

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GREEN OAKS
IL0970040

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by GREEN OAKS is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jason DesBiens
Phone 847-821-6207

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include: - Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. - Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. - Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. - Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Jason DesBiens at 847-821-6207. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CC01-MTR VAULT NE O'PLAINE AND DAN FF IL0971900 TP01	SW	<u>A</u>	<u>O'Plaine Road 500ft North of Dan Patch Ln</u>

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 847-821-6207. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: WAUKEGANSusceptibility is defined as the likelihood for the source water(s) of a public water system to be contaminated at concentrations that would pose a concern. The Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of a community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems. The very nature of surface water allows contaminants to migrate into the intake with no protection only dilution, which is the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Waukegan's 6,200-foot intake has a low sensitivity and therefore has greater protection from shoreline contaminants due to mixing and dilution. The 2,960-foot intake is moderately sensitive to potential pollution, and although there are no potential sources within Waukegan's critical assessment zone, there are several immediately adjacent to the CAZ with a great deal more in Waukegan's local source water area. Shoreline sources in the vicinity of this intake are perceived as a potential threat to Waukegan's water quality. The combination of the land use, zoning, Waukegan Harbor, Waukegan River and NSSD treatment plant add to the susceptibility of this intake. However, it should be stressed that treatment employed by Waukegan is protective of their consumers, as noted by the facility's recent finished water history.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: 50 ug/l to 389 ug/l
 Lead Range: 5 ug/l to 5/ug/l

Copper 90th percentile: 181 ug/l Lead & Copper sampling was performed in August of 2023
 Lead 90th percentile: 5 ug/l

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: email Jason DesBiens at jdesbiens@gha-engineers.com

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has has not developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: email Jason DesBiens at jdesbiens@gha-engineers.com

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/20/2023	1.3	1.3	0.181	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Errrosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2025	0.96	0.72 - 1.2	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	19	18.51 - 18.51	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	50	50 - 50	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Waukegan is the Source of Green Oaks Water: TTHM entry point 621 S Lakehurst Road: 22.6 ug/l & HAA5 12.82 ug/l
TTHM entry point 2323 N. Delany: 20.07 ug/l & HAA5 12.23 ug/l
TTHM entry point 14565 Yorkhouse: 25.0 ug/l & HAA5 12.80 ug/l
TTHM entry point 2200 N Sheridan Rd: 43.2 ug/l & HAA5 21.8 ug/l

PFAS sampling is scheduled for 2026-2027 calendar year

OCCT Treatment of Poly/Ortho Phosphate of 60/40 blend is treated at Waukegans Source

Table 1 lists regulated contaminants found in the finished water for the year 2025. If the contaminant does not appear on the list below, it means that it was not detected in the water. Over 90 regulated contaminants are monitored.

Regulated Contaminants						
Contaminant and Source of Contamination	Highest Level Detected (mg/L) (footnote 1, 12)	Range of Levels (mg/L) (footnote 8)	MCL (mg/L) (footnote 2)	MCLG (mg/L) (footnote 3)	Violation	Collection Date
Biological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator for other bacteria	1.1 (5% sample total coliform positive, E. coli negative)	N/A	5% of monthly samples	0	No	monthly
Turbidity (NTU) soil runoff (footnote 5, 6)	0.09 (Highest single measurement)	0.09	TT = 1.0	N/A	No	every 2 hours
Turbidity (lowest monthly % limit)	100%	100%	T T= 0.3	N/A	No	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium discharges of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	0.019	0.019 - 0.019	2	2	No	2025
Zinc (State regulated – footnote 7) Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories	0.007	0.0067—0.0067	5	5	No	2025
Sodium (State regulated - footnote 7) natural erosion, used in water softener regeneration *=Parts Per Billion	*11.0	11.0 – 11.0	N/A	N/A	No	2025
Chlorine disinfectant	1.1	1.0 – 1.3	(MRDLG) - 4 (footnote 10)	(MRDLG) - 4 (footnote11)	No	Continuously
Nitrate measured as Nitrogen (State regulated – footnote 7) fertilizer, sewage runoff; natural erosion	0.41	0.41 – 0.41	10	10	No	2025
Fluoride Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	0.6	0.623– 0.623	4.0	4	No	Monthly
Lead (distribution system – footnote 14) corrosion of household plumbing and/or service lines*=Parts Per Billion	*9.0 (90th %)	3 sample exceeding AL (<1.0 –31.0)	AL = 15 (footnote 15)	0	No	60 sample sites collected two times per year 2025
Copper (distribution system) corrosion of household plumbing and/or service lines	0.11 (90th %)	0 samples exceeding AL 1.3 (<3.0 - 0.48)	AL = 1.3	1.3	No	60 sample sites collected two times per year 2025
Disinfection By-Products						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) – footnote 16 by-product of water disinfection *Parts Per Billion	*19	9.98 – 22	60	N/A	Yes	2025
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) by-product of water disinfection *Parts Per Billion	*35	16.29 – 40.8	80	N/A	Yes	2025

PFAS Analyte Name	Acronym	Health -Based Guida nce Level ng/l	Analytical Results 2/19/25 Finished	Analytical Results 2/19/25 Raw	Analytical Results 4/24/25 Finished	Analytical Results 4/24/25 Raw	Analytical Results 7/22/25 Finished	Analytical Results 7/22/25 Raw	Analytical Results 10/08/25 Finished	Analytical Results 10/08/25 Raw
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFBS	2,100	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFHxS	140	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFNA	21	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFOS	14	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFOA	2	2.3	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	1.9	< 2.0	< 2.0
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFHxA	560,000	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
Perfluorodecanoic acid	HFPO-DA	560	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
N-ethyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NETFOS AA		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
N-methyl Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMEFOS AA		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
GexX	HFPO-DA		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
	ADONA		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
F-53B Major	9Cl-PF3ONS		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
F-53B Minor	11Cl-PF3OUdS		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA		< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	< 2.0	<1.8	< 2.0	< 2.0

Definitions and Abbreviations for Table 1 and Table 2 (Footnote reference

1. Highest Level Detected – in most cases, this is the annual average of all samples collected during the CCR calendar year.
2. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest contaminant level that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
3. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
4. Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water
5. Turbidity - Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water due to suspended particles. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.
6. NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
7. State regulated - this contaminant is regulated by the State. Currently, no federal standard exists for this contaminant.
8. Range of levels - the lowest to the highest measurement of a contaminant that was detected throughout the year.
9. N/A - not applicable
10. Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) - The highest disinfectant level allowed in drinking water. There is adequate evidence that the addition of disinfectants is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
11. Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) – Drinking water disinfectant level below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
12. mg/L – milligrams per liter (also known as parts per million or ppm)
13. Unregulated Contaminants - a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language has been set. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring rule (UCMR) is to assist the USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.
14. Distribution system applies to contaminant levels found at consumers' taps.
15. Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action Level Goal (ALG)-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
16. Disinfection By-Products level detected is based on the locational running annual average (LRAA), which is calculated by adding the current quarter plus three previous quarters and dividing by four. The location with the highest result is used.
17. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC requirements.

Total Organic Carbon The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal particles.

City of Waukegan PFA Description: Table 2. Below. Reflects Water Quality Samples – PFAS. Samples were collected quarterly. 2/19/2025, 4/24/2025, 7/22/2025 and 10/08/2025, results of both Finished & Raw Water analysis were performed. Sampling dates and results are listed below, or you can go to the following link:

<https://link.edgepilot.com/s/f9145d59/FTJJtbAgU2N5oPhnR246g?u=https://www.waukeganil.gov/SS5/Reports>

PFAS Detection In 2025, the Waukegan Public Water Supply was sampled as part of the State of Illinois PFAS Statewide Investigation. The results from this sampling in 2025 indicated that All of the samples for 2025 were under the Health based Guidance Level ng/l which was established level by Illinois EPA. Quarterly monitoring is scheduled and will be collected indefinitely. For more information about PFAS health advisories <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/pfas/pfas-healthadvisory.html>

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/01/2025	09/16/2025	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to develop an approvable initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024.
LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	10/17/2024	2025	We failed to submit an initial inventory of service lines to the Illinois EPA by October 16, 2024.
NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL	07/02/2025	2025	We failed to certify to the Illinois EPA that we delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/22/2025	01/12/2026	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

The CCR adequacy content is now on the 2025-2026 CCR. The Lead & Copper LSLI, LSL Reporting, Notification are currently being worked on with less than <20 homes remaining for the Lead and Copper Inventory. Once completed Green Oaks will update the lead and copper sample site plan, We have sent public notice to residents regarding the failed initial inventory.

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CLARE
MICHELOTTI
Clerk

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

It has come to the Village's attention that our water system recently failed a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We are required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the Illinois EPA by October 16, 2024. The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)¹, lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

There is the potential your service line could be made of lead or contain lead. People living in homes with service lines that are made of or contain lead have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water. Houses constructed after 1986 are assumed to have a non-lead service line.

**Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. **

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- **Learn what your service line material is.** Contact us at leadtesting@greenoaks.org or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized, you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.

¹ A galvanized requiring replacement service line is a galvanized service line that is or was potentially downstream of a lead service line.



Incorporated January 25, 1960

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What is being done?

At this time, the Village of Green Oaks is preparing a lead service line inventory and plans to submit the inventory to the IEPA in Winter, 2026. Customers will be notified should they be impacted by an identified lead service line via mail.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please email leadtesting@greenoaks.org and include your phone number in the email if you would like to receive a call to discuss any questions or additional information.

**Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. **

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Green Oaks. Public Water System ID#: IL0970040.

Date distributed: [1.12.2026_].

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

2520 West Iles Avenue, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

JB Pritzker, Governor

James Jennings, Acting Director

Under certain situations, i.e., acute violations, immediate consultation with the Illinois EPA Regional Field Operations Staff was required at the time. If this is applicable, list who and date of contact.

Contacted: _____ (IEPA contact name) on _____ (date)

Method of Distribution

Check all that is applicable

Date Issued

☒ Direct mailed to each paying customer.

January 12, 2026

☐ Distributed using a circular shopper newsletter that is sent to each bill paying customer via direct mail (free of charge)

List Newspaper Name Here: _____

☐ PN was Hand Delivered to each bill paying consumer

Signature of Owner, Administrative Contact, or Responsible Operator in Charge

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony (415 ILCS 5 44(h))

I DENISE KAFKIS (print name), hereby certify that the public water system indicated on page 1 hereby affirms that public notice has been provided to consumers in accordance with the delivery, content, and format requirements and deadlines in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Primary Drinking Water Standards found Part 611 SubPart V: Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations

Signature

Date

Title

Village Administrator Telephone (847) 362-5363 9am-2pm

This Agency is authorized to require this information under 415 ILCS 5 17.5. Failure to disclose this information may result in a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5 42). This has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

IL532-2626

PWS266 Revised (3 11)

Public Notification Must be Issued for the Following Violation(s)

<u>Violation Description</u>	<u>Contaminant(s)</u>	<u>Level Found</u>	<u>Compliance Period</u>	<u>PN Tier</u>	<u>VL ID</u>
LSL INVENTORY INITIAL	LEAD AND COPPER	<u>N/A</u>	10/17/2024 -	2	111644
	RULE REVISIONS				