable options in every service line replacement instance.

2.8.5 Lead Extraction

An additional method of replacing lead service lines without cutting an open trench is lead extraction, otherwise known as pipe pulling or pipe splitting. Pipe pulling removes and extracts the existing pipe while simultaneously replacing it with a new pipe, and pipe splitting leaves the

existing pipe in the ground but enables the new pipe to be installed along the original route as it splits open the original pipe. Both methods require access pits to be excavated at the curb stop and the water main and also for the service line to be disconnected at the point of replacement. A cable is fed through the existing service line and a mechanical device is attached to the cable at one end. For pipe pulling, the mechanical device serves as an anchor and the lead pipe is removed from the ground when the cable is pulled. New replacement pipe is attached to the mechanical device and pulled into the ground simultaneously. With pipe splitting, the mechanical device attaches to the replacement pipe and the cable pulls the new pipe within the old one, splitting it open and depositing the new pipe along the original route. These methods are easy to use and less invasive, but soil conditions and pipe conditions such as bends or encrustation can act as impediments to straightforward replacement.

APPENDIX A

Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act

Public Act 102-0613

Section 1. This Act may be referred to as the Lead Service Line Replacement and Notification Act.

Section 5. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section 605-870 as follows:

(20 ILCS 605/605-870 new)

Sec. 605-870. Low-income water assistance policy and program.

Subsection (a)

The Department shall by rule establish a comprehensive low-income water assistance policy and program that incorporates financial assistance and includes, but is not limited to, water efficiency or water quality projects, such as lead service line replacement, or other measures to ensure that residents have access to affordable and clean water. The policy and program shall not jeopardize the ability of public utilities, community water supplies, or other entities to receive just compensation for providing services. The resources applied in achieving the policy and program shall be coordinated and efficiently used through the integration of public programs and through the targeting of assistance. The rule or rules shall be adopted within 180 days after receiving an appropriation for the program.

Subsection(b)

Any person who is a resident of the State and whose household income is not greater than an amount determined annually by the Department may apply for assistance under this Section in accordance with rules adopted by the Department. In setting the annual eligibility level, the Department shall consider the amount of available funding and may not set a limit higher than 150% of the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2).

Subsection (c)

Applicants who qualify for assistance under subsection (b) shall, subject to appropriation from the General Assembly and availability of funds by the Department, receive assistance as provided under this Section. The Department, upon receipt of moneys authorized under this Section for assistance, shall commit funds for each qualified applicant in an amount determined by the Department. In determining the amounts of assistance to be provided to or on behalf of a qualified applicant the Department shall ensure that the highest amounts of assistance go to households with the greatest water costs in relation to household income. The Department may consider factors such as water costs, household size, household income, and region of the State when determining individual household benefits. In adopting rules for the administration of this Section, the Department shall ensure that a minimum of one-third of the funds for the program are available for benefits to eligible households with the lowest incomes and that elderly households, households with persons with disabilities, and households with children under 6 years of age are offered a priority application period.

Subsection (d)

Application materials for the program shall be made available in multiple languages.

Section 10. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.938 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.938 new)

Sec. 5.938. The Lead Service Line Replacement Fund.

Section 15. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by adding Section 17.12 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/17.12 new)

Sec. 17.12. Lead service line replacement and notification.

Subsection (a)

The purpose of this Act is to: (1) require the owners and operators of community water supplies to develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive water service line material inventory and a comprehensive lead service line replacement plan, provide notice to occupants of potentially affected buildings before any construction or repair work on water mains or lead service lines, and request access to potentially affected buildings before replacing lead service lines; and (2) prohibit partial lead service line replacements, except as authorized within this Section.

Subsection (b)

The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) There is no safe level of exposure to heavy metal lead, as found by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
(2) Lead service lines can convey this harmful substance to the drinking water supply.
(3) According to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's 2018 Service Line Material Inventory, the State of Illinois is estimated to have over 680,000 lead-based service lines still in operation.
(4) The true number of lead service lines is not fully known because Illinois lacks an adequate inventory of lead service lines.
(5) For the general health, safety and welfare of its residents, all lead service lines in Illinois should be disconnected from the drinking water supply, and the State's drinking water supply.

Subsection (c)

In this Section:

"Advisory Board" means the Lead Service Line Replacement Advisory Board created under subsection (x).

"Community water supply" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.145 of this Act.

"Department" means the Department of Public Health.

"Emergency repair" means any unscheduled water main, water service, or water valve repair or replacement that results from failure or accident.

"Fund" means the Lead Service Line Replacement Fund created under subsection (bb).

"Lead service line" means a service line made of lead or service line connected to a lead pigtail, lead gooseneck, or other lead fitting.

"Material inventory" means a water service line material inventory developed by a community water supply under this Act.

"Noncommunity water supply" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.145 of the Environmental Protection Act.

"NSF/ANSI Standard" means a water treatment standard developed by NSF International.

"Partial lead service line replacement" means replacement of only a portion of a lead service line.

"Potentially affected building" means any building that is provided water service through a service line that is either a lead service line or a suspected lead service line.

"Public water supply" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3.365 of this Act.

"Service line" means the 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.

"Suspected lead service line" means a service line that a community water supply finds more likely than not to be made of lead after completing the requirements under paragraphs (2) through (5) of subsection (h).

"Small system" means a community water supply that regularly serves water to 3,300 or fewer persons.

Subsection (d) – Initial and complete material inventory

An owner or operator of a community water supply shall:

(1) develop an initial material inventory by April 15, 2022 and electronically submit by April 15, 2023 an updated material inventory electronically to the Agency; and
(2) deliver a complete material inventory to the Agency no later than April 15, 2024, or such time as required by federal law, whichever is sooner. The complete inventory shall report the composition of all service lines in the community water supply's distribution system.

Subsection (e) – Agency review of final inventory

The Agency shall review and approve the final material inventory to it under subsection (d).

Subsection (f) – Inventory extension

If a community water supply does not submit a complete inventory to the Agency by April 15, 2024 under paragraph (2) of subsection (d), the community water supply may apply for an extension to the Agency no less than 3 months prior to the due date. The Agency shall develop criteria for granting material inventory extensions. When considering requests for extension, the Agency shall, at a minimum, consider:

(1) The number of service connections in a water supply; and
(2) The number of service lines of an unknown material composition.

Subsection (g) – Material inventory requirements

A material inventory prepared for a CWS under subsection (d) shall identify:

(1) the total number of service lines connected to the community water supply's distribution system;
(2) the materials of construction of each service line connected to the community water supply's distribution system;
(3) the number of suspected lead service lines that were newly identified in the material inventory for the community water supply after the community water supply last submitted a service line inventory to the Agency; and
(4) the number of suspected or known lead service lines that were replaced after the community water supply last submitted a service line inventory to the Agency, and the material of the service line that replaced each lead service line.

When identifying the materials of construction under paragraph (2) of this subsection, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall to the best of the owner's or operator's ability identify the type of construction material used on the customer's side of the curb box, meter, or other line of demarcation and the community water supply's side of the curb box, meter, or other line of demarcation.

Subsection (h) – Completing the material inventory

In completing a material inventory under subsection (d), the owner or operator of a community water supply shall:

(1) prioritize inspections of high-risk areas identified by the community water supply and inspections of high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, and confirm service line materials in those areas and at those facilities;
(2) review historical documentation, such as construction logs or cards, as-built drawings, purchase orders, and subdivision plans, to determine service line material construction;
(3) when conducting distribution system maintenance, visually inspect service lines and document materials of construction;
(4) identify any time period when the service lines being connected to its distribution system were primarily lead service lines, if such a time period is known or suspected; and
(5) discuss service line repair and installation with its employees, contractors, plumbers, other workers who worked on service lines connected to its distribution system, or all of the above.

Subsection (i) – Homeowner refusal to identify service line

The owner or operator of each community water supply shall maintain records of persons who refuse to grant access to the interior of a building for purposes of identifying the materials of construction of a service line. If a community water supply has been denied access on the property or to the interior of a building for that reason, then the community water supply shall attempt to identify the service line as a suspected lead service line, unless documentation is provided showing otherwise.

Subsection (j) – LSL identification notification

If a community water supply identifies a lead service line connected to a building, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall attempt to notify the owner of the building and all occupants of the building of the existence of the lead service line within 15 days after identifying the lead service line, or

as soon as is reasonably possible thereafter. Individual written notice shall be given according to the provisions of subsection (jj).

Subsection (k) – Service lines disconnected from distribution system

An owner or operator of a community water supply has no duty to include in the material inventory required under subsection (d) information about service lines that are physically disconnected from a water main in its distribution system.

Subsection (l) – Posting the material inventory

The owner or operator of each community water supply shall post on its website a copy of the most recently submitted material inventory or alternatively may request that the Agency post a copy of that material inventory on the Agency's website.

Subsection (m) – No requirement to unearth while inventorying

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require service lines to be unearthed for the sole purpose of inventorying.

Subsection (n) – DBE efforts

When an owner or operator of a community water supply awards a contract under this Section, the owner or operator shall make a good faith effort to use contractors and vendors owned by minority persons, women, and persons with a disability, as those terms are defined in Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act, for not less than 20% of the total contracts, provided that:

(1) contracts representing at least 11% of the total projects shall be awarded to minority-owned businesses, as defined in Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act;
(2) contracts representing at least 7% of the total projects shall be awarded to women-owned businesses, as defined in Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act; and
(3) contracts representing at least 2% of the total projects shall be awarded to businesses owned by persons with a disability.

Owners or operators of a community water supply are encouraged to divide projects, whenever economically feasible, into contracts of smaller size that ensure small business contractors or vendors shall have the ability to qualify in the applicable bidding process, when determining the ability to deliver on a given contract based on scope and size, as a responsible and responsive bidder.

When a contractor or vendor submits a bid or letter of intent in response to a request for proposal or other bid submission, the contractor or vendor shall include with its responsive documents a utilization plan that shall address how compliance with applicable good faith requirements set forth in this subsection shall be addressed.

Under this subsection, "good faith effort" means a community water supply has taken all necessary steps to comply with the goals of this subsection by complying with the following:

(1) Soliciting through reasonable and available means the interest of a business, as defined in Section 2 of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Act,

that have the capability to perform the work of the contract. The community water supply must solicit this interest within sufficient time to allow certified businesses to respond.

(2) Providing interested certified businesses with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the contract, including addenda, in a timely manner to assist them in responding to the solicitation.

(3) Meeting in good faith with interested certified businesses that have submitted bids.

(4) Effectively using the services of the State, minority or women community organizations, minority or women contractor groups, local, State, and federal minority or women business assistance offices, and other organizations to provide assistance in the recruitment and placement of certified businesses.

(5) Making efforts to use appropriate forums for purposes of advertising subcontracting opportunities suitable for certified businesses.

The diversity goals defined in this subsection can be met through direct award to diverse contractors and through the use of diverse subcontractors and diverse vendors to contracts.

Subsection (o)

An owner or operator of a community water supply shall collect data necessary to ensure compliance with subsection (n) no less than semi-annually and shall include progress toward compliance of subsection (n) in the owner or operator's report required under subsection (t-5). The report must include data on vendor and employee diversity, including data on the owner's or operator's implementation of subsection (n).

Subsection (p) - Plan

Every owner or operator of a community water supply that has known or suspected lead service lines shall:

(1) Create a plan to:
    (A) replace each lead service line connected to its distribution system; and
    (B) replace each galvanized service line connected to its distribution system, if the galvanized service line is or was connected downstream to lead piping; and

(2) electronically submit, by April 15, 2024 its initial lead service line replacement plan to the Agency;

(3) electronically submit by April 15 of each year after 2024 until April 15, 2027 an updated lead service line replacement plan to the Agency for review; the updated replacement plan shall account for changes in the number of lead service lines or unknown service lines in the material inventory described in subsection (d);

(4) electronically submit by April 15, 2027 a complete and final replacement plan to the Agency for approval; the complete and final replacement plan shall account for all known and suspected lead service lines documented in the final material inventory described under paragraph (3) of subsection (d); and

(5) post on its website a copy of the plan most recently submitted to the Agency or may request that the Agency post a copy of that plan on the Agency's website.

Subsection (q)

Each plan required under paragraph (1) of subsection (p) shall include the following:

(1) the name and identification number of the community water supply;
(2) the total number of service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;
(3) the total number of suspected lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;
(4) the total number of known lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply;
(5) the total number of lead service lines connected to the distribution system of the community water supply that have been replaced each year beginning in 2020;
(6) a proposed lead service line replacement schedule that includes one-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year, 20-year, 25-year, and 30-year goals;
(7) an analysis of costs and financing options for replacing the lead service lines connected to the community water supply's distribution system, which shall include, but shall not be limited to:
    (A) a detailed accounting of costs associated with replacing lead service lines and galvanized lines that are or were connected downstream to lead piping;
    (B) measures to address affordability and prevent service shut-offs for customers or ratepayers; and
    (C) consideration of different scenarios for structuring payments between the utility and its customers over time; and
(8) a plan for prioritizing high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, as well as high-risk areas identified by the community water supply;
(9) a map of the areas where lead service lines are expected to be found and the sequence with which those areas will be inventoried and lead service lines replaced;
(10) measures for how the community water supply will inform the public of the plan and provide opportunity for public comment; and
(11) measures to encourage diversity in hiring in the workforce required to implement the plan as identified under subsection (n).

Subsection (r)

The Agency shall review final plans submitted to it under subsection (p). The Agency shall approve a final plan if the final plan includes all of the elements set forth under subsection (q) and the Agency determines that:

(1) the proposed lead service line replacement schedule set forth in the plan aligns with the timeline requirements set forth under subsection (v);
(2) the plan prioritizes the replacement of lead service lines that provide water service to high-risk facilities, such as preschools, day care centers, day care homes, group day care homes, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and clinics, and high-risk areas identified by the community water supply;
(3) the plan includes analysis of cost and financing options; and
(4) the plan provides documentation of public review.

Subsection (s)

An owner or operator of a community water supply has no duty to include in the plans required under subsection (p) information about service lines that are physically disconnected from a water main in its distribution system.

Subsection (t)

If a community water supply does not deliver a complete plan to the Agency by April 15, 2027, the community water supply may apply to the Agency for an extension no less than 3 months prior to the due date. The Agency shall develop criteria for granting plan extensions. When considering requests for extension, the Agency shall, at a minimum, consider:

(1) the number of service connections in a water supply; and
(2) the number of service lines of an unknown material composition.

(t-5)

After the Agency has approved the final replacement plan described in subsection (p), the owner or operator of a community water supply shall submit a report detailing progress toward plan goals to the Agency for its review. The report shall be submitted annually for the first 10 years, and every 3 years thereafter until all lead service lines have been replaced. Reports under this subsection shall be published in the same manner described in subsection (l). The report shall include at least the following information as it pertains to the preceding reporting period:

(1) The number of lead service lines replaced and the average cost of lead service line replacement.
(2) Progress toward meeting hiring requirements as described in subsection (n) and subsection (o).
(3) The percent of customers electing a waiver offered, as described in subsections (ii) and (jj), among those customers receiving a request or notification to perform a lead service line replacement.
(4) The method or methods used by the community water supply to finance lead service line replacement.

Subsection (u)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to provide for costs associated with lead service line remediation and replacement, the corporate authorities of a municipality may, by ordinance or resolution by the corporate authorities, exercise authority provided in Section 27-5 of the Property Tax Code and Sections 8-3-1, 8-11-1, 8-11-5, 8-11-6, 9-1-1 et seq., 9-3-1 et seq., 9-4-1 et seq., 11-131-1, and 11-150-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code. Taxes levied for this purpose shall be in addition to taxes for general purposes authorized under Section 8-3-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code and shall be included in the taxing district's aggregate extension for the purposes of Division 5 of Article 18 of the Property Tax Code.

Subsection (v)

Every owner or operator of a community water supply shall replace all known lead service lines, subject to the requirements of subsection (ff), according to the following replacement rates and timelines to be calculated from the date of submission of the final replacement plan to the Agency:

(1) A community water supply reporting 1,200 or fewer lead service lines in its final inventory and replacement plan shall replace all lead service lines, at an annual rate of no less than 7% of the amount described in the final inventory, with a timeline of up to 15 years for completion.
(2) A community water supply reporting more than 1,200 but fewer than 5,000 lead service lines in its final inventory and replacement plan shall replace all lead service lines, at an annual rate of no less than 6% of the amount described in the final inventory, with a timeline of up to 17 years for completion.
(3) A community water supply reporting more than 4,999 but fewer than 10,000 lead service lines in its final inventory and replacement plan shall replace all lead service lines, at an annual rate of no less than 5% of the amount described in the final inventory, with a timeline of up to 20 years for completion.
(4) A community water supply reporting more than 9,999 but fewer than 99,999 lead service lines in its final inventory and replacement plan shall replace all lead service lines, at an annual rate of no less than 3% of the amount described in the final inventory, with a timeline of up to 34 years for completion.
(5) A community water supply reporting more than 99,999 lead service lines in its final inventory and replacement plan shall replace all lead service lines, at an annual rate of no less than 2% of the amount described in the final inventory, with a timeline of up to 50 years for completion.

Subsection (w)

A community water supply may apply to the Agency for an extension to the replacement timelines described in paragraphs (1) through (5) of subsection (v). The Agency shall develop criteria for granting replacement timeline extensions. When considering requests for timeline extensions, the Agency shall, at a minimum, consider:

(1) the number of service connections in a water supply; and
(2) unusual circumstances creating hardship for a community.

The Agency may grant one extension of additional time equal to not more than 20% of the original replacement timeline, except in situations of extreme hardship in which the Agency may consider a second additional extension equal to not more than 10% of the original replacement timeline.

Replacement rates and timelines shall be calculated from the date of submission of the final plan to the Agency.

Subsection (x)

The Lead Service Line Replacement Advisory Board is created within the Agency. The Advisory Board shall convene within 120 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly.

The Advisory Board shall consist of at least 28 voting members, as follows:

(1) the Director of the Agency, or his or her designee, who shall serve as chairperson;
(2) the Director of Revenue, or his or her designee;
(3) the Director of Public Health, or his or her designee;
(4) fifteen members appointed by the Agency as follows:

(A) one member representing a statewide organization of municipalities as authorized by Section 1-8-1 of the Illinois Municipal Code;
(B) two members who are mayors representing municipalities located in any county south of the southernmost county represented by one of the 10 largest municipalities in Illinois by population, or their respective designees;
(C) two members who are representatives from public health advocacy groups;
(D) two members who are representatives from publicly-owned water utilities;
(E) one member who is a representative from a public utility as defined under Section 3-105 of the Public Utilities Act that provides water service in the State of Illinois;
(F) one member who is a research professional employed at an Illinois academic institution and specializing in water infrastructure research;
(G) two members who are representatives from nonprofit civic organizations;
(H) one member who is a representative from a statewide organization representing environmental organizations;
(I) two members who are representatives from organized labor; and
(J) one member representing an environmental justice organization; and

(5) ten members who are the mayors of the 10 largest municipalities in Illinois by population, or their respective designees.

No less than 10 of the 28 voting members shall be persons of color, and no less than 3 shall represent communities defined or self-identified as environmental justice communities.

Advisory Board members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties from funds appropriated for that purpose. The Agency shall provide administrative support to the Advisory Board.

The Advisory Board shall meet no less than once every 6 months.

Subsection (y)

The Advisory Board shall have, at a minimum, the following duties:

(1) advising the Agency on best practices in lead service line replacement;
(2) reviewing the progress of community water supplies toward lead service line replacement goals;
(3) advising the Agency on other matters related to the administration of the provisions of this Section;
(4) advising the Agency on the integration of existing lead service line replacement plans with any statewide plan; and
(5) providing technical support and practical expertise in general.

Subsection (z)

Within 18 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, the Advisory Board shall deliver a report of its recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly concerning opportunities for dedicated, long-term revenue options for funding lead service line replacement. In submitting recommendations, the Advisory Board shall consider, at a minimum, the following:

(1) the sufficiency of various revenue sources to adequately fund replacement of all lead service lines in Illinois;
(2) the financial burden, if any, on households falling below 150% of the federal poverty limit;
(3) revenue options that guarantee low-income households are protected from rate increases;
(4) an assessment of the ability of community water supplies to assess and collect revenue;
(5) variations in financial resources among individual households within a service area; and
(6) the protection of low-income households from rate increases.

Subsection (aa)

Within 10 years after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly, the Advisory Board shall prepare and deliver a report to the Governor and General Assembly concerning the status of all lead service line replacement within the State.

Subsection (bb)

The Lead Service Line Replacement Fund is created as a special fund in the State treasury to be used by the Agency for the purposes provided under this Section. The Fund shall be used exclusively to finance and administer programs and activities specified under this Section and listed under this subsection.

The objective of the Fund is to finance activities associated with identifying and replacing lead service lines, build Agency capacity to oversee the provisions of this Section, and provide related assistance for the activities listed under this subsection.

The Agency shall be responsible for the administration of the Fund and shall allocate moneys on the basis of priorities established by the Agency through administrative rule. On July 1, 2022 and on July 1 of each year thereafter, the Agency shall determine the available amount of resources in the Fund that can be allocated to the activities identified under this Section and shall allocate the moneys accordingly.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Lead Service Line Replacement Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charge-backs, or any other fiscal maneuver that would in any way transfer any amounts from the Lead Service Line Replacement Fund into any other fund of the State.

Subsection (cc)

Within one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102 General Assembly, the Agency shall design rules for a program for the purpose of administering lead service line replacement funds. The rules must, at minimum, contain:

(1) the process by which community water supplies may apply for funding; and
(2) the criteria for determining unit of local government eligibility and prioritization for funding, including the prevalence of low-income households, as measured by median household income, the prevalence of lead service lines, and the prevalence of water samples that demonstrate elevated levels of lead.

Subsection (dd)

Funding under subsection (cc) shall be available for costs directly attributable to the planning, design, or construction directly related to the replacement of lead service lines and restoration of property.

Funding shall not be used for the general operating expenses of a municipality or community water supply.

Subsection (ee)

An owner or operator of any community water supply receiving grant funding under subsection (cc) shall bear the entire expense of full lead service line replacement for all lead service lines in the scope of the grant.

Subsection (ff)

When replacing a lead service line, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall replace the service line in its entirety, including, but not limited to, any portion of the service line (i) running on private property and (ii) within the building's plumbing at the first shut-off valve. Partial lead service line replacements are expressly prohibited. Exceptions shall be made under the following circumstances:

(1) In the event of an emergency repair that affects a lead service line or a suspected lead service line, a community water supply must contact the building owner to begin the process of replacing the entire service line. If the building owner is not able to be contacted or the building owner or occupant refuses to grant access and permission to replace the entire service line at the time of the emergency repair, then the community water supply may perform a partial lead service line replacement. Where an emergency repair on a service line constructed of lead or galvanized steel pipe results in a partial service line replacement, the water supply responsible for commencing the repair shall perform the following:
    (A) Notify the building's owner or operator and the resident or residents served by the lead service line in writing that a repair has been completed. The notification shall include, at a minimum:
        (i) a warning that the work may result in sediment, possibly containing lead, in the buildings water supply system;
        (ii) information concerning practices for preventing the consumption of any lead in drinking water, including a recommendation to flush water distribution pipe during and after the completion of the repair or replacement work and to clean faucet aerator screens; and
        (iii) information regarding the dangers of lead to young children and pregnant women.
    (B) Provide filters for at least one fixture supplying potable water for consumption. The filter must be certified by an accredited third-party certification body to NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 for the reduction of lead and particulate. The filter must be provided until such time that the remaining portions of the service line have been replaced with a material approved by the Department or a waiver has been issued under subsection (ii).
    (C) Replace the remaining portion of the lead service line within 30 days of the repair, or 120 days in the event of weather or other circumstances beyond reasonable control that prohibits construction. If a complete lead service line replacement cannot be made within the required period, the community water supply responsible for commencing the repair shall notify the Department in writing, at a minimum, of the following within 24 hours of the repair:
        (i) an explanation of why it is not feasible to replace the remaining portion of the lead service line within the allotted time; and
        (ii) a timeline for when the remaining portion of the lead service line will be replaced.

(D) If complete repair of a lead service line cannot be completed due to denial by the property owner, the community water supply commencing the repair shall request the affected property owner to sign a waiver developed by the Department. If a property owner of a nonresidential building or residence operating as rental properties denies a complete lead service line replacement, the property owner shall be responsible for installing and maintaining point-of-use filters certified by an accredited third-party certification body to NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 for the reduction of lead and particulate at all fixtures intended to supply water for the purposes of drinking, food preparation, or making baby formula. The filters shall continue to be supplied by the property owner until such time that the property owner has affected the remaining portions of the lead service line to be replaced.

(E) Document any remaining lead service line, including a portion on the private side of the property, in the community water supply's distribution system materials inventory required under subsection (d).

For the purposes of this paragraph (1), written notice shall be provided in the method and according to the provisions of subsection (jj).

(2) Lead service lines that are physically disconnected from the distribution system are exempt from this subsection.

Subsection (gg)

Except as provided in subsection (hh), on and after January 1, 2022, when the owner or operator of a community water supply replaces a water main, the community water supply shall identify all lead service lines connected to the water main and shall replace the lead service lines by:

(1) identifying the material or materials of each lead service line connected to the water main, including, but not limited to, any portion of the service line (i) running on private property and (ii) within the building plumbing at the first shut-off valve or 18 inches inside the building, whichever is shorter;

(2) in conjunction with replacement of the water main, replacing any and all portions of each lead service line connected to the water main that are composed of lead; and

(3) if a property owner or customer refuses to grant access to the property, following prescribed notice provisions as outlined in subsection (ff).

If an owner of a potentially affected building intends to replace a portion of a lead service line or a galvanized service line and the galvanized service line is or was connected downstream to lead piping, then the owner of the potentially affected building shall provide the owner or operator of the community water supply with notice at least 45 days before commencing the work. In the case of an emergency repair, the owner of the potentially affected building must provide filters for each kitchen area that are certified by an accredited third-party certification body to NSF/ANSI 53 and NSF/ANSI 42 for the reduction of lead and particulate. If the owner of the potentially affected building notifies the owner or operator of the community water supply that replacement of a portion of the lead service line after the emergency repair is completed, then the owner or operator of the community water supply shall replace the remainder of the lead service line within 30 days after completion of the emergency repair. A community water supply may take up to 120 days if necessary due to weather conditions. If a

replacement takes longer than 30 days, filters provided by the owner of the potentially affected building must be replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Partial lead service line replacements by the owners of potentially affected buildings are otherwise prohibited.

Subsection (hh)

For municipalities with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants, the requirements of subsection (gg) shall commence on January 1, 2023.

Subsection (ii)

At least 45 days before conducting planned lead service line replacement, the owner or operator of a community water supply shall, by mail, attempt to contact the owner of the potentially affected building serviced by the lead service line to request access to the building and permission to replace the lead service line in accordance with the lead service line replacement plan. If the owner of the potentially affected building does not respond to the request within 15 days after the request is sent, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall attempt to post the request on the entrance of the potentially affected building.

If the owner or operator of a community water supply is unable to obtain approval to access and replace a lead service line, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall request that the owner of the potentially affected building sign a waiver. The waiver shall be developed by the Department and should be made available in the owner's language. If the owner of the potentially affected building refuses to sign the waiver or fails to respond to the community water supply after the community water supply has complied with this subsection, then the community water supply shall notify the Department in writing within 15 working days.

Subsection (jj)

When replacing a lead service line or repairing or replacing water mains with lead service lines or partial lead service lines attached to them, the owner or operator of a community water supply shall provide the owner of each potentially affected building that is serviced by the affected lead service lines or partial lead service lines, as well as the occupants of those buildings, with an individual written notice. The notice shall be delivered by mail or posted at the primary entranceway of the building. The notice may, in addition, be electronically mailed. Written notice shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) a warning that the work may result in sediment, possibly containing lead from the service line, in the building's water;
(2) information concerning the best practices for preventing exposure to or risk of consumption of lead in drinking water, including a recommendation to flush water lines during and after the completion of the repair or replacement work and to clean faucet aerator screens; and
(3) information regarding the dangers of lead exposure to young children and pregnant women.

When the individual written notice described in the first paragraph of this subsection is required as a result of planned work other than the repair or replacement of a water meter, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall provide the notice not less than 14 days before work begins. When the individual written notice described in the first paragraph of this subsection is required as a result of emergency repairs other than the repair or replacement of a water meter, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall provide the notice at the time the work is initiated. When the individual

written notice described in the first paragraph of this subsection is required as a result of the repair or replacement of a water meter, the owner or operator of the community water supply shall provide the notice at the time the work is initiated.

The notifications required under this subsection must contain the following statement in the Spanish, Polish, Chinese, Tagalog, Arabic, Korean, German, Urdu, and Gujarati: "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."

An owner or operator of a community water supply that is required under this subsection to provide an individual written notice to the owner and occupant of a potentially affected building that is a multi-dwelling building may satisfy that requirement and the requirements of this subsection regarding notification to non-English speaking customers by posting the required notice on the primary entranceway of the building and at the location where the occupant's mail is delivered as reasonably as possible.

When this subsection would require the owner or operator of a community water supply to provide an individual written notice to the entire community served by the community water supply or would require the owner or operator of a community water supply to provide individual written notices as a result of emergency repairs or when the community water supply that is required to comply with this subsection is a small system, the owner or operator of the community water supply may provide the required notice through local media outlets, social media, or other similar means in lieu of providing the individual written notices otherwise required under this subsection.

No notifications are required under this subsection for work performed on water mains that are used to transmit treated water between community water supplies and properties that have no service connections.

Subsection (kk)

No community water supply that sells water to any wholesale or retail consecutive community water supply may pass on any costs associated with compliance with this Section to consecutive systems.

Subsection (ll)

To the extent allowed by law, when a community water supply replaces or installs a lead service line in a public right-of-way or enters into an agreement with a private contractor for replacement or installation of a lead service line, the community water supply shall be held harmless for all damage to property when replacing or installing the lead service line. If dangers are encountered that prevent the replacement of the lead service line, the community water supply shall notify the Department within 15 working days of why the replacement of the lead service line could not be accomplished.

Subsection (mm)

The Agency may propose to the Board, and the Board may adopt, any rules necessary to implement and administer this Section. The Department may adopt rules necessary to address lead service lines attached to noncommunity water supplies.

Subsection (nn)

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Section, no requirement in this Section shall be construed as being less stringent than existing applicable federal requirements.

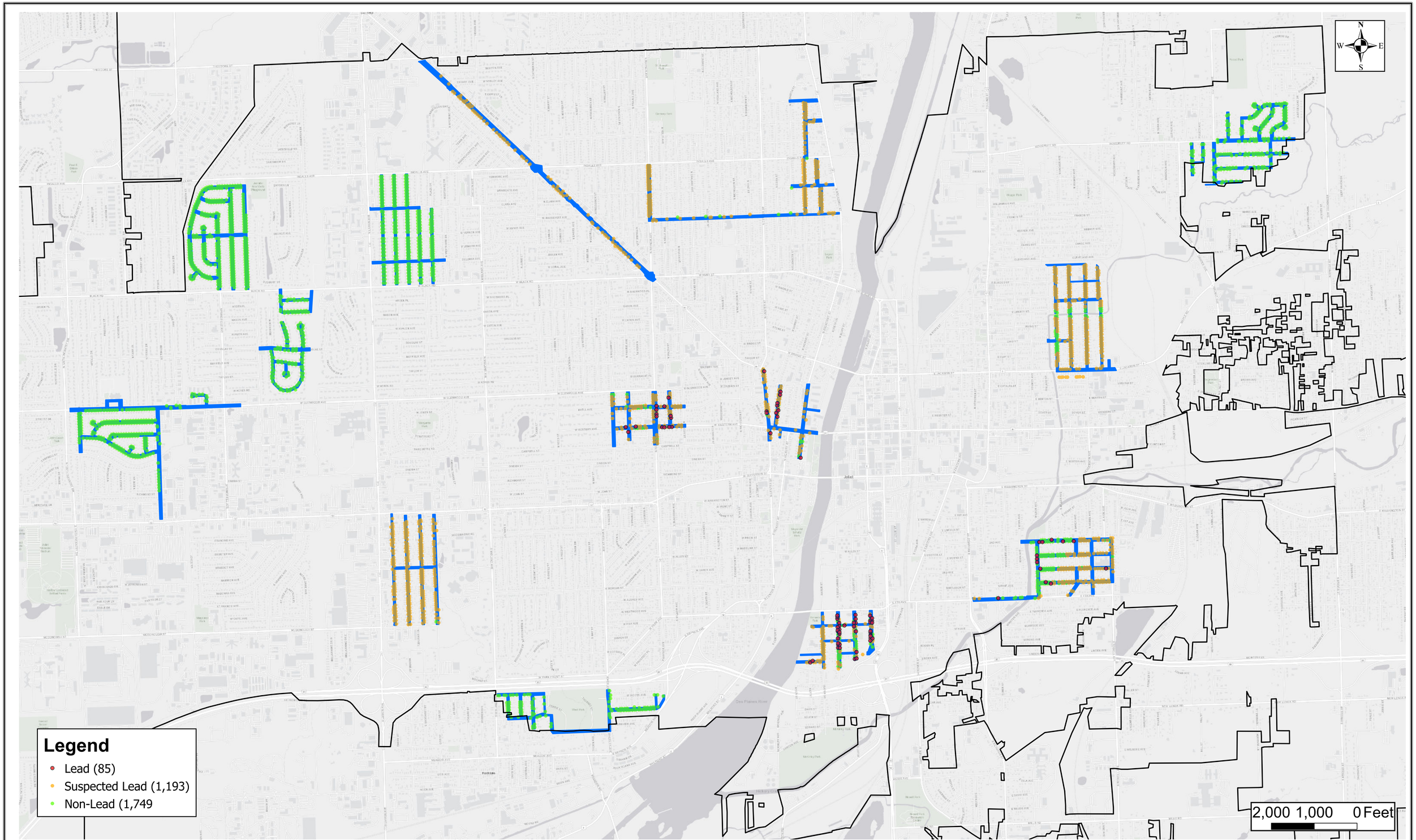
Subsection (oo)

All lead service line replacements financed in whole or in part with funds obtained under this Section shall be considered public works for purposes of the Prevailing Wage Act.

APPENDIX B

Water Service Line Replacement Maps

2024 - 2030



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(630) 466-6700 / www.eeiweb.con

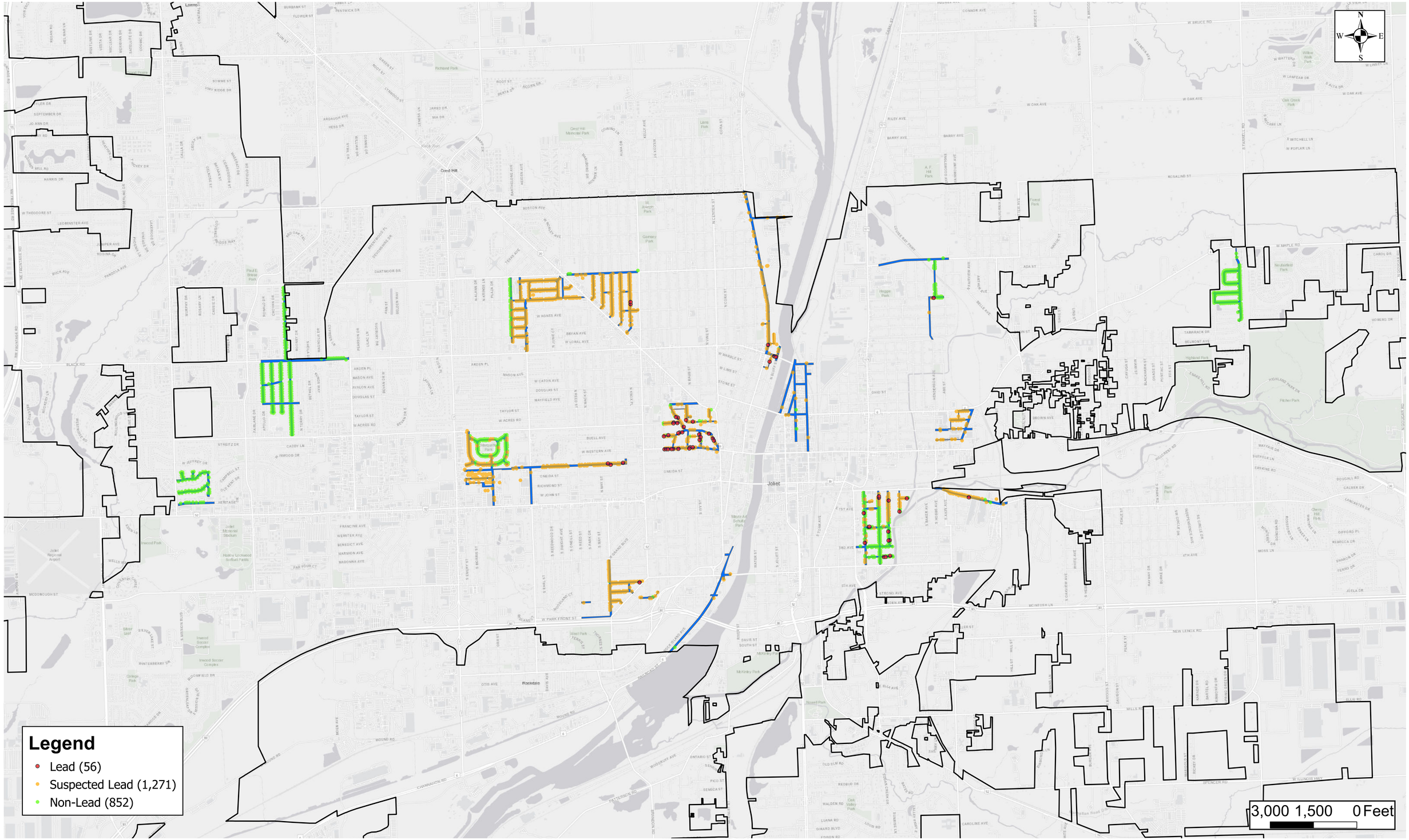
City of Joliet
150 W Jefferson St
Joliet, IL 60432

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DATE: MARCH 2024
PROJECT NO.: JO2303
PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\
FILE: 2024 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

2024 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP



Engineering Enterprises, Inc.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
52 Wheeler Road
Sugar Grove, Illinois 60554
(630) 466-6700 / www.eeiweb.con

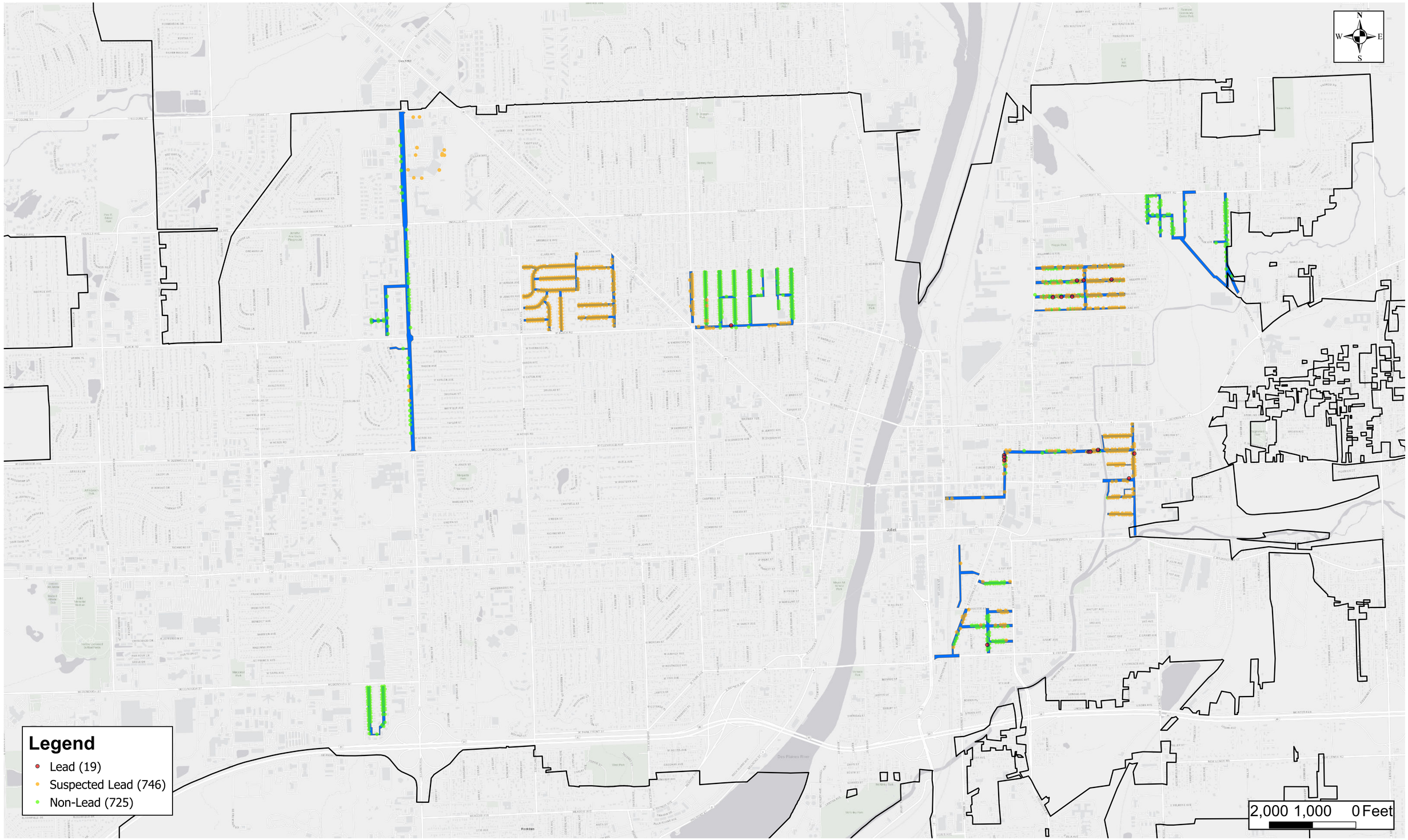
City of Joliet
150 W Jefferson St
Joliet, IL 60432

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DATE: MARCH 2024
PROJECT NO.: JO2303
PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\
FILE: 2025 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

2025 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP



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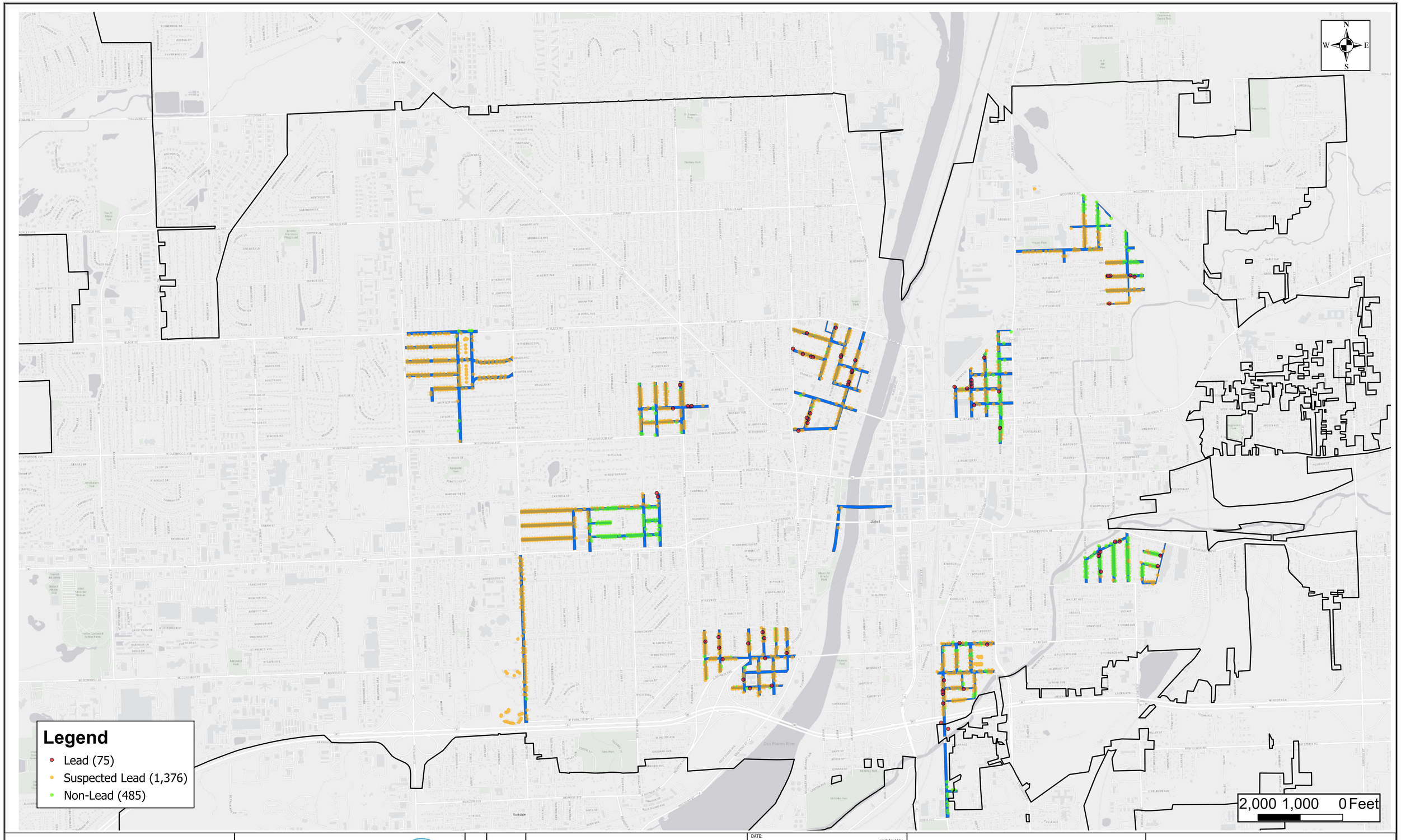
Joliet, IL 60432

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DATE: MARCH 2024
PROJECT NO.: JO2303
PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\
FILE: 2026 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

2026 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP



Engineering Enterprises, Inc. **CONSULTING ENGINEERS** 52 Wheeler Road Sugar Grove, Illinois 60554 (630) 466-6700 / www.eeiweb.con	**City of Joliet** 150 W Jefferson St Joliet, IL 60432	DATE: MARCH 2024 PROJECT NO.: JO2303 PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\ FILE: 2027 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

2027 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP

Legend

- Lead (49)
- Suspected Lead (631)
- Non-Lead (519)

2,000 1,000 0 Feet

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150 W Jefferson St
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NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DATE: MARCH 2024
PROJECT NO.: JO2303
PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\
FILE: 2028 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS1

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

2028 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP

N
W E
S

Legend

- Lead (82)
- Suspected Lead (955)
- Non-Lead (503)

2,000 1,000 0 Feet

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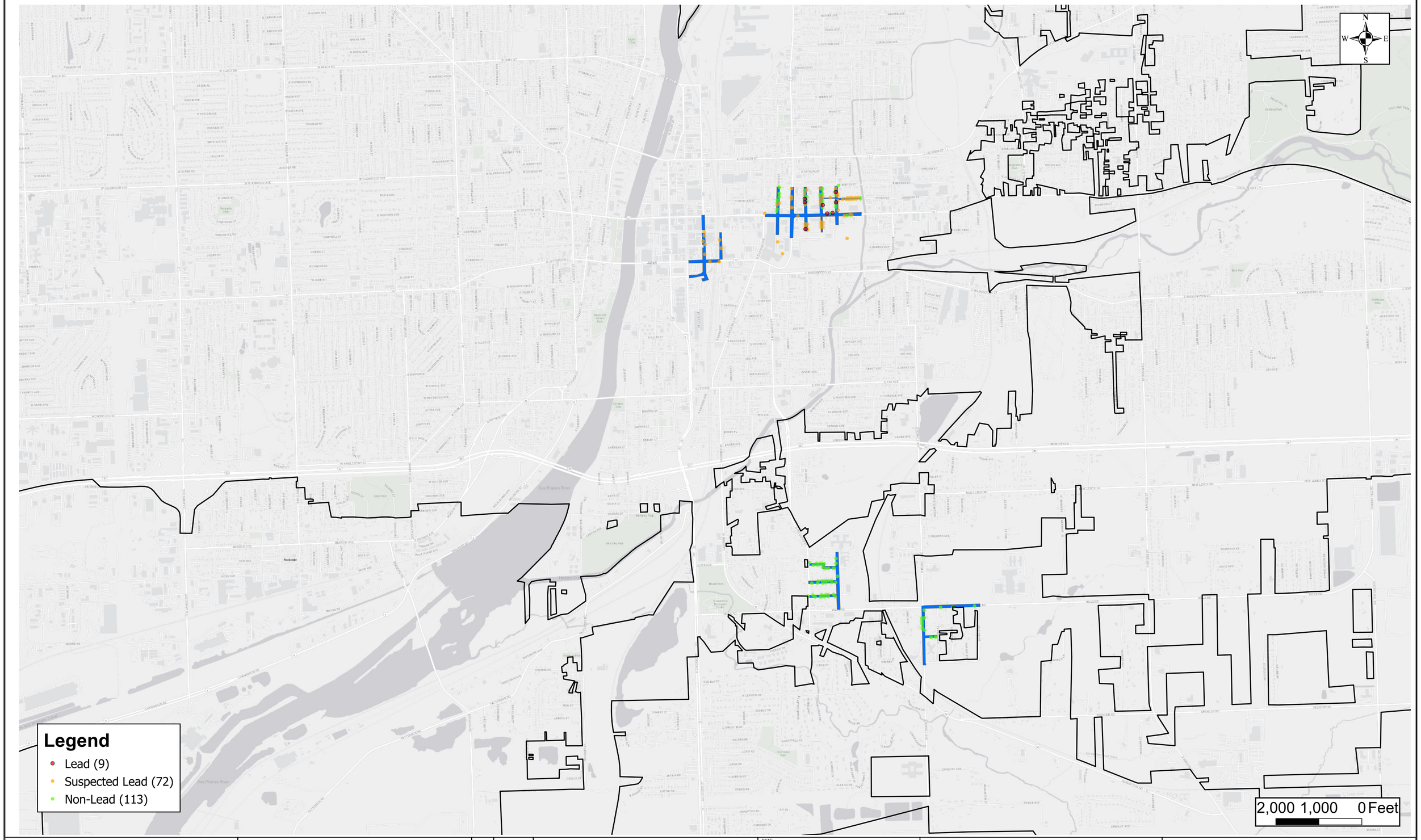
150 W Jefferson St
Joliet, IL 60432

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DATE: MARCH 2024
PROJECT NO.: JO2303
PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\
FILE: 2029 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

2029 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP



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150 W Jefferson St
Joliet, IL 60432

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS

DATE: MARCH 2024
PROJECT NO.: JO2303
PATH: H:\GIS\PUBLIC\JOLIET\2023\
FILE: 2030 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS

LSLR PROGRAM
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

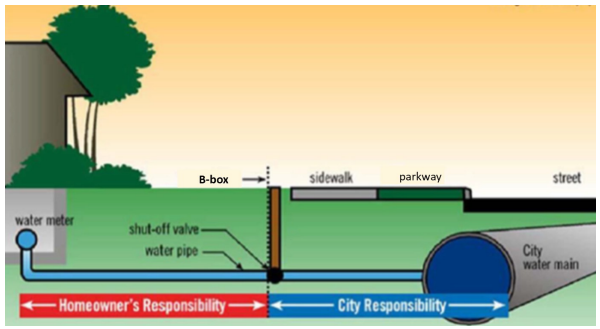
2030 REPLACEMENT SERVICE LINE INVENTORY MAP

Appendix C

Public Engagement Information and Brochures

What are we doing?

The City of Joliet offers a full water service line replacement program at no cost to property owners whose water service line is determined to be lead. If the private portion is not lead, the City will replace the public portion. Per the ordinances of the City of Joliet, the City owns the portion of the water service that extends from the water main to the exterior shut-off valve (b-box). The remaining portion of the lead water service extending from the b-box into the home is owned by the homeowner. Currently, the City will replace both the public portion and private portion of the lead water service with a new 1" copper water service **at no cost to the homeowner.** The estimated value of this work is $7,000 - $10,000. The City has retained an on-call contractor to complete this work. **Please contact the Department of Public Utilities at 815-724-4220 as soon as possible to schedule an appointment for a water service material inspection and discuss the water service replacement program in more detail.** Property owners who choose not to allow the City to replace the lead water service line will be required to sign off on documentation stating water service replacement was offered at no cost.



Find out more Information about Lead

For more information, call us at 815-724-4220 or visit our website at www.joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

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

All Lead Water Service Information is available on the City of Joliet website at:

www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

Important information about your drinking water

City of Joliet - Dept. of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water
150 W. Jefferson Street
Joliet, IL 60432
Phone: (815) 724-4220
Fax: (815) 723-7770
Email: publicutilities@joliet.gov

JOLIET

Lead Water Service Replacement Program

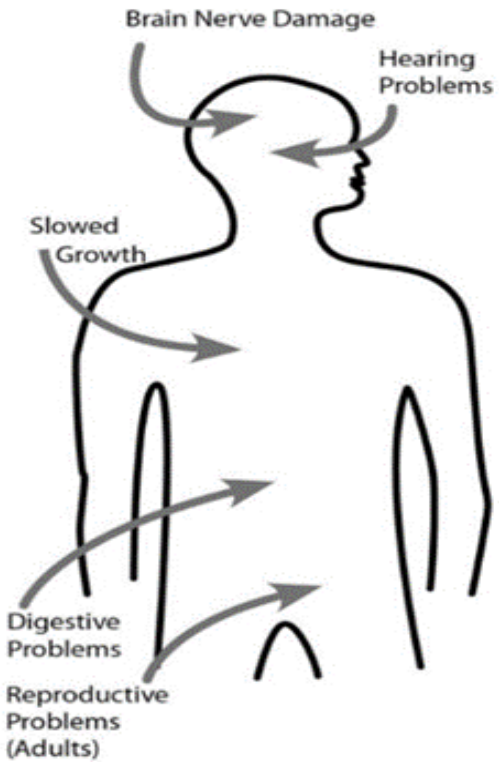
City of Joliet
Department of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

The City of Joliet has completed a repair on your water service line and confirmed that your home is serviced by a lead water service line. Per the Environmental Protection Agency's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), public water agencies must notify the property owner when a lead water service line is disturbed. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

Health Effects of Lead

- Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. 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 more than healthy adults.



Lead in Drinking Water

While paint, dust, and soil are the most common sources of lead exposure, lead can also be found in some water service pipes. Lead is not present in the City of Joliet's source water (groundwater from deep and shallow aquifers). However, lead can enter drinking water through the corrosion of plumbing materials. While the City banned the use of lead as a plumbing material in the mid 1940s, homes built prior to 1940 may have lead water service lines. Since 1995, the City of Joliet has been adding blended phosphates to the source water at the drinking water treatment plants for corrosion control. This treatment coats household plumbing and reduces lead from entering the drinking water. The City regularly tests for lead in the drinking water at a selected number of locations. The EPA requires tested levels be below 15 parts per billion. The most recent sampling period was during the second half of 2023 and the 90th percentile value was 5.515 ppb which meets EPA requirements.

Testing your Water for Lead

The City is required to collect representative water samples for each disturbed lead service line and report the samples to the property owner. Testing for lead can help you know if there is too much lead in your drinking water. Water testing is important because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead. The City of Joliet will complete the testing at no cost to the homeowners. Please call 815-724-3675 to schedule water sampling. Homeowners who do not complete water sampling will be required to sign a lead sampling refusal form.

Steps you can take to Reduce Lead in Your Drinking Water

If a water test shows that the drinking water in your home contains high lead levels, take the following precautions:

Let it Run

Let your water run for at least 3-5 minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. Do this anytime the water has not been turned on for more than six hours. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer.

Use Cold Water

When drinking, cooking, or making baby formula use cold tap water. Never use hot water for preparing baby food. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water. Boiling water does NOT remove lead from water.

Replace Plumbing Fixtures

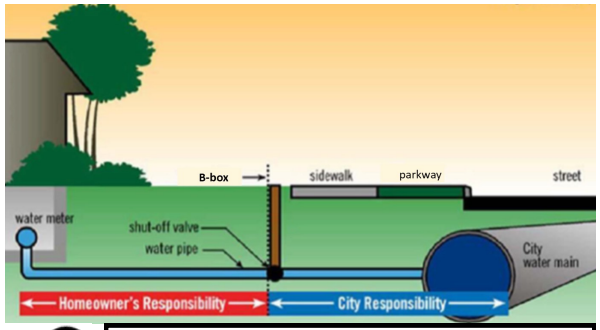
If a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run, you may want to take extra precautions.

Treat Your Water

Contact the City at 815-724-4220 to receive a free home treatment tool. A Point-of-use (POU) water pitcher specifically made to reduce lead will be provided with two cartridges. This pitcher should be utilized for drinking water until water testing is completed and the lead service line is replaced.

Que estamos haciendo?

La ciudad de Joliet ofrece un programa completo de reemplazo de líneas de servicio de agua sin costo para los propietarios cuyas líneas de servicio de agua se determine que son de plomo. Si la parte privada no es plomo, la Ciudad reemplazará la parte pública. Según las ordenanzas de la Ciudad de Joliet, la Ciudad es propietaria de la parte del servicio de agua que se extiende desde la tubería principal de agua hasta la válvula de cierre exterior (b-box). La porción restante del servicio de agua con plomo que se extiende desde b-box hasta la casa es propiedad del propietario. Actualmente, la Ciudad reemplazará tanto la porción pública como la privada del servicio de agua con plomo con un nuevo servicio de agua de cobre de 1" sin costo para el propietario. El valor estimado de este trabajo es de $7,000 - $10,000. La Ciudad ha contratado a un contratista de guardia para completar este trabajo. Comuníquese con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos al 815-724-4220 lo antes posible para programar una cita para una inspección del material del servicio de agua y analizar el programa de reemplazo del servicio de agua con más detalle. Los propietarios que decidan no permitir que la Ciudad reemplace la línea de servicio de agua con plomo deberán firmar la documentación que indique que el reemplazo del servicio de agua se ofreció sin costo.



Para más información sobre el plomo

Para obtener más información, llámenos al 815-724-4220 o visite nuestro sitio web en www.joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut
Para obtener más información sobre cómo reducir la exposición al plomo en su hogar o edificio y sobre los efectos del plomo en la salud, visite el sitio web https://www.epa.gov/lead plomo o comuníquese con el Programa de Prevención de Envenenamiento por Plomo del Departamento de Salud del Condado de Will al 815-727-8830 y solicite hablar en español.

Toda la información sobre el servicio de agua con plomo está disponible en el sitio web de la ciudad de Joliet en:

www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

Información importante sobre tu agua potable

City of Joliet - Dept. of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water
150 W. Jefferson Street
Joliet, IL 60432
Phone: (815) 724-4220
Fax: (815) 723-7770
Email: publicutilities@joliet.gov

JOLIET

Programa de reemplazo del servicio de agua con plomo

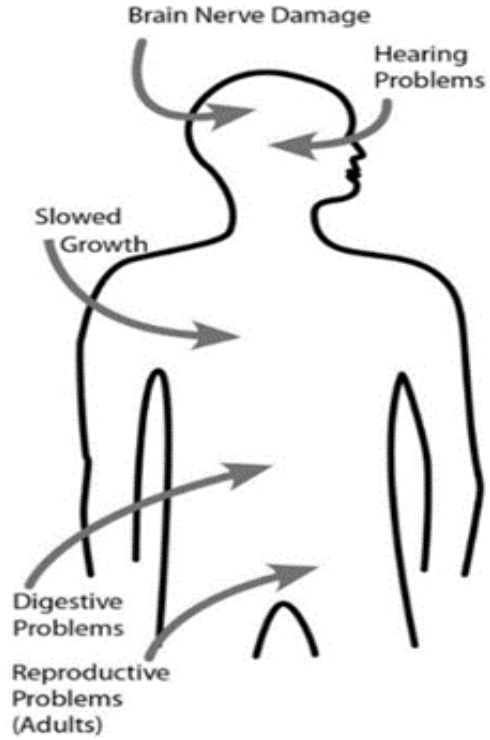
City of Joliet
Department of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water

Información importante sobre el plomo en su agua potable

La ciudad de Joliet ha completado una reparación en su línea de servicio de agua y ha confirmado que su casa está siendo atendida por una línea de servicio de agua de plomo. De acuerdo con la Regla de plomo y cobre (LCR) de la Agencia de protección ambiental, las agencias públicas de agua deben notificar al propietario de la propiedad cuando se perturba una línea de agua de plomo. El plomo puede causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente en mujeres embarazadas, bebés y niños pequeños. Favor de Leer esta información detenidamente para ver qué puede hacer para reducir el plomo en su agua potable.

Efectos del plomo en la salud

- El plomo puede causar serios problemas de salud si ingresa demasiado en su cuerpo después de beber. Puede causar daño al cerebro y al riñón, y puede interferir con la producción de glóbulos rojos que transportan oxígeno a todas las partes del cuerpo.
- El mayor riesgo de exposición al plomo es para los bebés, niños pequeños y mujeres embarazadas. Los científicos han relacionado los efectos del plomo en el cerebro con un coeficiente intelectual reducido en los niños. Los adultos con problemas renales y alta presión sanguínea pueden verse más afectados que los adultos sanos.



Plomo en el agua potable

Mientras que la pintura, el polvo y la tierra son las fuentes más comunes de exposición al plomo, también se puede encontrar plomo en algunas tuberías de servicio de agua. El plomo no está presente en la fuente de agua de la ciudad de Joliet (agua subterránea de los acuíferos profundos y poco profundos). Sin embargo, el plomo puede ingresar al agua potable a través de la corrosión de los materiales de plomería. Mientras que la ciudad prohibió el uso del plomo como material de plomería a mediados de la década de 1940, las casas construidas antes de 1940 pueden tener líneas de servicio de agua de plomo. Desde 1995, la ciudad de Joliet ha estado agregando fosfatos mezclados al agua de origen en las plantas de tratamiento de agua potable para controlar la corrosión. Este tratamiento recubre las tuberías domésticas y reduce la entrada de plomo al agua potable. La Ciudad realiza pruebas periódicas de plomo en el agua potable en un número seleccionado de lugares. La EPA exige que los niveles probados estén por debajo de 15 partes por mil millones. El período de muestreo más reciente fue durante la segunda mitad de 2023 y el valor del percentil 90 fue de 5,515 ppb, lo que cumple con los requisitos de la EPA.

Probando su agua para el plomo

Se requiere que la Ciudad recolecte muestras de agua representativas para cada línea de servicio de plomo perturbado y reportar las muestras al dueño de la propiedad. Las pruebas de plomo pueden ayudarlo a saber si hay demasiado plomo en su agua potable. Las pruebas de agua son importantes porque no se puede ver, probar ni oler el plomo. La ciudad de Joliet completará las pruebas sin costo para los propietarios. Llame al 815-724-3675 para programar el muestreo de agua. Los propietarios de viviendas que no completen el muestreo de agua deberán firmar un formulario de rechazo de muestreo de plomo.

Pasos que puede tomar para reducir el plomo en su agua potable

Si una prueba de agua muestra que el agua potable en su hogar contiene altos niveles de plomo, tome las siguientes precauciones:

Dejalo correr

Deje correr el agua fría por lo menos 3-5 minutos antes de usarla para beber o cocinar. Haga esto cada vez que el agua no haya estado abierta por más de 6 horas. Si tiene una línea de servicio de plomo, es posible que deba dejar correr el agua por más tiempo.

Usa agua fria

Al beber, cocinar o preparar fórmula para bebés, use agua fría del grifo. Nunca use agua caliente para preparar los alimentos para bebés. El agua caliente libera más plomo de las tuberías que el agua fría. El agua hirviendo NO elimina el plomo del agua.

Reemplace su plomería

Si una prueba muestra que tiene altos niveles de plomo después de dejar correr el agua fría, es posible que desee tomar precauciones adicionales.

Trata tu agua

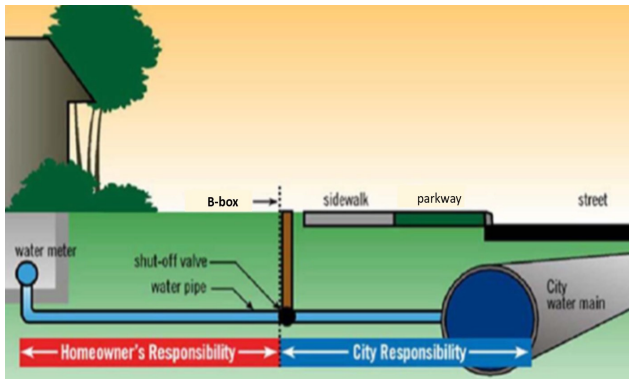
Comuníquese con la Ciudad al 815-724-4220 para recibir una herramienta gratuita de tratamiento en el hogar. Una jarra de agua de punto de uso (POU) hecha específicamente para reducir el plomo se proporcionará con 2 cartuchos. Esta jarra debe utilizarse para agua potable hasta que se completen las pruebas de agua y se reemplace la línea de servicio de plomo.

Lead Water Service Inventory

- The City is required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to complete an inventory of lead water service lines.
- Based on year of home construction, your neighborhood is targeted for this inventory.
- Letters will be sent requesting residents call the Department of Public Utilities to schedule an appointment with the City's licensed plumbers to determine the water service material.
  - Entry into the home will be required
  - Appointments will take approximately 30 minutes
  - The inspection is free.

What happens if my water service line is found to be lead?

- Water sampling for lead offered at no expense to Property Owner
- Lead water service (both homeowner side and City side) will be replaced at no cost.
  - If water testing results indicate lead levels are above the regulatory guideline of 15 ppb the service line will be scheduled for immediate replacement.
  - If lead levels are below regulatory guidelines, the service line will be replaced as part of the City's water main rehabilitation program. For more information, please visit www.joliet.gov/construction-zone



All Lead Water Service Information is available on the City of Joliet website at:

www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

Important information about your drinking water

City of Joliet - Dept. of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water
150 W. Jefferson Street
Joliet, IL 60432
Phone: (815) 724-4220
Fax: (815) 723-7770
Email: publicutilities@joliet.gov

JOLIET

Lead Water Service Line Inventory Program

City of Joliet
Department of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water

Background

- Lead is a material that can be toxic to humans when ingested or inhaled.
- There is no safe level of lead exposure.
- Exposure can cause behavior problems and learning disabilities in young children and also negatively impact the health of adults.
- Most common sources of lead are paint, dust, and soil.

History

- 1986: Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments bans the use of lead as a pipe material
- 1991: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues the Lead and Copper Rule
- 2015: Flint, Michigan Water Crisis
- 2017: Illinois Public Act 00-0922 requires lead service line inventories, notifications, and school and day care testing

Joliet's Water System

- Lead is not present in any source water, including Joliet's
- The City's water main distribution system does not contain lead
- Lead is found in some water service lines and internal plumbing
- Joliet banned the use of lead for water service lines in the mid 1940s

Find Out More Information About Lead

For more information, call us at 815-724-4220 or visit our website at www.joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

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

Identifying types of Service Line Materials

Lead

A dull, silver-gray color that is easily scratched with a coin. Use a magnet - strong magnets will *not* cling to lead pipes.

Galvanized

A dull, silver-gray color. Use a magnet - strong magnets *will* typically cling to galvanized pipes.

Copper

The color of a copper penny.

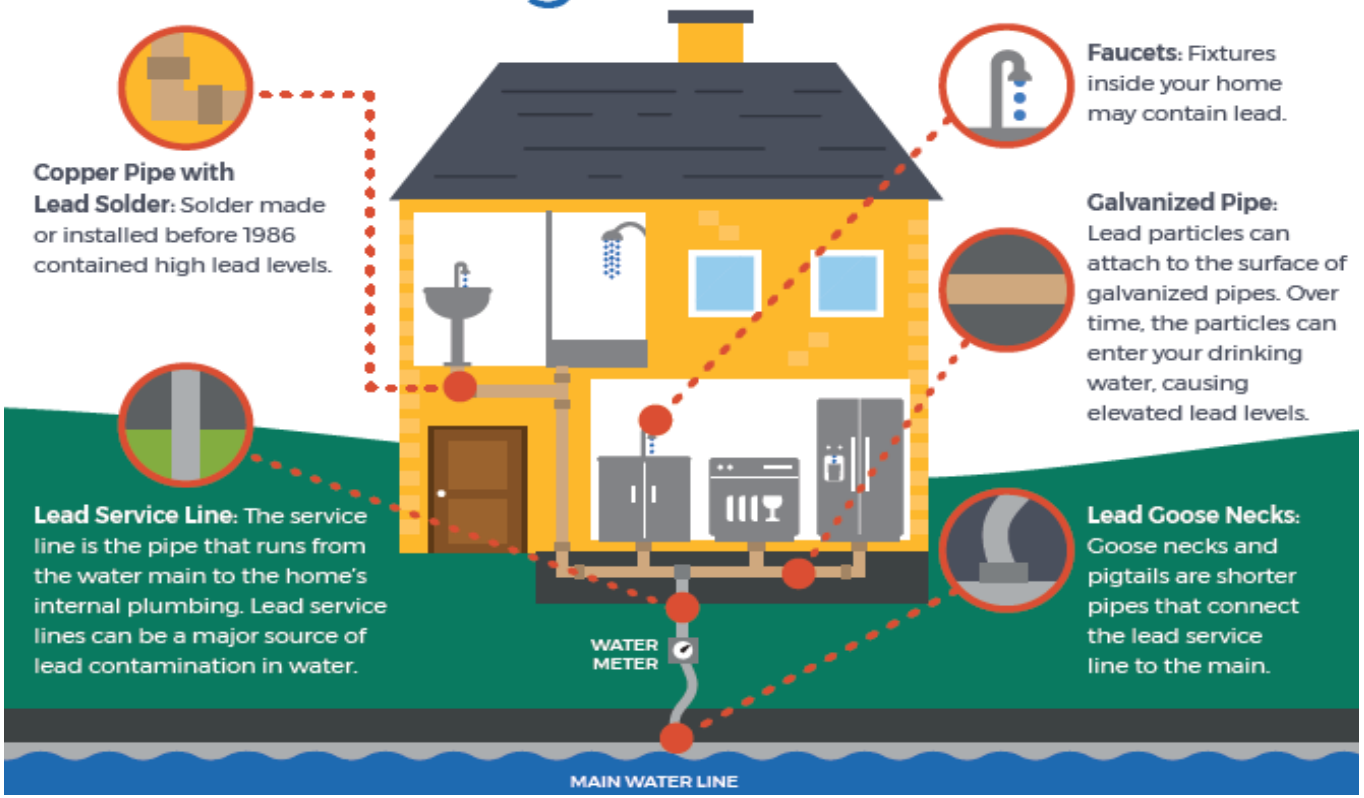
Plastic

White, rigid pipe that is joined to water supply piping with a clamp.

EPA

CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER?

Sources of LEAD in Drinking Water

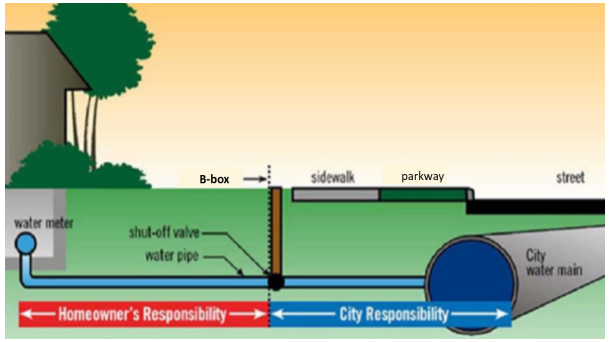


Inventario de servicio de agua de plomo

- La ciudad es requerida por la Agencia de protección ambiental de Illinois (IEPA) para completar un inventario de las líneas de servicio de agua de plomo.
- Basado en el año de construcción de viviendas, su vecindario está dirigido a este inventario.
- Se enviarán cartas solicitando a los residentes que llamen al Departamento de servicios públicos para programar una cita con los plomeros autorizados de la ciudad para determinar el material de servicio de agua.
  - -Se requerirá la entrada a la casa.
  - -Las citas tomarán aproximadamente de 30 minutos.
  - -Servicios adicionales están disponibles como alcantarillado televisivo.
  - -La inspección es gratis.

¿Qué sucede si se descubre que mi línea de servicio de agua tiene plomo?

- Se ofrece muestreo de agua para detectar plomo sin costo alguno para el propietario.
- El servicio de agua con plomo (tanto del lado del propietario como de la ciudad) se reemplazará sin costo alguno.
  - Si los resultados de las pruebas de agua indican que los niveles de plomo están por encima de la pauta reglamentaria de 15 ppb, se programará el reemplazo inmediato de la línea de servicio.
  - Si los niveles de plomo están por debajo de las pautas reglamentarias, la línea de servicio será reemplazada como parte del programa de rehabilitación de la tubería principal de agua de la Ciudad. Para obtener más información, visite www.joliet.gov/construction-zone



Toda la información sobre el servicio de agua con plomo está disponible en el sitio web de la ciudad de Joliet en:

www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

Información importante sobre tu agua potable

City of Joliet - Dept. of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water
150 W. Jefferson Street
Joliet, IL 60432
Phone: (815) 724-4220
Fax: (815) 723-7770
Email: publicutilities@joliet.gov

JOLIET

Programa de inventario de líneas de servicio de agua de plomo

¡SACA EL PLOMO!

Información importante sobre el agua potable y el plomo

City of Joliet
Department of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/water

Los antecedents

- El plomo es un material que puede ser tóxico cuando se ingiere o inhala
- No existe un nivel seguro de exposición al plomo
- La exposición puede causar poblems de conducta o problemas de aprendizajen en niños pequeños y también afectar negativamente la salud de los adultos.
- Las fuentes más comunes de plomo son la pintura, el polvo y el suelo.

La Historia

- 1989: las enmiendas de la ley de agua potable segura prohíbe el uso de plomo como material de tubería.
- 1991: la Agencia de protección ambiental (EPA) emite la regla de plomo y cobre.
- 2015: la crisis del agua en Flint, Michigan.
- 2017: la ley pública de Illinois 00-0922 requiere inventarios de línea de servicio de plomo, notificaciones y pruebas de escuela y guardería

El sistema de agua de Joliet

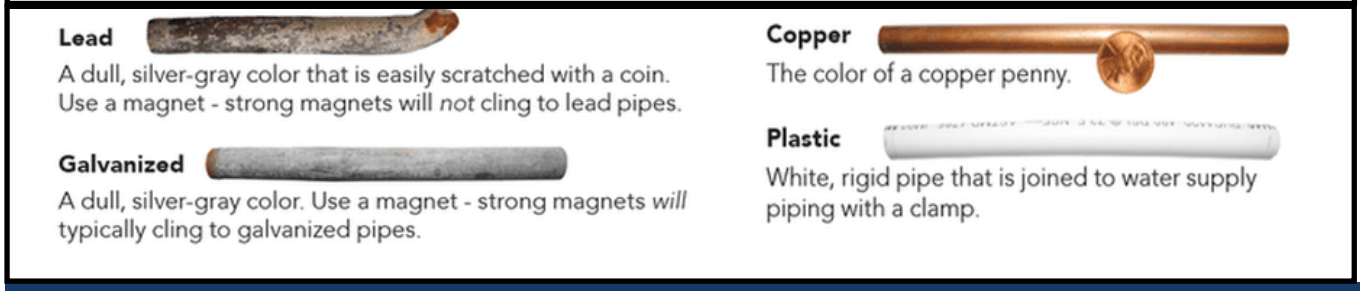
- El plomo no está presente en ninguna fuente de agua, incluyendo el de Joliet
- El sistema de distribución principal de agua de la ciudad no contiene plomo.
- El plomo se encuentra en algunas líneas de servicio de agua y plomería interna.
- Joliet prohibió el uso de plomo para las líneas de servicio de agua a mediados de la década de 1940.

Encuentre más información sobre el lead

Para obtener más información, llámenos al 815-724-4220 o visite nuestro sitio web en www.joliet.gov/water

Para obtener más información sobre la reducción de la exposición al plomo en su hogar o edificio y los efectos sobre la salud del plomo, visite el sitio web de la EPA en www.epa.gov/lead plomo o comuníquese con el programa de prevención de envenenamiento de plomo del Departamento de salud del Condado de Will al 815-727-8830

Identificación de tipos de materiales de la línea de servicio



Why have I been given this Point Of Use Pitcher?

The City of Joliet, Public Utilities Department has identified your home has the potential for elevated lead levels due to the following reasons:

Leak Repair:
During an emergency leak repair it was discovered that you have a lead service line.

Meter Replacement:
During a meter replacement it was discovered that you have a lead service line.

Elevated Test Results:
Your residence was recently tested by the Public Utilities Department and the test results were over the regulatory guideline of 15 parts per billion.

Lead Service Line Replacement:
Your lead water service line was replaced.

* If you need additional filters please contact 815-725-4230.

All Lead Water Service Information is available on the City of Joliet website at:

www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

Important information about your drinking water

City of Joliet - Dept. of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/utilities
150 W. Jefferson Street
Joliet, IL 60432
Phone: (815) 724-4230
Email: publicutilities@joliet.gov

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GET THE LEAD OUT

Point of Use Pitcher Certified to Reduce lead

City of Joliet
Department of Public Utilities
Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

What do I need to know to use my point of use pitcher?

- Step 1: Wash Hands
  Wash your hands with soap and water and remove cartridge from the bag.
- Step 2: Soak Cartridge
  Soak the cartridge upright in cold tap water for 15 minutes. Your cartridge is packed dry to preserve the carbon freshness. Soaking activates the carbon and prepares the cartridge for use. You may need to use weights to keep the cartridge submerged during this step.
- Step 3: Wash Pitcher
  Hand wash the pitcher, lid and reservoir with mild soapy water and rinse well.
- Step 4: Flush Cartridge
  After the cartridge has soaked for 15 minutes, flush the cartridge by holding it upright under cold running tap water for 15 seconds.
- Step 5: Drain Excess Water
  Allow excess water to drain completely from the cartridge.
- Step 6: Insert Cartridge
  Insert the cartridge into the reservoir by lining up the notch in the cartridge with the rib in the reservoir. Fill the reservoir with cold tap water. It is normal for carbon particles to appear in the first few fillings. Use the first few pitchers of water to water plants, or simply discard.
- Step 7: Fill Reservoir
  Fill the top reservoir with cold tap water and allow it to drain into the pitcher. Do not filter hot water.
- Step 8: Set Filter Life Calendar
  Filters need to be replaced every two months. Do not attempt to use the filters longer than the recommended life.

How does lead get into drinking water?
Lead is almost never present when water flows from the treatment facility, nor is it present in the water mains running beneath the streets. However, in some older homes lead may be present in the pipe connecting the home to the water system – known as a service line - or in the home plumbing. Lead in service pipes or plumbing can dissolve or break off into water and end up at the tap.

How much lead in water is too much?
Lead can be harmful even at very low levels and can accumulate in our bodies over time, so wherever possible steps should be taken to reduce or eliminate your household's exposure. While risks vary based on the individual, circumstances and the amount of water consumed, no concentration of lead is considered "safe." Households with pregnant women, infants, or young children are most vulnerable to the harmful effects of lead at low levels.

What can I do to reduce or eliminate lead from my drinking water?
The best way to remove risks of lead in water is to completely replace all sources of lead. Until that can be done, there are steps you can take right away.

- Run the Tap Before Use – Lead levels are likely at their highest when water has been sitting in the pipe for several hours. Clear this water from your pipes by running the cold water for several minutes– which allows you to draw fresh water from the main. Your water provider or certified plumber can help you assess the right length of time. You can use this water on house plants or to flush toilets.
- Clean aerators – Aerators are small attachments at the tips of faucets which regulate the flow of water. They can accumulate small particles of lead in their screens. It's a good idea to remove your aerators at least monthly and clean them out.
- Use Cold Water for Cooking – Always cook and prepare baby formula with cold water, because hot water dissolves lead more quickly, resulting in higher levels in water.
- Filter the Water – Many home water filters are effective at removing lead. If you purchase a filter, make sure it is certified for lead removal and that you maintain it properly. Find out more on filter certification at www.nsf.org.

For More Information

There are a number of resources available for more information about lead, water filtration systems and other related issues.

CDC–Lead in Drinking Water
The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has information on lead's health effects and tips for protection from water and other common sources of exposure. www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead

Drinktap.org
A public service of the American Water Works Association, drinktap.org was created to provide people information about a variety of water-related issues, from water quality to conservation.

Epa.gov/lead
The federal agency responsible for the safety of America's drinking water, EPA hosts a comprehensive website that addresses all sources of lead in the home.

NSF.org
NSF International provides consumer information about water filter capabilities, including claims to reduce lead. The NSF can also be reached at 800.NSF.8010.

Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut
Learn more about lead in water and what the City of Joliet is doing about it.

¿Por qué me han regalado esta jarra de punto de uso?

El Departamento de Servicios Públicos de la Ciudad de Joliet ha identificado que su hogar tiene el potencial de tener niveles elevados de plomo debido a las siguientes razones:

Reparación de fugas:
Durante una reparación de emergencia de una fuga, se descubrió que tiene una línea de servicio de plomo.

Reemplazo del medidor:
Durante el reemplazo de un medidor se descubrió que tiene una línea de servicio de plomo.

Resultados elevados de la prueba:
Su residencia fue examinada recientemente por el Departamento de Servicios Públicos y los resultados de la prueba superaron la pauta reglamentaria de 15 partes por mil millones.

Reemplazo de línea de servicio principal:
Se reemplazó su línea de servicio de agua con plomo.

*Si necesita filtros adicionales por favor contacte 815-725-4230.

Toda la información sobre el servicio de agua con plomo está disponible en el sitio web de la ciudad de Joliet en:

www.Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

Información importante sobre su agua potable

City of Joliet - Dept. of Public Utilities
www.joliet.gov/utilities
150 W. Jefferson Street
Joliet, IL 60432
Phone: (815) 724-4230
Email: publicutilities@joliet.gov

JOLIET

GET THE LEAD OUT

Lanzador de punto de uso Certificado para reducer el plomo

City of Joliet
Department of Public Utilities
Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

¿Qué necesito saber para utilizer mi lanzador de punto de uso?

- Paso 1: Lavarse las manos
  Lávese las manos con agua y jabón y retire el cartucho de la bolsa.
- Paso 2: Cartucho de remojo
  Remoje el cartucho en posición vertical en agua fría del grifo durante 15 minutos.
- Paso 3: Jarra de lavado
  Lava a mano la jarra, la tapa y el depósito con agua y jabón suave y enjuáguelos bien.
- Paso 4: Cartucho de descarga
  Después de que el cartucho se haya remojado durante 15 minutos, enjuáguelo manteniéndolo en posición vertical bajo un chorro de agua fría durante 15 segundos.
- Paso 5: Drene el exceso de agua
  Deje que el exceso de agua se escurra completamente del cartucho.
- Paso 6: Insertar cartucho
  Inserte el cartucho en el depósito alineando la muesca del cartucho con la Costilla del depósito. Llene el depósito con agua fría del grifo. Es normal que aparezcan partículas de carbon en los primeros empastes. Utilice las primeras jarras de agua para regar las plantas o simplemente deséchelas.
- Paso 7: Llenar el depósito
  Llene el depósito superior con agua fría del grifo y déjela escurrir en la jarra. No filtre el agua caliente.
- Paso 8: Establecer calendario de vida del filtro
  Los filtros deben reemplazarse cada dos meses. No intente utilizer los filtros por más tiempo que la vida útil recomendada.

¿Cómo llega el plomo al agua potable?

El plomo casi nunca está presente cuando el agua fluye desde la instalación de tratamiento, ni tampoco en las tuberías principales que corren debajo de las calles. Sin embargo, en algunas casas antiguas puede haber plomo en la tubería que conecta la casa al sistema de agua (conocida como línea de servicio) o en las tuberías de la casa. El plomo en las tuberías de la casa. El plomo en las tuberías de servicio o plomería puede disolverse o desprenderse en el agua y terminar en el grifo.

¿Cuánto plomo en el agua es demasiado?

El plomo puede ser dañino incluso en niveles muy bajos y puede acumularse en nuestros cuerpos con el tiempo, por lo que siempre que sea possible se deben tomar medidas para reducer o eliminar la exposición de su hogar. Si bien los riesgos varían según el individuo, las circunstancias y la cantidad de agua consumida, ninguna concentración de plomo se considera “segura”. Los hogares con mujeres embarazadas, bebés o niños pequeños son los más vulnerables a los efectos nocivos del plomo en niveles bajos.

¿Qué puedo hacer para reducer o eliminar el plomo de mi agua potable?

La major manera de eliminar los riesgos del plomo en el agua es reemplazar completamente todas las Fuentes de plomo. Hasta que eso se pueda hacer, hay pasos que puede seguir de inmediato.

- Ejecute el grifo antes de usarlo – Es probable que los niveles de plomo alcancen su punto más alto cuando el agua ha estado en la tubería durante varias horas. Limpie esta agua de sus tuberías dejando corer el agua fría durante varios minutos, lo que le permitirá extraer agua dulce de la tubería principal. Su proveedor de agua o plomero certificado pueden ayudarlo a evaluar el período de tiempo adecuado. Puedes utilizer esta agua en plantas de interior o para tirar de la cadena de los inodoros.
- Aireadores limpios – Los aireadores son pequeños accesorios situados en las puntas de los Grifos que regulan el flujo de agua. Pueden acumular pequeñas partículas de plomo en sus pantallas. Es una Buena idea quitar los aireadores al menos una vez al mes y limpiarlos.
- Utilice agua fría para cocinar – Siempre cocine y prepare la formula para bebés con agua fría, porque el agua caliente disuelve el plomo más rápidamente, lo que genera niveles más altos en el agua.
- Filtrar el agua – Muchos filtros de agua domésticos son eficaces para eliminar el plomo. Si compra un filtro, asegúrese de que esté certificado para la eliminación de plomo y de darle el mantenimiento adecuado. Obtenga más información sobre la certification de filtros en www.nsf.org.

Para más información

Hay varios recursos disponibles para obtener más información sobre el plomo, los sistemas de filtración de agua y otros temas relacionados.

CDC–Plomo en el agua potable

Los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades de EE. UU. tienen información sobre los efectos del plomo en la salud y consejos para protegerse del agua y otras Fuentes communes de exposición. www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead

Drinktap.org

Un servicio público de la Asociación Estadounidense de Obras Hidráulicas, fue creado para brindar a las personas información sobre una variedad de temas relacionados con el agua, desde la Calidad del agua hasta la conservación.

Epa.gov/lead

La EPA, la agencia federal responsible de la seguridad del agua potable de Estados Unidos, alberga un sitio web integral que aborda todas las Fuentes de plomo en el hogar.

NSF.org

NSF International Brinda información al consumidor sobre las capaciadades de los filtros de agua, incluidas las afirmaciones sobre la reducción del plomo. También puede comunicarse con la NSF al 800.NSF.8010.

Joliet.gov/GetTheLeadOut

Obtenga más información sobre el plomo en el agua y lo que la ciudad de Joliet está haciendo al respecto.

Frequently Asked Questions about Lead in Water from Pipes and Plumbing

What is lead?

Lead is a common naturally occurring metallic element that can be found in air, soil, and water. It is also a powerful toxin that is harmful to human health. Lead was commonly used in gasoline and paint until the 1970s and is still sometimes found in products such as ceramics, batteries, ammunition, and cosmetics. Lead was used for centuries in plumbing because of its pliability and resistance to leaks; in fact, lead's chemical symbol, Pb, is derived from the Latin word for plumbing. In 1986, U.S. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to prohibit the use of pipes, solder, or flux that were not "lead free." At the time "lead free" was defined as solder and flux with no more than .2% lead and pipes with no more than 8%. In 2014, the maximum allowable lead content was reduced from not more than 8% to not more than a weighted average of 0.25% of the wetted surface of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. Joliet banned the use of lead for water service lines in the late 1930s.

Why is lead a health risk?

Lead is a toxic metal that can cause immediate health effects at high doses and long-term health effects if it builds up in the body over many years. Lead can cause brain and kidney damage in addition to effects on the blood and vitamin D metabolism. Pregnant women and young children are particularly vulnerable because the physical and behavioral effects of lead occur at lower exposure levels in children than in adults. In children, low levels of exposure have been linked to central and peripheral nervous system damage, learning disabilities, shorter stature, impaired hearing, and impaired formation and function of blood cells. While people are more commonly exposed to lead through paint, soil, and dust, U.S. EPA estimates infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

How do I know whether my drinking water contains lead?

Because it is colorless and tasteless, lead is not readily apparent in water. In fact, the only way to know for certain whether your drinking water contains lead is to have your water tested by a certified laboratory. The City of Joliet offers testing at no cost to homeowners. For more information on water testing, Contact Monica Zupan, Laboratory Manager at 815-724-3618.

How does lead get into drinking water?

Lead is almost never present when water flows from the treatment facility, nor is it present in the water mains running beneath the streets. However, in some older homes lead may be present in the pipe connecting the home to the water system – known as a service line -- or in the home plumbing. Lead in service pipes, plumbing, or fixtures can dissolve, or particles can break off into water and end up at the tap.

How much lead in water is too much?
Lead can be harmful even at very low levels and can accumulate in our bodies over time, so wherever possible, steps should be taken to reduce or eliminate your household's exposure. While risks vary based on individual circumstances and the amount of water consumed, no concentration of lead is considered "safe." Households with pregnant women, infants, or young children are most vulnerable to the harmful effects of lead at low levels.

What can I do to reduce or eliminate lead from my drinking water?
The best way to remove risks of lead in water is to completely replace all sources of lead. But there are also steps you can take right away to reduce lead levels in your water.

1. *Run the Tap Before Use* – Lead levels are likely at their highest when water has been sitting in the pipe for several hours. Clear this water from your pipes by running the cold water for 3-5 minutes before using. This allows you to draw fresh water from the main. In efforts to conserve water, you can use this water on house plants or to flush toilets.

2. *Clean Aerators* – Aerators are small attachments at the tips of faucets which regulate the flow of water. They can accumulate small particles of lead in their screens. It's a good idea to remove your aerators at least monthly and clean them out.

3. *Use Cold Water for Cooking and Drinking* – Always cook and prepare baby formula with cold water, because hot water dissolves lead more quickly, resulting in higher levels in water.

4. *Filter the Water* – Many home water filters are effective at removing lead. If you purchase a filter, make sure it is certified for lead removal and that you maintain it properly. Find out more on filter certification at www.nsf.org.

Are there special steps I should take to protect my developing baby, infant, or young children?
Households with pregnant women, infants, or young children should be especially aware of the potential for lead exposure through drinking water. If you suspect there may be lead in your home plumbing, consider having your water tested. The City regularly tests for lead in the drinking water at a selected number of service locations. If lead is detected, consider purchasing a filter certified for lead removal or using an alternate source of water until the problem is corrected. Babies and young children are most vulnerable to the harmful effects of lead at low levels. U.S. EPA estimates infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

Is it safe to shower in water that contains lead?
Because lead is not absorbed through the skin, bathing or showering in water containing lead is not considered a health risk.

What does the City of Joliet do to protect my household from lead?
In order to prevent lead from dissolving into water from lead service lines or home plumbing, the City of Joliet adjusts the water's chemistry at the treatment plant. This process is known as corrosion control. We sample water at homes considered to be high risk in order to ensure our corrosion control remains effective. Although corrosion control can reduce risks, the best way to assure your home is safe from lead exposure through water is to remove the potential sources of lead.

How do I know if my home has a lead service line or lead plumbing?
You can contact the City of Joliet Public Utilities Department to inspect both your service line and other materials in contact with your drinking water at no cost. Please call 815-724-4220 to schedule an appointment. Here in the City of Joliet, lead service lines are mostly found in homes constructed before 1940.

You may be able to determine on your own if your service line is made of lead. Service lines typically enter the home in the basement or crawl space. If the pipe is lead, it will have a dull finish that shines brightly when scratched with a key or coin. Using a magnet can also help you identify a lead pipe, because even a strong magnet will not cling to lead.

Who owns the lead service line?
In the City of Joliet, water service lines are owned by the City of Joliet from the main up to the b-box, and the rest of the line is owned by the property owner.

I'm in a new house. Am I at risk?
Very few homes constructed after the 1940s have lead service lines, and those built after 1986 were required to use plumbing materials with substantially reduced lead content. If you are concerned, contact the Public Utilities Department at 815-724-4220 to have an inspection.

Do all home filters and other water treatment devices remove lead?
No. If you purchase a water filter or home treatment device, make sure it is independently certified for lead removal and that you maintain it properly. Find out more on filter certification at www.nsf.org.

Can my pets drink water with lead?
Lead can impact animals the same way it does humans. Because domestic animals consume a relatively high volume of water relative to their body weight, pet owners with lead in their home plumbing may want to take precautions.

Is water the only source of lead in homes and businesses?
No. In fact, lead in drinking water generally represents only about 20% of total

exposure, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. However, drinking water can account for more than half of lead exposure in children because of their lower body weight. Additionally, because no level of lead is considered safe, completely eliminating potential sources of lead is strongly advised.

Does the City of Joliet test for lead?

Yes. The City of Joliet is required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to test for lead every six months from IEPA approved homes. The most recent sampling period was during the second half of 2023 and the 90th percentile value was 5.515 ppb which meets EPA requirements of not being greater than 15 ppb.

What is the City of Joliet doing to assist residents with replacement of lead water service lines?

The City of Joliet has proactively been replacing lead water services lines since 2019. The City offers a full water service line replacement program at no cost to property owners whose lead water service line is disturbed during a leak repair or if water testing determines a home with a lead water service line has lead levels greater than regulatory limits. If a water service line is determined to be lead but is not disturbed and water testing does not indicate high lead levels, the service line will be replaced as part of the City's water main rehabilitation program at no cost to the homeowner. For more information on the water main rehabilitation program visit www.joliet.gov/construction-zone

Where can I find more information?

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available by calling the Safe Drinking Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by visiting www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. You can also review the City of Joliet's Annual Water Quality Reported posted at www.joliet.gov/water. If you would like to discuss the issue with a local contact, call the Department of Public Utilities at 815-724-4220 or email publicutilities@joliet.gov

Preguntas frecuentes Acerca del Plomo en el Agua de las Tuberias y el Plumbing

Qué es el plomo?
El plomo es un elemento metálico común natural que se puede encontrar en el aire, el suelo y el agua. También es un poderoso toxina que es dañina para la salud humana. El plomo se utilizaba habitualmente en la pintura y gasolina hasta la década de 1970, que a veces se encuentra en productos como cerámicas, baterías, municiones y cosméticos. Plomo se utilizó durante siglos en la plomeria debido a su flexibilidad y resistencia a las fugas; de hecho, el símbolo químico del plomo, PB, se deriva de la palabra latina para plomería. En 1986, el Congreso de Estados Unidos enmendó la ley de agua potable segura para prohibir el uso de tuberías, soldaduras o fundentes que no eran "sin plomo." En el momento, "libre de plomo" se definió como soldadura y fundente con no más de .2% plomo y en tubos no más del 8%. En 2014, el contenido máximo admisible de plomo fue reducido de no más del 8% a no más de un promedio ponderado del .25% de la superficie mojada de tuberías, accesorios de tubería, accesorios de fontanería y sujeciones. Joliet prohibió el uso de plomo para las líneas de servicio de agua en el 1930's.

Por qué el plomo es un riesgo para la salud?
El plomo es un metal tóxico que puede causar efectos inmediatos en la salud a dosis altas y efectos a largo plazo en la salud si se acumula en el cuerpo durante muchos años. El plomo puede causar daño cerebral y renal además de los efectos sobre la sangre y el metabolismo de la vitamina D. Las mujeres embarazadas y los niños pequeños son particularmente vulnerables debido a que los efectos físicos y conductuales del plomo ocurren a niveles de exposición más bajos en niños que en adultos. En los niños, los niveles bajos de exposición se han relacionado con el centro y daños en el sistema nervioso periférico, discapacidades de aprendizaje, estatura más corta, audición dañado y alteración de la formación y función de las células sanguíneas. Mientras que las personas se exponen más comúnmente a plomo de la pintura, el suelo y el polvo, U.S. EPA estima que los bebés que consumen principalmente fórmula mixta pueden recibir 40% a 60% de su exposición al plomo del agua potable.

Cómo sabría si mi agua potable contiene plomo?
Debido a que es incoloro e insípido, el plomo no es aparente en la agua. De hecho, la única manera de saber con certeza si su agua potable contiene plomo es hacer que su agua sea probada por un laboratorio certificado. La ciudad de Joliet ofrece pruebas de plomo sin costo para los propietarios de viviendas. Para obtener más información sobre las pruebas de agua, comuníquese con Monica Zupan, Gerente de Laboratorio al 815-724-3618.

Cómo entra el plomo en el agua potable?
El plomo casi nunca está presente cuando el agua fluye desde la planta de tratamiento, tamppoco está presente en la red de agua que corre bajo las calles. Sin embargo, en algunos hogares más viejos el plomo puede estar presente en la tubería que conecta el sistema de agua de la casa-conocido como una línea de servicio-o en la plomería de la casa. El plomo en tuberías de servicio, fontanería o accesorios puede disolverse, o las partículas pueden romperse en el agua y terminar en el grifo.

Cuánta plomo es demasiado?
El plomo puede ser perjudicial incluso en niveles bajos y puede acumularse en nuestros cuerpos con el tiempo, por lo que siempre que sea posible, se deben tomar medidas para reducir o eliminar la exposición de sus hogares. Mientras que los riesgos varían en función de las circunstancias individuales y la cantidad de agua consumida, ninguna concentración de plomo se considera "seguro." Los hogares con mujeres embarazadas, bebés o niños pequeños son los más vulnerables a los efectos nocivos del plomo en niveles bajos.

Qué puedo hacer para reducir o eliminar el plomo de mi agua potable?

La mejor manera de eliminar los riesgos de plomo en el agua es reemplazar completamente todas las fuentes de plomo. Pero también hay pasos que puede tomar de inmediato para reducir los niveles de plomo en la agua.

1. Ejecutar el grifo antes de usar - los niveles de plomo están en su punto más alto cuando el agua ha estado sentada en la tubería por varias horas. Limpia esta agua de tus tuberias corriendo el agua fría por 3 - 5 minutos antes de usar. Esto le permite extraer agua fresca de la principal. En los esfuerzos para conservar el agua, puede utilizar esta agua en las plantas domésticas o para tirar el inodoro.
2. Limpie los aireadores - los aireadores son pequeños accesorios en las puntas de los grifos para regular el flujo de agua. Pueden acumular pequeñas partículas de plomo en sus pantallas. Es una buena idea retirar sus aireadores a lo menos una vez al mes y limpiarlos.
3. Use agua fría para cocinar y beber - siempre cocine y prepare la fórmula del bebé con agua fría, porque el agua caliente disuelve el plomo más rápidamente, lo que resulta en niveles más altos en el agua.
4. Filtra la agua - muchos filtros de agua casera son efectivos en la eliminación de plomo. Si compras un filtro, asegúrese de que esté certificado para la eliminación de plomo y de que lo mantenga correctamente. Más información sobre la certificación de filtros en www.nsf.org

Hay medidas especiales que pueda tomar para proteger a mi bebé en desarrollo, bebé o niños pequeños?
Los hogares con mujeres embarazadas, bebés o niños pequeños deben ser especialmente conscientes de la posibilidad de exposición al plomo a través del agua potable. Si sospecha que puede haber plomo en las tuberías de su casa, considere hacer una prueba de agua. La ciudad realiza pruebas regulares de plomo en el agua potable en un número seleccionado de lugares de servicio. Si se detecta plomo, considere comprar un filtro certificado para la eliminación de plomo o use una fuente de agua alternativa hasta que se corrija el problema. Los bebés y los niños pequeños son más vulnerables a los efectos nocivos del plomo en niveles bajos. La EPA de EE. UU. Estima que los bebés que consumen mayormente fórmula mixta pueden recibir del 40% al 60% de su exposición al plomo del agua potable.

Es seguro bañarse en agua que contiene plomo?
Debido que el plomo no se absorbe a través de la piel, bañarse o ducharse con agua que contiene plomo no se considera un riesgo para la salud.

Qué hace la Ciudad de Joliet para proteger mi hogar del plomo?
Para evitar que el plomo se disuelva en el agua de las líneas de servicio de plomo o de las tuberías de la casa, la ciudad de Joliet ajusta la química del agua en la planta de tratamiento. Este proceso se conoce como control de corrosión. Tomamos muestras de agua en hogares que se consideran de alto riesgo para garantizar que nuestro control de corrosión siga siendo efectivo. Si bien el control de la corrosión puede reducir los riesgos, la mejor manera de garantizar que su hogar esté seguro de la exposición al plomo a través del agua es eliminar las posibles fuentes de plomo.

Cómo sabría si mi casa tiene una línea de servicio de plomo o tuberías de plomo?
Puede ponerse en contacto con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos de la Ciudad de Joliet para inspeccionar sus líneas de servicio y otros materiales en contacto con su agua potable sin costo. Por favor llame al 815-724-4220 para programar una cita. Aquí, en la ciudad de Joliet, las líneas de servicio de plomo se encuentran principalmente en casas construidas antes de 1940.

Es posible que pueda determinar por su cuenta si su línea de servicio está hecha de plomo. Las líneas de servicio generalmente ingresan a la casa en el sótano o en el espacio de rastreo. Si el tubo es de plomo, tendrá un acabado sin brillo que brilla intensamente cuando se raya con una llave o moneda. El uso de un imán también puede ayudarlo a identificar la tubería de plomo, porque incluso un imán fuerte no se aferrará al plomo.

Quién es el propietario de la línea de servicio de plomo?
En la ciudad de Joliet, las líneas de servicio de plomo son propiedad de la ciudad de Joliet desde la linea principal hasta la válvula, y el resto de la línea es propiedad del propietario. Reemplazo de toda la línea de servicio de plomo es, por lo tanto, una responsabilidad compartida entre la Ciudad de Joliet y cada cliente. El costo de la porción del propietario de la línea de servicio de reemplazo es de aproximadamente $2500 a $5000. Los planes de pago con la Ciudad para este trabajo estarán disponibles con términos negociables.

Estoy en una casa nueva. Estoy en riesgo?
Muy pocas casas construidas después de la década de 1940 tienen líneas de servicio de plomo, y aquellas construidas después de 1989 debieron usar materiales de plomería con un contenido de plomo sustancialmente reducido. Si está preocupado, comuníquese con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos al 815-724-4220 para realizar una inspección.

Todos los filtros domésticos y otros dispositivos de tratamiento de agua eliminan el plomo?
No. Si compra un filtro de agua o un dispositivo de tratamiento en el hogar, asegúrese de que esté certificado de manera independiente para la eliminación de plomo y de que lo mantenga correctamente. Obtenga más información sobre la certificación de filtros en www.nsf.org

Pueden mis mascotas beber agua con plomo?
El plomo puede afectar a los animales de la misma manera que a los humanos. Debido a que los animales domésticos consumen un volumen relativamente alto de agua en relación con su peso corporal, los dueños de mascotas con plomo en las tuberías de su hogar pueden querer tomar precauciones.

Es el agua la única fuente de plomo en los hogares y las empresas?
No. De hecho, el plomo en la agua potable generalmente representa solo alrededor del 20% de la exposición total, según los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades de EE. UU. Sin embargo, el agua potable puede representar más de la mitad de la exposición al plomo en los niños debido a su menor peso corporal. Además, como ningún nivel de plomo se considera seguro, se recomienda eliminar por completo las posibles fuentes de plomo.

La Ciudad de Joliet prueba para el plomo?
Sí. La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Illinois le exige a la Ciudad de Joliet que realice una prueba de detección de plomo cada tres años en hogares aprobados por IEPA. El período de muestreo más reciente fue durante la segunda mitad de 2023 y el valor del percentil 90 fue de 5,515 ppb, lo que cumple con los requisitos de la EPA.

Qué está haciendo la Ciudad de Joliet para ayudar a los residentes a reemplazar las líneas de plomo del servicio de agua?
Joliet está ofreciendo un programa de costos compartidos a los residentes con líneas de servicio de agua de plomo confirmadas. Reemplazará la parte pública del servicio de agua (línea principal al b-box) sin costo si el propietario reemplaza la parte privada (b-box al medidor). La Ciudad ya tiene un contratista en-llamada para completar el trabajo y coordinará el trabajo para el propietario. En la mayoría de los casos, el trabajo se completará mediante el uso de la perforación direccional en la mayor medida posible para minimizar la interrupción de su patio. Si tiene un sótano, la pared del sótano se perforará para permitir que la nueva línea de servicio de agua ingrese aproximadamente al mismo lugar que la línea de servicio de agua existente. Si su casa está construida sobre una losa, una pequeña sección de la losa se cortará y eliminará para la instalación de la nueva línea de servicio de agua. Los costos aproximados para el propietario son de $ 2500 a $ 5000. Los planes de pago con la Ciudad para este trabajo estarán disponibles con términos negociables. Para hablar sobre la participación en este programa, comuníquese con el Departamento de Servicios Públicos al 815-724-4220.

Dónde puedo encontrar más información?
La información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, métodos de prueba y los pasos que puede tomar para minimizar la exposición están disponibles llamando a la línea directa de Safe Drinking al 1-800-426-4791 o visitando www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. También puede consultar el Informe anual de calidad del agua de la ciudad publicado en www.jolietwater.com. Si desea discutir el problema con un contacto local, llame al Departamento de Servicios Públicos al 815-724-4220 o envíe un correo electrónico a publicutilities@joliet.gov