



2026 Triennial Public Water Supply Capacity Development Report to the Governor

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Purpose of This Report

This report is intended to meet the reporting requirements of Section 1420 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which requires triennial reporting to the Governor on the effectiveness of Illinois' Capacity Development Strategy and progress in improving the Technical, Managerial and Financial (TMF) Capacity of public water systems in Illinois.

The 1996 SDWA required all states to develop and implement a new systems program and existing system strategy for capacity development. Subsequently, Illinois had to ensure that all new community water supplies (CWS) and all new non-transient non-community water supplies (NTNCWS) commencing operation after October 1, 1999, had adequate TMF capacity before commencing operation. Illinois adopted regulations to implement this requirement, which can be found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 652 and 77 Ill. Adm. Code Part 900.

Illinois was also required to develop and implement a strategy to help all existing CWS and Non-Community Water Supplies (NCWS) achieve and maintain TMF capacity beginning October 1, 2000. Illinois submitted a Capacity Development Strategy for existing public water supplies in July 2000 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Strategy was approved by U.S. EPA on September 27, 2000. Illinois submitted a Revised Capacity Demonstration Strategy in December 2022, and the final version of the strategy was approved by USEPA in May 2023.

In Illinois, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) regulates CWS while the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) regulates NCWS.

The Illinois EPA and IDPH hope that by making this document available for review, the public will have a better understanding of drinking water quality concerns in Illinois. Furthermore, this document is intended to meet several independent reporting requirements of the SDWA Amendments of 1996, serve as the annual self-assessment for the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Grant (which aids U.S. EPA Region 5 in oversight of Illinois' primacy programs), as well as reporting requirements of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act).

Introduction

In Illinois, regulatory oversight of public water systems (PWS)¹ is shared by the Illinois EPA and IDPH. The Illinois EPA was designated as Illinois' primary enforcement authority by U.S. EPA on August 29, 1979. The Illinois EPA, through an Intergovernmental Funding Agreement has empowered IDPH to administer the Non-Community PWS² Program while the Illinois EPA retains regulatory authority over Community PWS.

The Illinois EPA currently regulates 1,873 active CWS. This number includes 112 supplies that meet the exemption criteria under 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 611.100(d). Currently, 1,180 CWS use groundwater sources and 693 use surface water sources or groundwater sources under the direct influence of surface water. 889 CWS purchase water from another CWS as their primary source.

A total of 12,209,575 people are served by CWS. At this population, 38.64 percent are served by a surface water system, 35.17 percent are served by purchased surface water, 23.92 percent are served by groundwater systems, and 2.27 percent by purchased groundwater systems. While only 26 percent of the population is served by groundwater (including groundwater purchase systems), groundwater dependent systems comprise about 63 percent of the total number of CWS.

IDPH currently regulates a total of 3,393 active Non-Community Public Water Systems (NCPWS³) with 2,977 being Transient Non-Community (TNC⁴) PWS and 416 being NTNCWS⁵. In 2025, Illinois NCPWS served a total population of 457,628, with NTNCWS serving a population of 168,934 and TNC PWS serving a total population of 288,694. A total of 380,712 people are served by systems using ground water, while only 76,916 people are served by surface water. These numbers reflect the areas where NCPWS are located predominantly in rural or non-incorporated areas where groundwater is generally available as a source of potable water.

¹ PWS serve 15 service connections or 25 residents.

² CWS serve 15 or more year-round service connections or 25 or more year-round residents.

³ NCPWS are water systems **serving non-residential population**, usually at least 25 individuals daily for at least 60 days per year.

⁴ TNC **does not** regularly serve the same 25 or more people for 6 months per year (e.g. restaurants, campgrounds etc.).

⁵ NTNC **regularly serve the same 25 or more persons** for **at least 6 months** per year (e.g. schools, daycares, factories etc.).

Statutory Background

The program to protect PWS in Illinois began in 1915 and has undergone considerable legal and regulatory restructuring over the years. In 1970, the General Assembly formulated the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act), 415 ILCS 5. The regulations governing CWS were later adopted by the Illinois Pollution Control Board and are codified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle F. The Illinois Groundwater Protection Act (IGPA), 415 ILCS 55/1 was adopted in 1987. Additionally, programs to protect groundwater were initiated by the Act in conjunction with Water Quality Standards for waters of the state that included underground water (35 Ill. Adm. Code 302). In 1991, the Illinois Pollution Control Board adopted comprehensive groundwater quality (35 Ill. Adm. Code 620).

The core mission of the Illinois EPA's Division of Public Water Supplies (DPWS) is to ***assure that all persons served by community public water supplies receive water, which is safe in quality, clean, adequate in quantity and of satisfactory mineral character for ordinary domestic consumption.*** To accomplish this goal, DPWS oversees the design, construction, and operation of CWS in Illinois.

The Illinois EPA must review the safety and protection of drinking water source water, implement a permitting program for the design, construction and operation of PWS treatment facilities, and maintain a surveillance program of water systems' untreated and treated waters.

To support these activities, DPWS has been staffed by a diverse contingent of engineers, geologists and scientists that comprise the Compliance Assurance (CAS), Field Operations (FOS), Groundwater (GWS), and Permit (PS) Sections. The DPWS is further supported by the Capacity Development Section (CapDev), the Infrastructure and Financial Assistance Section (IFAS) of the Bureau of Water (BOW), the Division of Legal Counsel, the Division of Laboratories, the State of Illinois' Central Management Services and Department of Innovation and Technology (DoIT).

As mentioned previously, IDPH supports the NCPWS program through a series of rules including but not limited to: the Illinois Plumbing Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 890); the Illinois Water Well Construction Code (415 ILCS 30); the Surface Source Water Treatment Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 930) and the Drinking Water Systems Code (77 Ill. Adm. Code 900). IDPH's Division of Environmental Health works to reduce the incidence of disease and injury related to environmental factors that fall within five major areas of responsibility: rulemaking; plan reviews and construction permits; inspections; vocational and facility licensing; and engineering and toxicological reports.

To support these areas of responsibility within the NCPWS Program, IDPH has field staff located in the IDPH's six Regional Offices (RO) and leverages the resources of Local Health Departments (LHD). Compliance assurance and engineering services are generally conducted by staff located in the Central Office in Springfield. Consistent with the

requirements of SDWA, program activities include sanitary surveys, water analysis and reporting; plan review; technical assistance; and training and education.

Under SDWA and subsequent amendments, the U.S. EPA sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs). For some regulations, treatment techniques (TT) are established in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of contaminants in water. The SDWA also requires PWS to notify their consumers when they have violated these regulations. The consumer notifications must provide an understandable explanation of the nature of the violation, its potential adverse health effects, steps that the PWS is undertaking to correct the violation and the possibility of using alternative water supplies during the violation.

Through the ongoing review of Illinois EPA's programs, the U.S. EPA has granted the Illinois EPA primary enforcement authority, referred to as primacy, to determine the frequency a CWS monitors and reports on the contaminants present in their water. Generally, the larger the population served by a water system, larger the number of samples collected and the more frequent the monitoring and reporting requirements. Additionally, the U.S. EPA supports the development of new MCLs by requiring CWS to monitor and report on currently unregulated contaminants through the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR). As data are acquired for these contaminants, scientific analyses are conducted to determine the need for development of new MCLs.

In 1998, the Illinois EPA began making CWS revolving loans through a partnership with the U.S. EPA and the Federal Government. Since this time, the Illinois EPA has made more than \$4.7 billion in Public Water Supply Revolving Loans to water systems. This money has gone to public water supply systems around the state to maintain compliance with federal and state laws and regulations and maintain and improve the state's drinking water infrastructure.

Overview of the PWS Programs in Illinois

Community Public Water Supply Surveillance Program

To sustain compliance with regulatory requirements and ensure the safety of Illinois CWS consumers, the Illinois EPA is committed to completing engineering evaluations (sanitary surveys) on a triennial basis. Conducting inspections on a three-year cycle yields a higher percentage of compliant water systems.

The focus of the Illinois EPA's inspections of CWS continues to be an evaluation of the general operation and maintenance practices at the respective systems. Inspectors evaluate each CWS's compliance with Illinois Pollution Control Board rules and various ancillary programs that affect the CWS, such as the regulations under the Title IV: Drinking Water Security and Safety of the *Public Health Security & Bioterrorism Preparedness & Response Act of 2002* (Public Act 107-188, June 12, 2002). Fundamental aspects of these inspections also revolve around the provision of capacity development, technical assistance, identification of significant deficiencies and necessary corrective actions to ensure the safety of drinking water supplies. The engineering evaluations include an on-site review of the eight components of the sanitary survey, including source, treatment, distribution system, finished water storage, pumps, monitoring and reporting, management and operation, and operator compliance assessments. The DPWS conducts surveillance and inspections at CWS from six regional offices located in Rockford, Elgin, Champaign, Springfield, Collinsville, and Marion.

Illinois EPA's Field Office Section has made significant improvements in the number of sanitary surveys conducted. From SFY24 through SFY26, 95% of the CWS scheduled within the 3-year cycle received a sanitary survey. The dedication and efforts from the FOS staff demonstrates a strong commitment to help protect public health.

Non-Community Public Water Supply Surveillance Program

The NCPWS surveillance program shares many commonalities with the CWS surveillance activities. Sanitary surveys are intended to review the adequacy of the water system's source of water, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance to ensure the production and distribution of safe drinking water. Sanitary surveys for NCPWS are intended to identify and correct significant deficiencies and are conducted at least every two years by the IDPH or LHD field staff. IDPH Field Offices are located in Rockford, Peoria, Champaign, Marion, Fairview Heights, and Westchester. There are 93 LHDs throughout the State that help conduct NCPWS surveillance and perform sanitary surveys. IDPH RO staff and LHD staff that perform sanitary surveys generally work in several Public Health Surveillance Programs and many times conduct multiple program inspections while visiting a NCPWS.

IDPH Policy sets a goal for completing sanitary surveys once every two years. For the 2024-2026 calendar year timeframe, the IDPH conducted sanitary surveys at approximately 96.1% (400 of 416) of the NTNCWS and 91.4% (2,720 of 2,977) of the TNCWS under its regulatory authority.

Community Public Water Supply Compliance Assurance Program

To ensure Illinois CWS are in compliance with state and federal statutes and regulations, the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) adopts identical in substance regulatory provisions from the U.S. EPA, pursuant to Section 7.2 of the Act. The core mission of the CAS is to ensure that CWS are in compliance with these regulations. Additionally, CAS coordinates technical outreach to water systems through the Capacity Development Section to ensure proactive compliance measures are taken ahead of formal enforcement. The DPWS conducts compliance efforts for CWS from the Central Office in Springfield.

Non-Community Public Water Supply Compliance Assurance Program

Like the CWS compliance program, the Illinois DPH tracks water system compliance with state and federal statutes and regulations. All NCPWS are tested at least annually for total coliform bacteria and nitrate. NTNC PWS are also tested for contaminants, such as pesticides, solvents, lead and copper, arsenic, metals and disinfection byproducts. Responsibility for tracking water system compliance is shared by Regional and Central Office staff. Data tracking activities are conducted by Central Office Staff.

Community Public Water Supply Operator Certification Program

The Illinois Public Water Supply Operations Act (415 ILCS 45) establishes the statutory basis for the CWS operator certification program in Illinois. This statute further establishes a reliable mechanism for Illinois EPA communications with CWS, ensuring that Responsible Operators in Charge (ROINC) supervise the portions of the CWS for which they are accountable, and requires the timely submittal of information that the Illinois EPA relies upon to protect drinking water quality. This statute provides the basis for the regulatory requirements found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 681. The Illinois EPA's CWS Operator Certification Unit is housed in the Capacity Development Section of the Bureau of Water and is comprised of a section manager and four staff. The Operator Certification Program is coordinated by the Capacity Development Section Manager.

Illinois continues to report to U.S. EPA the status of the operator certification program on an annual basis. U.S. EPA Region 5 tracks completion of this report to avoid a 20 percent withholding of the Illinois Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund grant should Illinois fail to meet this commitment.

The Illinois EPA would also like to make note of our training partners. The operator training

opportunities provided by the Environmental Resources Training Center at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operators Association, Illinois Rural Water Association, Illinois Section of the American Water Works Association, other operator groups, and two-year colleges are a huge factor in the successful treatment of potable water in Illinois. Whether large conferences, webinars, semester long classes, regional forums, or water system specific curricula these educators, associations and individuals have afforded opportunities to water professionals in Illinois that is unparalleled across the country.

Non-Community Public Water Supply Operator Certification Program

The IDPH NCPWS program administers a program to properly credential NTNC PWS operators from the Central Office in Springfield. The Illinois DPH uses the services of the Water Quality Association to conduct initial Operator Certification Training and administer certification examinations. DPH's Operator Certification Program is administered by the Safe Drinking Water Program Manager and one full-time staff.

Community Public Water Supply Capacity Development Program

Illinois has continued to work with existing PWS and requires capacity demonstrations for new PWS to enhance water system TMF capacity to operate in compliance with federal and State regulations. Illinois EPA and IDPH continue to report to U.S. EPA the status of the Illinois Capacity Development Program on an annual basis. BOW and U.S. EPA Region 5 track completion of this report to avoid a 20 percent withholding of the Illinois Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund grant.

In 2025, the Illinois EPA Bureau of Water created a dedicated Capacity Development Section. The Capacity Development Section consists of a Section Manager, who oversees the Operator Certification Unit and the Technical Assistance Unit, which is comprised of three staff.

As of July 2026, The Illinois EPA's Capacity Development Section has provided technical assistance to 213 systems. The Capacity Development Section coordinates with other technical assistance providers, such as Illinois Rural Water Association, U.S. EPA's RealWaterTA and Elevate's Lead/Care Cook County program, to ensure that CWS are aware of other available technical assistance opportunities.

Non-Community Public Water Supply Capacity Development Program

The Public Health Capacity Development Coordinator (PHCDC) coordinates Capacity Development Program activities at IDPH under the supervision of the Safe Drinking Water Program Manager. Currently, the Program Manager reviews new NTNC Public Water System Construction Permit Applications and performs capacity reviews on these new systems. When capacity reviews are needed at existing NTNC Public Water Systems, the PHCDC

coordinates the reviews with water system personnel and RO/LHD field staff.

The Illinois EPA and IDPH continue to support and strengthen Illinois' Public Water Supply Capacity Development Program, as maintaining PWS capacity is essential in operating a safe PWS. Although the resource demands of providing assistance to systems are significant, capacity development is an integral element of the working relationship between regulatory staff and PWS officials in Illinois.

Cross-Connection Control Program

The Cross-Connection Control Program in Illinois is one of several tools intended to protect water consumers in the state. Water supply officials are responsible for protecting their system from connections that have the potential to allow the backflow of contaminants into their respective distribution systems.

Water supplies in Illinois have significant partners in the implementation of their Cross-Connection Control Program. While it is up to the Illinois EPA to ensure that CWS have viable programs through physical inspection of water treatment facilities and documentation reviews, the IDPH administers the plumbing aspects of the program.

Through contractual agreement with the Illinois EPA, the Environmental Resources Training Center located at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville provides training for licensed plumbers and certified drinking water operators who wish to become certified Cross-Connection Control Device Inspectors (CCCDI). The training courses consist of classroom and practical, hands-on instruction. While any Illinois licensed plumber can inspect plumbing, or install a backflow device or assembly, only an Illinois CCCDI can test such devices and assemblies. Additionally, the Illinois EPA relies upon the Environmental Resources Training Center to track and properly credential CCCDIs.

The Environmental Resources Training Center trained and certified 315 CCCDIs in 2025. These newly certified CCCDIs brought the total to 3,350 certified CCCDIs in 2025.

Groundwater and Source Water Protection Program

The Groundwater and Source Water Protection Program in Illinois is authorized by the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act (415 ILCS 55), Section 1453 of the federal SDWA, and the Illinois Pollution Control Board Regulations found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 620. The IGPA requires stakeholder input from the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater (ICCG) and Groundwater Advisory Council (GAC) on the development of groundwater protection programs, laws, and policies. The IGPA and the Illinois Environmental Protection Act to require the Agency to oversee "priority" Regional Groundwater Protection Planning Program comprised of local stakeholders. In addition, the IGPA requires the ICCG to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of progress being made under these laws with biennial reporting to the Governor and General Assembly. The

Board Regulations, found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604, require each CWS that treats surface or groundwater as a primary or emergency supply of water to develop a Source Water Protection Plan that must be approved by the Illinois EPA. The DPWS Groundwater Section oversees Illinois' Source Water Protection Program.

Illinois has reported the number of CWSs with a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) report and implementation of SWAP measures electronically via SDWIS/State. These systems that have SWAP source water protection minimize the risk to public health through source protection. Part 604 of the Board regulations require CWS to prepare a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP) that must be approved by the Illinois EPA. As of August 13, 2026, all CWS serving a total population greater than 50,000 have submitted Source Water Protection plans to the Illinois EPA. All but two CWS serving a total population greater than 3,000 have been submitted to the Illinois EPA. And all but 26 CWS with population less than 3,000 have been submitted to the Illinois EPA. These efforts will drastically improve the percent of CWS that have minimized risks to public health through substantial implementation of SWPPs. Illinois CWS are required to review their SWPPs every five years or when the system makes a change to their water source. The continued updates to SWPPs will substantially protect the source water of all CWS in the State.

Permitting Program

Correct construction and operation of a PWS is essential for providing a safe and adequate supply of drinking water. The DPWS Permits Section conducts all permitting functions for CWS. Between SFY24 and SFY26, the Permits Section issued a total of 3,764 construction permits and 4,017 operating permits.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program (DWSRF) Revolving Loan Program is administered at the Illinois EPA by the Bureau of Water's Infrastructure and Financial Assistance Section (IFAS). IFAS manages all aspects of the funding process with input from the other sections within the DPWS. Detailed program information is available on the Illinois EPA web site at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/grants-loans/state-revolving-fund/Pages/default.aspx>.

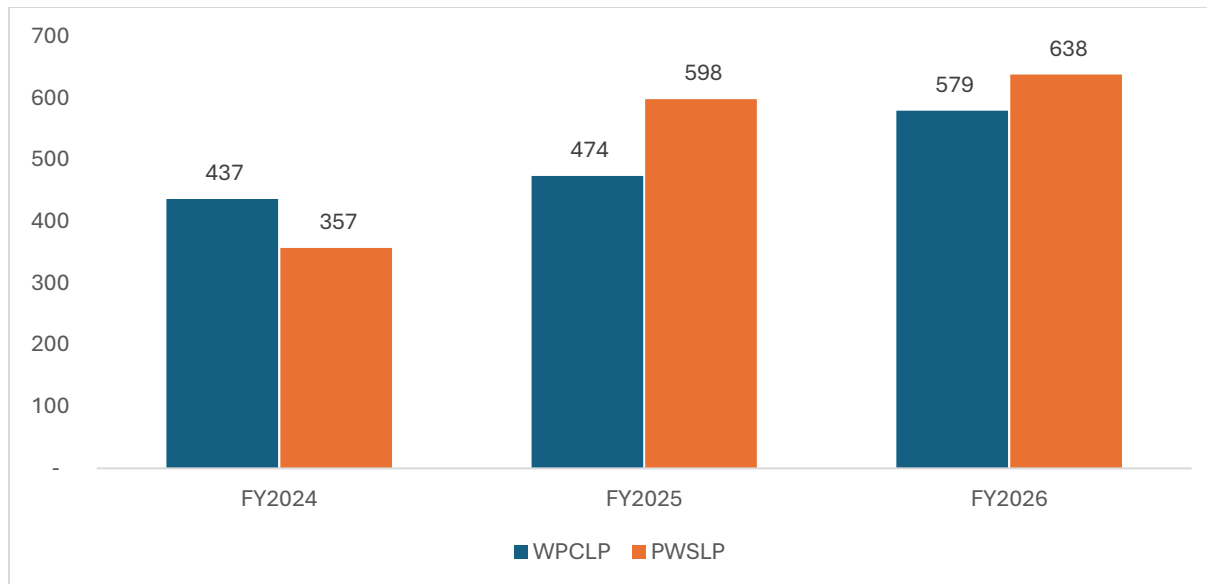
Generally, the first step in a CWS obtaining DWSRF loan funding is the submittal of a planning report, which is referred to as a "Project Plan". An applicant must also complete a Project Planning Submittal Checklist that identifies the location of other necessary information for application processing. Once a scope of work is identified in a "Project Plan," IFAS staff will distribute the planning report to the Permits and Field Operations Section for review and approval. The DPWS Compliance Assurance Section is also consulted to ensure that the funding requested will successfully enable the applicant to address the compliance needs of the CWS. IFAS then sends a review letter requesting any additional information that is needed. IFAS then produces a Project Summary document

and the loan applicant will be required to either hold a public hearing (if the potential for environmental issues exists or if financial impacts to the loan applicant's residents are significant) or to simply place an ad in the local newspaper announcing the proposed project and request for funding. The public hearing, or placement of an ad in the local newspaper, is followed by a 10-day public comment period allowing for the submission of written comments concerning the proposed project. After the public comment period has passed and IFAS receives proof of the public notification and any responses to public comments, the Illinois EPA will issue Planning Approval. Planning Approval is good for five years. Therefore, once a scope of work has been identified and approved, the loan applicant can pursue funding for any portion of that scope within the following five years.

The Illinois EPA's DWSRF funding process is unlike that of a bank in the respect that the Illinois EPA does not offer the funding agreement until after the recipient has demonstrated a definitive need for the project, obtained Illinois EPA Planning Approval, obtained all necessary permits, demonstrated the means and ability to repay the funding, adopted all necessary ordinances required, and then gone out to bid on the project. Once a "winning/low" bidder is identified, the Illinois EPA can issue the Loan Agreement followed by the loan applicant entering into the contract for construction of the project. The Illinois EPA can fund the construction costs as well as planning efforts, design engineering, and construction engineering/oversight. At the present time, loan applicants are anticipating a "Base" interest rate of approximately 2.44 percent for SFY27. Interest rates are established each July 1 for the drinking water loan program, for the following 12-month period based upon one-half of the previous 12-month mean interest rate of the 20 General Obligation Bond Buyer Index. Loan applicants can qualify for reduced interest rates (Small Community Rate and/or Hardship Rate) based upon their service population, median household income, unemployment rate and population trends. Loan applicants qualifying for the Small Community Rate or Hardship Rate also have the option of extending the term of their loan beyond the traditional 20 years, up to a maximum of 30 years, provided the term of the loan does not exceed the useful life of the funded project. In the DWSRF Loan Program, a disadvantaged community can get a 40-year loan term if they qualify. Details on the fixed loan rate of a loan agreement and repayment periods can be found within the Agency Regulations found at 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 662. The BOW estimates that the DWSRF Loan Program currently utilizes 26 full-time staff.

Below are the DWSRF funding levels from SFY24 - SFY26:

	SFY24	SFY25	SFY26
PWS Loans Issued	77	129	128
PWS Loans Issued-\$	\$357.1M	\$598.4M	\$638.1M
WPC Loans Issued	37	31	38
WPC Loans Issued-\$	\$436.5M	\$473.8M	\$579.3M



The DWSRF (along with the WPCLP) has been supplemented with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)/Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funds (IIJA) funding in addition to the annual federal capitalization grants, received from the U.S. EPA.

Year	Clean Water SRF Illinois 4.43%	Drinking Water SRF Illinois 3.69%	Total	Match	Additional Subsidy
2022	\$80,494,000	\$67,885,000	\$148,379,000	\$14,837,900	\$72,705,710
2023	94,270,000	\$63,895,000	\$158,165,000	\$15,816,500	\$77,500,850
2024	\$102,852,000	\$69,753,000	\$172,605,000	\$34,521,000	\$84,576,450
2025	\$111,415,000	\$75,558,000	\$186,973,000	\$37,394,600	\$91,616,770
2026	\$111,415,000	\$75,528,000	\$186,943,000	\$37,388,600	\$91,602,070
Total	\$500,446,000	\$352,619,000	\$900,138,012	\$139,958,600	\$418,001,850

Year	Clean Water Emerging Contaminants Illinois 4.43%	Drinking Water Emerging Contaminants Illinois 3.69%	Total	Match	Additional Subsidy
2022	\$4,229,000	\$28,505,000	\$32,734,000		\$32,734,000
2023	\$9,617,000	\$23,186,000	\$32,803,000		\$32,803,000
2024	\$9,617,000	\$23,909,000	\$33,526,000		\$33,526,000
2025	\$9,617,000	\$28,186,000	\$32,803,000		\$32,803,000
2026	\$9,617,000	\$28,186,000	\$32,803,000		\$32,803,000
Total	\$42,391,750	\$137,206,000	\$164,669,000		\$164,669,000

Year		Drinking Water Lead Illinois 3.69%		Match	Additional Subsidy
2022		\$106,964,000			\$52,412,360
2023		\$230,177,000			\$112,786,730
2024		\$240,899,000			\$118,040,510
2025		\$442,397,000			\$216,774,530
2026		\$245,000,000			\$120,050,000
Total		\$1,265,437,000			\$620,064,130

Based on the data above, it is expected that Illinois will provide \$139,958,600 in state match funding for the federal capitalization grants related to Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA) from U.S. EPA. This state match is an addition to the state match required for annual base federal capitalization grants the program receives from U.S. EPA.

Lead Service Line Funding

The DWSRF has been funding lead service line replacement projects since 2017. Each year, the program has seen an increase in the number of projects requesting funding. The PWS program received \$106,964,000 in SFY24, \$239,745,000 in SFY25, and \$245,934,000 in SFY26. 49% of this funding must be provided as principal forgiveness, meaning a portion of the loan does not have to be paid back and 51% of the funding will be issued as a loan that must be repaid back to the agency. The Illinois EPA's Administrative Rules for the Public Water Supply Loan Program allow for communities who do not qualify for principal forgiveness to borrow their lead-related loan funds at a 0.00% interest rate. This provides a predictable, low-cost financing option for projects that are not eligible for subsidy. The rule also allows for scoring of a project based on the information from the most recent American Community Survey 5-year estimate from the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The applicant identifies the census tract(s) of the project area from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

The following pictures are from projects that were funded by the Water Revolving Fund:

Village of Industry Water Tower Rehabilitation



MWRDGC, Illinois (Drainage Structure)



Laboratory Certification

Illinois continues to provide a Laboratory Certification Program to certify commercial and municipal laboratories within the State for all regulated contaminants.

- Illinois continues to audit all laboratories that produce results for compliance with SDWA at least once every two years and will meet all regulatory requirements.
- Illinois EPA's Division of Laboratories maintains a certification program and a certified State Lab for inorganic and organic contaminants of concern.
- IDPH maintains a certification program and a certified State Lab for bacteriological contaminants of concern.
- Illinois EPA and IDPH submit responses to annual questionnaires to U.S. EPA Region 5.
- U.S. EPA Region 5 tracks State commitments to conduct laboratory certification activities by the IDPH and the Illinois EPA's Division of Laboratories.

Compliance and Enforcement Management

Illinois EPA and IDPH maintain an adequate enforcement and compliance assistance program. Illinois EPA issues Notices of Significant Deficiencies found within thirty days of completion of a sanitary survey, to which a response in the form of a Corrective Action Plan

including a compliance schedule is required. When a system fails to meet the compliance deadlines contained in a Corrective Action Plan, Illinois EPA issue a Violation Notice to the system, in accordance with Section 31 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5/31 (2022). In addition, Illinois EPA issues Violation Notices upon a system accruing eleven Enforcement Target Tool points, in accordance with USEPA's 2009 Enforcement Response Policy, and when a system incurs MCL exceedance violations, two consecutive monitoring violations, a failure to issue Public Notice, Lead Consumer Notification Form, and Consumer Confidence Reports, among other violations. Once a Violation Notice has been issued, Illinois EPA enters into a Compliance Commitment Agreement that includes a schedule for returning to compliance or makes a referral to the Office of the Illinois Attorney General for the filing of a civil complaint. Once a civil complaint has been filed, Illinois EPA works with the Attorney General's Office to obtain a Consent Order or Judgment that requires the system to return to compliance in accordance with the required actions and deadlines.

Illinois and U.S. EPA Region 5 continue to implement data exchange to ensure that enforcement resources are targeted at non-compliant PWS. Current and historical violation data and follow-up enforcement actions can be found at the following web site: <http://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/index.jsp>. The data for this reporting originates and is maintained in the Illinois Safe Drinking Water Information System.

Data management and reporting

- Illinois EPA and IDPH maintain adequate data management systems (and update it for new rules and new versions of FedRep) that track requirements for all rules, which includes the appropriate combination of hardware, software, and personnel to accurately identify the inventories (including routine updates of system information), maintain water quality monitoring information, and track compliance with all M/R, MCL, MRDL, TT, PN, and public information requirements. Illinois EPA and IDPH continue to report to U.S. EPA actions and sample data quarterly and inventory data at least annually, in accordance with 40 CFR 142.15.
- Illinois EPA and IDPH utilize SDWIS/STATE to manage water system compliance with regulatory compliance concerns.
- U.S. EPA Region 5 tracks quarterly and annual data reporting requirements.

Reporting Requirements

Each quarter, the Illinois EPA submits data to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/Fed), an automated database maintained by the U.S. EPA. The data submitted by Illinois include, but are not limited to the following:

- CWS inventory information;
- incidences of violations of MCLs, MRDLs, monitoring, and TT violations;
- information on enforcement activity related to these violations; and
- source water protection information.

The Illinois EPA publishes a report on its website that contains information on permits issued during the previous year. The report includes CWS details regarding the construction and operating permit process, including milestones that measure program efficacy.

Measures and Indicators

Illinois continues to use quantitative measures developed by U.S. EPA Region 5 to regularly assess program performance. These include, but are not limited to the following activities:

- Illinois continues to participate in calls with U.S. EPA Region 5 to discuss national program measures, Region 5 specific shared goals, and special high-priority queries.
- Illinois continues to provide information regarding Lead Action Level exceedances upon request from U.S. EPA Region 5.
- U.S. EPA Region 5 continues to track the status of the Illinois Drinking Water Program with respect to national program measures, Region 5 specific shared goals, and special high-priority queries.
- Public health concerns related to Lead and Copper program implementation remains a high-priority area of focus.

Monitoring: What We Monitor and Why

As a primacy state, Illinois CWS monitor for all the contaminants required by the SDWA, in accordance with the SDWA, as well as Board, requirements for each contaminant. If a CWS has an exceedance of a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), the Agency requires the CWS to follow the steps required by the SDWA and Board Regulations, which varies depending on the MCL that has been exceeded.

Health-based compliance: In 2025, 93.3 percent of the population served by Illinois CWS received drinking water in compliance with all health-based requirements. The year-over-year decrease in the health-based compliance percentage can be largely attributed to an

increase in treatment technique violations resulting from the Lead Service Line Inventory requirements in the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). Most health-based non-compliance was for a short duration, and the potential for health risk, if any, was minimized through prompt corrective action by the water supplies. Supplies with microbial problems (bacterial or turbidity non-compliance) are required to issue boil orders when such violations occur. CWS with acute MCLs were limited to one CWS.

Bacterial Contamination: Coliform monitoring is used as a general indicator of water quality in terms of potential microbial contamination. If coliform bacteria are not present, this is an indication that the system is adequately protected against contamination from other types of disease-causing organisms. However, if coliform bacteria are found in the water, it is assumed that the system may be compromised, and steps are taken to protect the people who consume the water.

Total coliform bacteria, without the detection of fecal coliform or E. coli, are generally not harmful. In these cases, the CWS will identify the source of the contamination, correct the problem, and thoroughly disinfect its system. The CWS is then required to issue Public Notice of the coliform-positive sample result, in accordance with the regulations. However, unless the sample detected the presence of E. coli, or other unusual circumstances exist to cause particular concern about the safety of the water, the CWS would not be required to issue a boil water notice.

Nitrate/Nitrite: CWS in Illinois monitor at least annually for nitrate, a chemical which may occur naturally in the environment but that can also enter the water from sources like fertilizer runoff, decaying plant and animal wastes, and sewage. Nitrate is a health concern primarily for infants under the age of six months. An infant's digestive system can convert the nitrate to nitrite, which can interfere with the ability of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. The result is a serious illness known as methemoglobinemia, or blue baby syndrome. Methemoglobinemia can be fatal if nitrate levels in the water are high enough and the illness is not treated properly.

The MCL for nitrate in drinking water is 10 parts per million (ppm). If a water system exceeds the standard, the public is notified and advised not to use the water for mixing infant formula or other uses that might result in consumption of the water by infants under six months of age. The advisory is kept in place until steps can be taken to reduce nitrate levels in the water. Possible remedial measures include treating the water to remove the nitrate or drilling a new water well.

Older children and adults are generally not at risk from drinking nitrate-contaminated water. In fact, the average adult consumes about 20-25 milligrams of nitrate per day in food,

primarily from vegetables. Because of changes that occur after six months of age, the digestive tract no longer converts nitrate into nitrite. However, some adults, including people with low stomach acid and people with certain blood disorders, may still be at risk for nitrate-induced methemoglobinemia.

Inorganic Chemicals: CWS in Illinois monitor 13 other inorganic chemicals in addition to nitrate. If past results do not indicate the presence of inorganic chemicals, testing is usually done once every three years. Otherwise, it may be done as frequently as once a year. The list includes antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, sulfate, and thallium. In some cases, these chemicals may be naturally present in the groundwater. If a water supply system exceeds the MCL for one of these chemicals, the supply is required to issue public notification, monitor at an increased quarterly schedule, and take appropriate steps to reduce the levels of these chemicals in the water.

Radioactive Elements: CWS in Illinois also usually monitor once every three years, or as often as quarterly, for a list of radioactive elements. If past results do not indicate the presence of radioactive elements, testing is usually done once every nine years. If a system exceeds an MCL for one of these radioactive elements, the system is required to issue public notification, monitor at an increased quarterly schedule, and take appropriate steps to reduce the levels of these chemicals in the water.

Disinfection By-Products: Disinfection rids drinking water of microbiological organisms, such as bacteria, viruses, and protozoa, that can cause and spread diseases. The most common method of disinfection is the addition of chlorine to drinking water supplies. Not only is chlorine effective against waterborne bacteria and viruses in the source water, but it also provides residual protection to inhibit microbial growth after the treated water enters the distribution system. This means the disinfectant continues working to keep the water safe as it travels from the treatment plant to the consumer's tap.

Chlorine has the potential to form disinfection by-products that can produce harmful health effects. Chlorine can combine with organic materials in the raw water to create contaminants called trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Repeated exposure to elevated levels of THMs over a long period of time could increase a person's risk of cancer. The formation of disinfection by-products is a greater concern for water systems that contain organics or use surface water, such as rivers, lakes, and streams, as their source. Surface water sources are more likely to contain the organic materials that combine with chlorine to form THMs and HAAs.

All CWS that add a disinfectant to the water are required to regularly test their treated water to determine if THMs and HAAs are present. If a water supply system exceeds the

MCL for THMs or HAAs, the supply is required to issue public notification, monitor at an increased quarterly schedule, and take appropriate steps to reduce levels of these chemicals in the water.

Lead and Copper: All CWS and NTNCWS monitor for lead and copper. CWS test water in a specified number of homes within each system to determine if the water exceeds the action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) for lead or 1,300 ppb for copper. If a system exceeds the action level for lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the locations tested, it is required to issue public notification, take corrective action, and conduct further testing.

Violations for Calendar Year 2025:

The following tables summarize the number of CWS and NCWS in violation with aspects of the drinking water compliance program during 2025. When a violation occurs, a CWS is required to take corrective actions. These actions include public notification to inform affected residents of the situation and any precautions they should take and taking steps to remove the contaminant in question. All CWS are required to note any violations in the Consumer Confidence Report they distribute to their residents.

Information on all violations are detailed below. Illinois EPA and IDPH continue to address all public water supply that are not in compliance with State rules and regulations.

- As an enforcement option, Illinois may refer noncompliant PWS to U.S. EPA Region 5 or the Illinois Attorney General's Office for formal enforcement action.
- Illinois EPA and IDPH continue to maintain all records relating to enforcement decisions.
- Illinois EPA and IDPH continue to produce an annual compliance report by July 1 of each year.
- U.S. EPA Region 5 tracks state commitments (a formal enforcement action or return to compliance); the number of priority systems equal to the number of its PWS that have a score of 11 or higher on the quarterly Enforcement Targeting Tool report; and communicates with Illinois quarterly.
- Illinois EPA and IDPH work with U.S. EPA on the National Compliance Initiative.

Violations during Calendar Year 2025 Community Water Systems						
Total Number of Regulated Systems					1873	
Total Number of Systems in Violation*					774	
Total Number of Violations					3301	
Rule Subtotal by Violation Type						
Rule Category	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring Reporting	
	Number of Violations	Number of Systems*	Number of Violations	Number of Systems*	Number of Violations	Number of Systems*
Arsenic	15	12	NA	NA	11	10
Radiological	16	6	NA	NA	64	50
Nitrates	1	1	NA	NA	59	36
IOCs	2	2	NA	NA	108	13
SOCs	0	0	NA	NA	630	68
VOCs	0	0	NA	NA	207	12
Coliform	7	2	0	0	169	90
Ground Water Rule	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
All SWTR	NA	NA	38	18	9	2
DBPR (Stage 1) (chlorine chloramines)	NA	NA	18	12	151	91
DBPR (Stage 2)	28	14	0	0	271	131
Lead & Copper	NA	NA	186	179	592	421
Public Notice	NA	NA	NA	NA	599	242
Consumer Confidence Rule	NA	NA	NA	NA	121	107
TOTALS	68	33	242	208	2291	736
	*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 98.2%		*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 88.9%		*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 60.7%	

***Numbers from U.S. EPA-CDX Reporting Services. A CWS may be out of compliance with more than one contaminant or violation type*

Violations during Calendar Year 2025 Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems						
Total Number of Regulated Systems					423	
Total Number of Systems in Violation*					248	
Total Number of Violations					1728	
Rule Subtotal by Violation Type						
Rule Category	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring Reporting	
	Number of Violations	Number of Systems	Number of Violations	Number of Systems	Number of Violations	Number of Systems
Radiological	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	3	1	NA	NA	10	6
IOCs	0	0	NA	NA	20	3
Nitrates	1	1	NA	NA	1	1
SOCs	0	0	NA	NA	666	20
VOCs	0	0	NA	NA	777	22
Revised Total Coliform Rule	1	1	0	0	35	31
Ground Water Rule	0	0	0	0	1	1
SWTRs	0	0	0	0	0	0
DBPR (Stage 1) (chlorine chloramines)	NA	NA	9	9	8	7
DBPR (Stage 2)	0	0	0	0	0	7
Lead & Copper	NA	NA	1	1	171	137
Public Notice	NA	NA	NA	NA	73	47
Consumer Awareness	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
TOTALS	5	3	10	10	1713	235
	*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 99.2%		*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 97.6%		*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 44.4%	

* Although a NTNCPWS may be out of compliance with more than one contaminant or violation type, when calculating totals, it is counted no more than once within the population being totaled. So, the sum of NUMBER OF NCPWS IN VIOLATION, over the various violation types or contaminants, may not add up to the total.

Violations during Calendar Year 2025 Transient Non-Community Water Systems						
Total Number of Regulated Systems					3084	
Total Number of Systems in Violation*					521	
Total Number of Violations					653	
Rule Subtotal by Violation Type						
Rule Category	MCLs		Treatment Techniques		Significant Monitoring Reporting	
	Number of Violations	Number of Systems	Number of Violations	Number of Systems	Number of Violations	Number of Systems
Nitrates	1	1	NA	NA	12	12
Revised Total Coliform Rule	7	7	321	224	121	110
Ground Water Rule	0	0	0	0	6	6
Lead & Copper	NA	NA	0	0	3	2
Public Notice	NA	NA	NA	NA	182	159
TOTALS	8	8	321	224	324	289
	*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 99.0%		*Percentage of Systems In Compliance = 92.7%		*Percentage of Systems In Compliance =90.6%	

** Although a TNCPWS may be out of compliance with more than one contaminant or violation type, when calculating totals, it is counted no more than once within the population being totaled. So, the sum of NUMBER OF NCPWS IN VIOLATION, over the various violation types or contaminants, may not add up to the total.*

STATE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY EFFICACY AND PROGRESS

CWS

The Illinois EPA uses a combination of tools to assist existing CWS in acquiring and maintaining TMF capacity. These tools include engineering evaluations, enforcement actions, permit requirements for construction and operation, DWSRF, Source Water Protection Program, monitoring requirements, Operator Certification Program, cross-connection control, and technical assistance partnerships.

Technical Assistance

The Illinois EPA provides technical assistance to small and disadvantaged CWS via its field office staff and technical assistance partners such as Illinois Rural Water Association (IRWA). Illinois EPA contracts with IRWA to assist PWS in Illinois with activities and issues including, but not limited to, technical training of staff, assistance with compliance related issues, user charge analysis, asset management activities, overall system analysis, water-loss analysis, and capacity development issues. The contract was renewed in SFY23 for five years running from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2028, and is funded using the Local Assistance & Other Set Aside (\$200,000 each year). IRWA provides the Illinois EPA with statewide small systems technical assistance set-aside quarterly reports. The reports include the detailed TMF capacity work completed. The contractor meets with Illinois EPA staff to determine potential PWS in need of assistance. The contractor assists the small systems' staff, owners, operators, clerks, boards and council members with system improvements, loans and grant applications, rate setting, and technical, managerial, and financial matters.

Illinois EPA Field Operations Section staff conduct periodic inspections of all CWS to determine if their ongoing programs for monitoring, maintaining the water supply, and providing appropriate information to the water users meet the requirements of the Illinois Pollution Control Board's (Board) PWS regulations and related standards. Inspections are conducted for each CWS every three years with priority given to systems with a population greater than 10,000, surface water supplies, and those in Environmental Justice areas. Inspections may also be conducted to follow up on significant deficiencies noted in the previous inspections as well as emergency situations. Across all regions of Illinois, 626 inspections were conducted in SFY26. The Illinois EPA has taken steps to have field operations staff clearly document the type of technical assistance provided during inspections. Illinois EPA field staff routinely advise CWS to contact IRWA for deficiencies noted during sanitary surveys that field staff are unable to help with.

Field staff visually observe the facility and review on-site documents to evaluate the TMF capacity of existing systems. Prior to conducting a site-visit, a TMF pre-screening survey is sent to the official custodian and responsible operator in charge of each public water supply. The TMF pre-screening survey assists systems in acquiring and maintaining TMF

capacity because it allows the system and inspectors to identify areas of capacity that could be improved upon.

Once the engineering evaluation is complete, field staff send a notice of significant deficiencies (NSD) letter to the CWS system notifying them that the inspection was completed and any regulatory deficiencies and/or recommendations are provided as attachments. The Illinois EPA added language to these letters recommending that systems without an Asset Management Plan or without a plan that meets the five-core question framework begin to develop an Asset Management Plan. The recommendation also directs systems to the Illinois EPA's recently developed webpage on asset management. CWS systems are then required to respond to deficiencies noted within 30 days. The response must detail the steps that have been or will be taken to correct these deficiencies including a completion date. If acceptable, the Agency issues a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) detailing the steps that must be taken to regain compliance with the regulations cited in the NSD. Progress is then monitored through documentation such as photographs or through in-person follow-up visits.

If an adequate response is not received within 30 days from the date of an inspection letter, the CWS may be added to the Restricted List for any significant deficiencies that fall under one of the following categories: maximum contaminant level violations, treatment technique violations, source water quantity requirements, treatment unit loading rates, storage volume requirements, and distribution minimum pressure requirements. If the inspection finds that the CWS system exceeds 80 percent of the rate of any of the Board or Agency's, the system will be added to the Critical Review List.

The Illinois EPA utilizes the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) to track inspection deficiencies. The Agency has trained field engineers to enter deficiencies found during site inspections into SDIWS. The Field Operations Section enters this data into SDWIS. The Illinois EPA will use this data in the future to track the number and type of deficiencies found during engineering evaluations. The number and type of deficiencies found each year will be compared to baseline data to determine capacity trends.

Enforcement Actions

In Illinois, violations of the SDWA can result in the issuance of a Violation Notice (VN). The enforcement process allows the Illinois EPA to identify and address violations that are a direct result of inadequate TMF capacity. By requiring systems to address the violations, the TMF capacity of existing systems are improved. The Illinois EPA enforcement process escalates in an orderly fashion to ensure that notification is given to a water supplier found in violation, and that failure to correct the violations within a reasonable amount of time results in formal enforcement action. Section 31 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/31) requires that CWS systems receive notification of any violations observed by representatives of the Illinois EPA within 180 days of discovery of the violation.

Actions or deficiencies that may result in enforcement actions include, but are not limited to, the following: monitoring violations, reporting violations, treatment technique violations, MCL violations, maximum residual disinfectant level violations, permit violations, any operational issues that lead to immediate short-term health threats, and lack of a certified operator. Other deficiencies found during site-inspections or permit section investigations may also result in the enforcement process if not corrected. All enforcement actions are tracked using the Violation Notice (VN) Database. A list of VNs and descriptions of the violations issued in SFY24 through State SFY26 are shown in Table B of this report.

Permit Requirements for Construction and Operation

Illinois has had a water supply permit program for many years, even prior to the creation of the Illinois EPA in 1970, under the Board of Health. Currently, the Illinois EPA issues construction and operating permits for CWS systems. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.200(a), a person must not cause or allow the construction of any new CWS installation, or cause or allow the change of or addition to any existing CWS, without a construction permit issued by the Illinois EPA. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.200(b) specifies changes that require a permit, which include any alternations that may affect the sanitary quality, mineral quality or adequacy of CWS systems, adding new chemicals or points of application to the treatment process, and rehabilitating a water main using a liner. The permit program allows Illinois EPA to ensure that adequate technical and managerial capacity is provided for new and improved community water systems. Existing systems must show that proposed improvements meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 604. This documentation includes confirmation of back-up power, adequate capacity to meet maximum daily demand, that finished water meets the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 611, and more. All new public water supplies must demonstrate technical, financial and managerial capacity to ensure compliance with drinking water standards pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 652.300. The documents in the capacity demonstration included, but are not limited to, personnel organizational charts, an operation management plan, and emergency management plan.

Source Water Protection Program

The Illinois EPA has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. Illinois SWAP activities are divided into the following areas: community surface water supplies, non-community surface water supplies, community groundwater supplies, Lake Michigan supplies, non-community groundwater supplies, and mixed ground and surface water community water supplies. Assessments have been conducted for all public water supplies in Illinois, including approximately 1,800 community water supplies. In addition, more than 4,100 non-community water supplies have been assessed.

SWAPs will help communities make important decisions about how to protect their drinking water by working to ensure safe drinking water supplies, the health and economy of the community, as well as the preservation of natural resources. In addition, investments in drinking water treatment will be sustained for a longer period. In 2019, 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 604 of the Board regulations required each CWS system that treats surface or groundwater as a primary or emergency supply of water to develop source water protection plans (SWPP) that must be approved by the Illinois EPA.

The SWPPs are reviewed to ensure the system has conducted an internal evaluation of their water source(s) and measures are in place to protect each system's water resources.

Monitoring Requirements

By requiring CWS systems to have a monitoring schedule the Illinois EPA can evaluate whether or not CWS systems are collecting samples at the locations and frequencies required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 611. If systems receive monitoring violations this is an indicator that the system may not have adequate managerial, financial or technical capacity to comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 611. In Illinois, CWS systems are notified of their sampling requirements through Special Exception Permits and sample demand letters. Sample demand letters are sent prior to the start of each monitoring period.

If a new monitoring schedule or a change to a current monitoring schedule is made, the CWS is sent a Special Exception Permit from the DPWS Compliance Assurance Section notifying them of the changes. Monitoring schedules are available to operators through drinking water watch (DWW).

Operators are aware that they can view their monitoring schedules in DWW. DWW reflects the most recent monitoring requirements and should be used to confirm monitoring is completed during the correct period. For lead and copper monitoring changes, the Illinois EPA has a site plan change request form available on the Agency website. CWS systems can request to add, permanently remove, activate, inactivate, and change site information for any of their sites using this form. The owner or operator of each CWS system must develop a material inventory and submit annually by April 15th each year to the Illinois EPA.

Responsible Operators in Charge are reminded each year by email notifying them of the upcoming due date to submit their inventory. Illinois EPA is providing technical and compliance assistance for monitoring requirements to CWS via the Field Office Engineers, Illinois EPA's Capacity Development Section, and the contract with IRWA.

From February through July 2026, the Capacity Development Section successfully provided support to 270 systems with Lead Service Line Inventories (LSLI) and Lead & Copper Sample Site Plans.

Operator Certification Program

The Illinois EPA's Capacity Development Operator Certification Unit manages the Drinking Water Operator Certification Program that certifies the technical competency of operators of CWS systems to assure that the water is safe for ordinary domestic consumption and that existing CWS systems are maintaining adequate technical and managerial capacity. During SFY26, Illinois had 3,226 fully certified community water supply operators. Of these, only 235 operators did not renew their certification during the renewal period. Notably, 280 new operators obtained full certification during the same period, effectively offsetting the number of non-renewals.

Illinois provides a two-year restoration period for expired operator certificates. As a result, the number of expired certificates may decrease as operators restore their certifications during this period.

To determine competency, the Illinois EPA must evaluate whether applicants for operator certification possess the necessary skills, knowledge, ability and judgment to properly operate and maintain the facilities. Therefore, applicants for certification must meet specific experience, education, and examination requirements to qualify for full certification.

To help ensure that certified drinking water operators' knowledge stays current, certified operators are also required to meet continuing education requirements to renew their certification. A minimum of two thirds of the required training must be comprised of courses that are technical in nature. The other third may be comprised of technical or non-technical/professional courses such as safety or management. In 2020, an increase in virtual and correspondence-type operator training courses became available due to the inability to meet in-person. The Illinois EPA reviews and approves operator renewal training credit for virtual courses that meet the requirements in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 681.820. These training/continuing education requirements have greatly aided Illinois EPA in helping to build the technical capacity of Illinois' water operators, allowing for continued progress in building capacity development for CWS.

Cross-Connection Control

Illinois requires all public water supplies to have an active, enforceable cross-connection control program in place, and to maintain records to document that cross-connection control is being practiced throughout the public water supply distribution system. Industries or facilities installing or possessing backflow prevention devices must have those devices inspected and tested at the time of installation and at least annually thereafter to ensure continued proper operation.

Verification of inspection must be submitted to public water supply officials, who must ensure that appropriate inspection and maintenance of all cross-connection control devices has been performed. If a CWS system does not have a cross-connection control program or does not provide verification of device inspections as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 604, these significant deficiencies are included in Notice of Significant Deficiencies letters and must be addressed. If the CWS system does not address these items, then enforcement will occur. Field staff review requirements with operators during inspections and inform systems of what would bring them into compliance. The TMF pre-screening survey also verifies whether systems are currently implementing a cross-connection control program.

Asset Management

Illinois encourages the development of Asset Management Plans through a multiple path approach that involves the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program, operator training and the sanitary survey process. Illinois encourages public water systems to develop Asset Management Plans by assigning priority points to drinking water state revolving fund loan applicants that are either developing or currently implementing an Asset Management Plan pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 662.345(g).

In addition to its work with IRWA, Illinois EPA and IDPH are working with Great Lakes Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) by utilizing U.S. EPA grant money to provide technical and managerial training for utility systems' board members and operators. RCAP conducts training sessions covering regionalization, chemical storage, PFAS regulations, management planning, source water protection, disinfection, proper sampling techniques, and asset management.

An asset management section is included in the TMF pre-screening survey that is currently implemented in Illinois EPA's engineering evaluations as discussed above. Illinois EPA added language to field office non-compliance advisory letters recommending systems develop an asset management plan if they do not have one. Systems with Asset Management Plans that do not meet all elements of the five-core question framework will receive a recommendation to update their plan. The recommendation also directs systems to the Illinois EPA's webpage on asset management. The webpage explains the

basics of asset management and allows users to click on links for additional guidance documents created by U.S. EPA and the Environmental Finance Center.

Climate Change Adaptation

The Illinois EPA understands the importance of ensuring CWS implement climate change adaptation measures to prepare and adjust to both the current and projected impacts of climate change. The DWSRF program, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 662.345, awards loan projects additional priority points if the project contains conservation and green infrastructure measures, specifically: projects that are based upon completion of a system-wide audit (15 points); projects with utility rates that promote water conservation (10 points); projects that utilize improved technologies and practices to reduce energy consumption or use energy in a more efficient way (10 points); projects that utilize renewable energy or that produce renewable energy (10 points); projects that contain resiliency components (20 points); and projects that implement green infrastructure including, but not limited to, green roofs, pervious pavement, rainwater harvesting, sustainable landscaping, constructed wetlands, LEED certified buildings, and riparian buffers (15 points).

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604.135, CWS must develop an Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan must include a review of the methods and means by which alternative supplies of drinking water could be provided in the event of destruction, impairment, or contamination of the CWS. The CWS must review its Emergency Operations Plan a minimum of every three years and revise as necessary. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604.110(b), all CWS facilities must be located outside the flood plain or must be at least two feet above the 100-year flood elevation or maximum flood of record. In addition to these requirements, electrical controls must not be subject to flooding and CWS systems must provide on-site, dedicated standby power capable of maintaining continued operation of its water system during power outages, in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 604.155.

The TMF pre-screening survey (see Attachment 1) includes questions on climate change adaptation to evaluate the CWS' level of preparedness. These questions include whether the system has an Emergency Response Plan, whether the Emergency Response Plan provides alternative sources of drinking water during emergencies, and the type of climate resiliency measures (if any) that are in place to address droughts or flood events.

NCWS

The IDPH uses a combination of tools to assist existing NCWS systems in acquiring and maintaining TMF capacity. These tools include sanitary surveys, enforcement actions, permit requirements for construction, Source Water Protection Program, monitoring requirements, Operator Certification Program, and technical assistance. This program is unique because these systems are not in the business of producing water for resale;

therefore, the treatment and monitoring of the water system has not traditionally been a routine function of management. The water supply at these facilities is used for drinking, sanitation and, in some cases, manufacturing processes. Demonstrating capacity for these types of NCWS is, for the most part, a small part of the overall management, budget, and operating plan for these facilities.

Since 2020, IDPH has dramatically increased pre-enforcement, formal enforcement, and cross program initiatives to achieve compliance at NCWS. These activities are resulting in many inquiries from NCWS owners and managers. IDPH is then able to help educate these managers on the importance of safe drinking water as a critical component of their operations.

IDPH uses existing field survey and visit information in addition to enforcement data to identify NCWS who need or may benefit from capacity development assistance. Central Office staff coordinates the dissemination of information and education of NCWS personnel for all new or amended regulations and requirements. When on-site capacity assistance is required, Central Office staff coordinate with Regional Office or Local Health Department staff to provide training or technical assistance.

Sanitary Surveys

Sanitary surveys are performed every two years at all active, non-licensed NCWS systems and on an annual basis at all active, licensed systems (i.e. campgrounds, youth camps, bathing beaches, swimming pools, migrant labor camps). The sanitary survey includes a review of the eight elements of a sanitary survey: water source, pumps, distribution, storage, treatment, monitoring and reporting of analytical results/ data verification, management and operation, and operator compliance (non-transient systems). IDPH Regional Offices and Local Health Departments working for IDPH completed 1665 sanitary surveys in SFY26.

The results of the sanitary survey are documented on a sanitary survey/site inspection form. This form is used during the sanitary survey to provide the central office with a “hard” or “electronic” copy documenting that the survey has covered all the eight elements required under the federal regulations. An evaluation summary for each of the eight elements is indicated for all sanitary surveys.

The evaluation summary indicates the element was evaluated and if significant deficiencies were noted under that element. This information is reported in SDWIS/State. Significant deficiencies are also listed in detailed description with required corrective action and a due date for completion. In addition, the sanitary survey/site inspection form indicates any changes that occurred since the last survey and provides a summary of coliform and nitrate samples since the last survey.

An inspection letter must be sent to the owner after the sanitary survey has been

completed if significant deficiencies are noted. All significant deficiencies are cited with a time for correction. Any recommendations are also listed.

During the sanitary survey an update of inventory information is provided if this information has not been updated in SDWIS/State. This would include any new facility information (source, storage, treatment, etc.) as well as updates to administrative contacts and certified operator information.

Enforcement Actions

The IDPH internal enforcement process escalates to ensure that notification is given to a water supplier found in violation, and that failure to correct the violation within a reasonable amount of time, results in formal enforcement action. IDPH utilized the newly developed enforcement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) throughout SFY24 - SFY26. This SOP sets specific levels of enforcement based on violation type, number of violations and/or time in non-compliance status.

Actions or deficiencies that constitute violations subject to enforcement include but are not limited to the following: monitoring violations, reporting violations, treatment technique violations, MCL violations, maximum residual disinfectant level violations, construction violations and lack of a certified operator. Reportable violations are tracked using a combination of SDWIS/State and an access database. When formal enforcement is triggered, it begins with a Violation Notice (VN) being sent to the water supplier. VNs are tracked in the NCWS Program VN Database. A list of VNs and descriptions of the violations issued in SFY26 are shown in Table H of this report.

Permit Requirements for Construction

A permit to construct a new non-community public water system must be obtained from the IDPH prior to construction. In addition, a permit for any major alteration of, or extension to, a non-community public water system must be obtained from IDPH prior to construction. Major alterations include changes to source, treatment, storage, distribution, or system capacity. Upon completion of any construction for which a permit has been issued, the owner is required to notify IDPH. All applications for a permit to construct a non-transient, non-community public water system must contain information relative to its financial, managerial, and technical capability to meet all drinking water regulations.

Source Water Protection Program

IDPH has implemented a source water assessment program (SWAP) to assist with wellhead and watershed protection of public drinking water supplies. Assessments have been conducted at all surface water systems and 2,967 non-community water systems wells. All new wells and surface water supplies are evaluated as to their vulnerability to

potential contamination.

Monitoring Requirements

In Illinois, NCWS systems are notified of their sampling requirements through schedule letters and during the sanitary survey process. Sample schedule letters are sent for coliform and nitrate monitoring requirements and for all non-transient chemical monitoring requirements. All monitoring schedules are available in drinking water watch and can be accessed at all times.

Operator Certification Program

IDPH operates a Drinking Water Operator Certification Program that certifies the technical competency of operators of NTNCWS systems to ensure that drinking water systems are properly operated. In SFY26 Illinois had 475 fully certified NTNCWS operators. An operator certified as competent by IDPH must be able to perform duties without endangering public health. To be certified by IDPH, an operator must provide evidence of successful completion of a water operator's course that has been approved by the IDPH. In addition, IDPH accepts operators that have been certified by Illinois EPA as a public water supply operator. Certified operators must be re-certified every three years. To be re-certified, the operator must complete an on-line re-certification course or attend a re-certification training session approved by IDPH. Proof must then be provided of completion of the on-line course or attendance from the organization conducting the training session. New operator certification course and re-certification course providers both have provided virtual courses during the pandemic and will continue to have this ability as needed.

Technical Assistance

IDPH Regional Offices and Local Health Department offices working for IDPH regularly provide technical assistance to NCWS systems through conversations conducted during sanitary surveys as well as answering questions over the phone and e-mail received from NCWS systems throughout the year. The IDPH central office also answers questions and gives assistance over the phone to NCWS systems on a routine basis.

In addition, IDPH refers systems with well problems to licensed well contractors for wells experiencing contamination issues. On particularly difficult well contamination problems, central office staff accompanies inspectors in the field to explain regulations and offer solutions to NCWS owners and operators.

IDPH refers water systems to RCAP and IRWA as needed. IRWA, at its May 8, 2026, Operational Planning Meeting, committed to continuing technical visits to NCWS with ongoing compliance challenges through SFY27.

Identification of Systems in Need of Assistance

CWS

Illinois utilizes the various tools identified in this report to assist CWS systems in acquiring and maintaining TMF capacity. Illinois EPA keeps track of deficiencies found using some of these tools with a combination of the Critical Review List and the Master VN Database. All enforcement actions are tracked using the Master VN Database as mentioned previously. Table B lists all violations in the Master VN Database for SFY24, SFY25, and SFY26. The Illinois EPA continues to review the Master VN Database and Critical Review List annually to identify common trends in CWS statewide capacity concerns.

Critical Review is defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.107 as the Illinois EPA's determination that a CWS exceeds 80 percent of the rate of any of the quantity requirements in the Board's or Illinois EPA's rules. Any CWS placed on the Critical Review/Restricted Status List is sent a notification letter. The Illinois EPA publishes a copy of this list on its website and updates regularly. The Board publishes the list in the Environmental Register. A copy of the most updated Critical Review List as of July 2026 can be found in Table C of this report.

The Illinois EPA's newly developed Capacity Development Section has trained to utilize SDWIS to track CWS inspection deficiencies. The Capacity Development Section works closely with other Agency staff to develop plans that identify and track capacity concerns while providing systems in need with technical, managerial, and other appropriate assistance.

NCWS

IDPH utilizes the various tools identified in this report to assist NCWS systems in acquiring and maintaining TMF capacity. IDPH keeps track of violations cited and reported using SDWIS/State and develops reports and spreadsheets with the various violation types listed. All violations and enforcement actions are tracked using SDWIS/State and IDPH is able to query the data with an interactive Access database.

IDPH developed a new enforcement standard operating procedure (SOP) and began implementing this SOP in SFY22. This SOP allows IDPH to identify systems with the highest priority of non-compliance. Another tool IDPH has developed is the VN report, Table H. This report identifies all VNs issued and the violations cited in the Notice. Those VNs that are still open are candidates for critical need of assistance. Table I details the number of the violation types that are included in the VNs.

IDPH conducts annual reviews of the information in the VN report (violation types and totals) to identify statewide trends and capacity concerns. This initial listing is used as a baseline. This initial baseline shows the areas with the most violations are nitrate/nitrite

monitoring and reporting, public notice, seasonal startup, *E. coli* monitoring followed by monitoring/on-site assessments.

Assistance Approach

CWS

As discussed previously, Illinois EPA field staff provide technical assistance to systems with violations or deficiencies found during site inspections. In addition, the newly developed Capacity Development Section works to help systems with these technical assistance efforts, Illinois EPA also advises water systems to contact IRWA for deficiencies noted during sanitary surveys that field staff and the Capacity Development Section are unable to assist with.

From August 1, 2025, through July 31, 2026, IRWA held seventeen cost-free training programs attended by 411 water supply officials representing 208 different water systems. Additionally, Specialists provided direct technical assistance to 88 different water supplies. This included 163 onsite visits and remote assistance 194 times to 52 different water systems. The IRWA spent over 362 total contact hours with 47 hours of formal training and 315.25 hours of system level onsite technical assistance. IRWA specialists placed emphasis on assisting community water supplies with the DWSRF program, compliance activities, emergency planning and cybersecurity. The 31 training hours dedicated to emergency planning and cybersecurity is to help provide ongoing assistance for risk and resiliency assessments.

Training provided by IRWA has been an invaluable tool for building TMF capacity for Illinois' CWS. The Illinois EPA plans to continue using Drinking Water State Revolving Fund set-asides to provide technical assistance to public water supplies and provide funding to IDPH to support technical assistance for non-community water systems.

The Illinois EPA has included Violation Notice information for SFY24, SFY25, and SFY26 (Table B) in this Report. Table E catalogues the deficiencies for SFY26 and Table D is considered a baseline comparison for SFY26. The July 2026 Critical Review List (Table C) has 135 systems with only one well, and 127 of these systems serve a population of less than 500. The Illinois EPA hopes to reduce the number of systems with one well by offering principal forgiveness funding to obtain a second water source. Table F ranks the most frequently cited significant deficiency items identified in Illinois EPA's conducted sanitary surveys.

NCWS

IDPH will continue to provide technical assistance during sanitary surveys and through phone and e-mail contact with NCWS Systems. Phone and e-mail contact is made frequently with systems cited for deficiencies, violations of drinking water rules and having difficulties meeting drinking water contaminant standards. The IDPH Division of Environmental Health has a Monthly Activity Report (MARS) that documents assistance telephone calls/e-mails with IDPH regulated entities from both Central Office and Regional Office Staff. IDPH will pursue using this as a tool to provide an output of Capacity Development Program activities for providing technical assistance to NCWS from both IDPH Central Office and IDPH Regional Offices.

IDPH is attending planning meetings when scheduled with Illinois EPA and federally funded technical assistance providers. IRWA committed at the IRWA 2024-2026 operational planning meetings for technical assistance visits to two schools with difficult compliance treatment issues and the seven NCWS surface water systems that also have challenging compliance issues. IRWA reached out to these nine systems, and some have taken advantage of the technical assistance offers. These visits were productive and provided the system operator with beneficial information for the operation of the water system. IRWA committed to provide assistance to these systems again in SFY27 with technical assistance visits. IDPH will reach out to request all nine systems take advantage of this offer in SFY27.

The American Camp Association – Illinois. IDPH re-established direct stakeholder engagement with the American Camp Association, Illinois after a gap dating to 2022. On April 1, 2026, the Public Health Capacity Development Coordinator (PHCDC) conducted outreach to the ACA membership, engaging approximately 32 camp representatives on non-community public water system (NCPWS) regulatory requirements applicable to campgrounds and youth camps. The session covered permitting, seasonal startup requirements, and monitoring obligations specific to seasonally operated NCWS, and gave camp operators a direct channel to raise system-specific compliance questions ahead of the camping season.

IDPH continues to coordinate across programs to encourage compliance with drinking water regulations. In the 2025/2026 reporting period, campgrounds and youth camps were again not issued operating license renewals if they operated a NCWS in non-compliance status. This has been helpful in returning many systems to compliance for violations of the drinking water regulations. It has also been helpful to educate many campground and youth camp NCWS owners and managers on drinking water regulations and capacity issues. The IDPH licensing program renewal notice forewarns campgrounds and youth camps that are NCWS systems that water system non-compliance will hold up their camp renewal. This provokes many NCWS owners and managers to find out what is needed to remain in compliance.

In parallel with the ACA engagement, IDPH's Coliform unit conducted two virtual outreach sessions during SFY26 focused on Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) compliance, walking NCWS operators and owners through sampling requirements, treatment technique triggers, and common causes of RTCR monitoring and reporting violations - which, per Tables H and I, remain one of the major driver of violations among IDPH-regulated systems. Attendance and engagement across these outreach efforts strengthened over the course of the fiscal year, indicating growing operator awareness and a receptive audience for continued virtual outreach as a low-cost, scalable technical assistance channel for IDPH's geographically dispersed NCWS population.

In SFY26, IDPH also began sending quarterly infographics and operational instructions to water systems, IDPH Regional Authorities (RAs), and involved laboratories across Illinois. This effort began with PFAS sampling and Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) sampling, which were major areas of engagement during the year under review. These infographics have received positive feedback, and IDPH will continue this regular quarterly newsletter and infographic series going forward.

The Illinois Capacity Development strategy requires IDPH to work to add an asset management section to the sanitary survey checklist. If the TMF pre-screening survey finds that the public water system does not have an Asset Management Plan that incorporates all components of the five-core-question framework, then a recommendation will be added to the sanitary survey inspection letter advising the public water system to address this deficiency.

IDPH has received the TMF pre-screening checklist templates from Illinois EPA and other R5 States. IDPH staff are currently reviewing and adapting the checklist content to reflect the scale and operational profile of Non-Community Water Systems, which differ substantially from the community systems the base checklists received were designed around. IDPH held a joint meeting with Illinois EPA to review how IEPA implements the checklist within its own sanitary survey process, to align IDPH's adaptation with the existing state framework rather than creating a parallel process. IDPH will begin to send these TMF checklists out to PWS in Q1 January 2027. The IEPA TMF pre-screening checklist is included below following Graph 1.

Implementation Review

CWS

The Illinois EPA has made a significant impact in providing technical assistance since the addition of the Capacity Development Section in late 2025. The Illinois EPA is continuing its efforts to better track the deficiencies that are not significant, such as deficiencies noted in the TMF pre-screening survey that are not violations of state regulations. The early success of the coordination between the Capacity Development Section and Field Operations Section in identifying systems that may be at risk demonstrates that continued

collaboration between these two sections, along with all other sections within the Bureau of Water, will result in positive outcomes for CWS in Illinois.

NCWS

The IDPH has conducted a review of implementation of the existing system strategy and found some areas that may be improved upon. These areas include but are not limited to the following: continuing to look for more opportunities to utilize RCAP or IRWA for on-site assistance; continuing to look for viable options to provide financial planning assistance for NCWS systems including a pre-screening sanitary survey checklist that incorporates the 5-core-question framework; and continuing to incorporate stakeholder involvement. In addition, IDPH will pursue, using its MARS Report as a tool, providing an output of Capacity Development Program activities and technical assistance. When these items are implemented, the existing Capacity Development strategy will be updated.

Modifications to Existing Strategy

CWS

Illinois did make modifications to the existing CWS strategy in SFY26. In December 2025, a new Capacity Development Section was added to the Illinois EPA Bureau of Water. The Capacity Development Section currently includes seven team members. The Capacity Development Section coordinates with field office staff, permit engineers, and managers of loan programs to help facilitate assistance for CWS. The Illinois EPA's Permit Section tracks the number of construction permits and operating permits issued and discusses any issues identified with Field Office Section staff and Capacity Development Section staff. The collaboration of multiple sections across the Division has strengthened the Illinois EPA's ability to help serve Illinois' CWS.

NCWS

Illinois is providing the VN report, which details VNs issued and violations cited, in Table H. Table I details the violations that caused VNs to be issued. In addition, IDPH has implemented a new Sanitary Survey SOP which helps to identify, track, and report significant deficiencies and required corrective actions in the SDWIS\State database. This SOP was implemented throughout SFY24 - SFY26.

Summary

Illinois' Capacity Development program continues to strengthen with the addition of the Illinois EPA's new Capacity Development Section and the IDPH's new Capacity Development Program Coordinator. These additions support the work done by other Illinois EPA and IDPH staff, as well as technical assistance partners. Illinois EPA and IDPH

efforts to build TMF capacity for Illinois' PWS V. Many Illinois PWS continue to face significant funding and technical capacity challenges. As regulatory requirements continue to increase, such as with the promulgation of regulations for emerging contaminants, CWS struggle to meet the financial burden of installing treatment and upgrading aging water treatment plants. In addition, as aging certified operators retire and leave the workforce, CWS are struggling to hire new operators. The Illinois EPA and the Public Water Supply Operator Advisory Board remain concerned that the technical capacity of water systems will be greatly affected as operators retire. Again, Illinois EPA views its training partners as important tools in building TMF capacity to address these continuing challenges for Illinois' PWS.

This report is available to the public at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/drinking-water/field-operations/capacity-development.html>

TABLE A**Newly Active CWS Systems SFY24 Through SFY26**

System ID	System Name	Activity Status	Activity Date	If No Assessment Completed, Explain	ETT Score >11
IL0430055	Aqua Illinois- Oak Brook	Active	19-Aug-24	Existing facility, installed service meters	No
IL1970410	Aqua Illinois-Timber Ridge	Active	20-Oct-23	Existing facility, installed service meters	No
IL0735345	Colona Park LLC- Formerly Kershaw MHP	Active	16-Jan-26	Existing facility, installed service meters	No
IL1450260	Crossroads MHP	Active	19-Aug-25	Newly identified, existing facility	No
IL2010160	Forest Hills Village MHC	Active	02-Apr-24	Newly identified system, exempt non-metered	No
IL1970470	Grand Prairie Water Commission	Proposed	07-Aug-23	New system, capacity demonstration completed in 2024	No
IL0915930	IL Veterans Home Manteno	Active	19-Dec-25	Existing facility, installed treatment	No

IL1970465	Joliet Treatment Center	Active	14-Nov-23	Newly identified system during inspection	No
IL1635045	Lake Suzzane MHP	Active	27-May-25	Existing facility, installed service meters	No
IL0915040	Maple Crest Manor MHP	Active	21-Nov-25	Newly identified system, exempt non-metered	No
IL1671220	North Oaks	Active	21-Jan-26	Newly identified, metered system	No
IL2010470	Northgate Estates MHP	Active	09-Nov-23	Existing facility, exempt system, non-metered	No
IL0290260	New Harvest Estates – Formerly Old State Village MHP	Active	29-May-25	Existing facility, installed service meters	No
IL1470360	Piatt County Nursing Home	Active	31-Oct-24	Existing facility, installed treatment	No
IL1190270	Quail Run Mobile Home Park	Active	25-Oct-23	Newly identified, existing facility	No
IL0550660	Rend Lake Mobile Home Park	Active	16-Apr-25	Existing facility, exempt non-metered	No
IL0310395	River Oaks Estates MHP	Active	14-Feb-25	Existing facility, installed service meters	No

IL1055050	Riverside MHP-Pontiac	Active	29-May-25	Exempt, SWP non-metered	No
IL1410040	Rolling Meadows-Foxglove	Active	09-Feb-24	Newly identified, metered system	No
IL1671210	Scottsdale MHC	Active	16-Oct-25	Existing facility, installed service meters	No
IL1030060	The Meadows	Active	27-May-25	Existing facility, exempt, non-metered	No
IL0195425	Walnut Grove MHC	Active	23-Apr-25	Existing Facility, NTNCWS switched to CWS	No
IL0730410	Willow Haven MHP	Active	18-Nov-25	Existing facility, exempt, non-metered	No

Table B**CWS SFY24 – SFY26 Violations Issued**

Facility Name	Facility ID Number	VN Number	VN Description	VN Issued
DOLTON	IL0310690	W-2023-00061	MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS FROM FOS	29-Nov-23
LAND AND WTR ASSN	IL0995050	W-2023-00087	RADIUM MCL	27-Nov-23
AQUA ILLINOIS-SUN RIVER TERRACE	IL0910720	W-2026-00036	FAILURE TO INSTALL OCCT	25-Jun-26
QUINCY	IL0010650	W-2023-00071	E. COLI MCL	21-Dec-23
CREST HILL	IL1970250	W-2023-00078	MULTIPLE FOS VN	18-Oct-23
SILVIS	IL1610700	W-2024-00028	FAILURE TO MONITOR LEAD & COPPER, FAILURE TO ISSUE PUBLIC NOTICE	06-May-24
COUNTRY VIEW MHC	IL0050400	W-2024-00061	LACK OF CERTIFIED OPERATOR	12-Dec-24
CARBON CLIFF	IL1610100	W-2025-00002	EXCEEDING COMBINED RADIUM MCL AT TP01	28-Jan-25
TAMMS	IL0030100	W-2024-00001	LACK OF CERTIFIED OPERATOR AND NORP FORM	05-Feb-24
ZEIGLER	IL0550750	W-2024-00048	FAILURE TO PROPERLY PROTECT METAL SURFACES OF FINISHED WATER STORAGE FACILITIES	30-Oct-24

STATEVILLE CORRECTIONAL CENTER	IL1977910	W-2024-00043	FAILURE TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL	06-Sep-24
STRONGHURST	IL0710400	W-2025-00009	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	02-May-25
DECATUR MHP	IL1150150	W-2023-00085	FAILURE TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND REPLACE ALL WATER MAINS.	20-Nov-23
WONDER LAKE	IL1115750	W-2026-00027	FAILURE TO INSTALL OCCR TREATMENT	18-Jun-26
EDINBURG	IL0210150	W-2025-00015	Exceedance of LRAA MCL for TTHM and Failure to issue Public Notice	05-Jun-25
SILVIS HEIGHTS WATER CORP	IL1615750	W-2025-00013	Failure to submit LCINCF; failure to collect Lead & Copper samples 07/01/2024 - 12/31/2024	22-May-25
HILLCREST COURT SUBDIVISION	IL1615510	W-2023-00107	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	20-Dec-23
SALINE VALLEY CONSERVANCY DISTRICT	IL1655300	W-2025-00051	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	17-Dec-25
PINCKNEYVILLE	IL1450150	W-2025-00017	COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY ABOVE 1.0 NTU	09-Jul-25
LONG VIEW	IL0190350	W-2025-00022	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR HAA5	20-Aug-25
ELM OAK MUTUAL WATER SYSTEM	IL0975736	W-2024-00023	MULTIPLE FOS VN	13-Mar-24

STEELEVILLE	IL1570650	W-2024-00052	COMBINED RADIUM MCL EXCEEDANCE AT TP01	06-Nov-24
LE ROY	IL1130750	W-2025-00023	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR HAA5 AND FAILURE TO ISSUE PUBLIC NOTICE	20-Aug-25
NORTH MEADOW VILLAGE MHP	IL1130060	W-2025-00066	CCR Not Received by Agency or postmarked by deadline	30-Dec-25
HILLTOP MHP	IL1130080	W-2025-00073	FAILURE TO ISSUE 2025 CCR (CY2024), FAILURE TO ISSUE PN	30-Dec-25
SENECA MOBILE HOMES LLC	IL0995425	W-2024-00063	MCL EXCEEDANCE FOR COMBINED RADIUM AT TP01	20-Dec-24
SENECA MOBILE HOMES LLC	IL0995425	W-2025-00026	GROSS ALPHA MCL TP01	06-Oct-25
MAPLEWOOD MAC	IL0190660	W-2023-00088	UNDERSIZED WATERMIANS, 1" DIAMETER MAINS SERVING MULTIPLE DWELLINGS, FOS VIOLATIONS	16-Nov-23
ALMA	IL1210050	W-2025-00067	CCR Not Received By Agency or postmarked by deadline	30-Dec-25
MILLSTONE PWD	IL1515050	W-2025-00024	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	20-Aug-25

ST ROSE PWD	IL0275250	W-2025-00005	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR HAA5 AND FAILURE TO ISSUE NITRATE MNR PUBLIC NOTICE	24-Apr-25
COOKSVILLE	IL1130400	W-2025-00011	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM AND HAA5	20-May-25
COMPTON	IL1030150	W-2026-00007	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	04-Mar-26
PEARL CITY	IL1770400	W-2025-00003	FAILURE TO MONITOR COMBINED RADIUM FOR 2024Q3 AND 2024Q4 AT TP02 AND NOT SUBMITTING PN TO IEPA	24-Feb-25
ASSUMPTION	IL0210050	W-2024-00053	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR HAA5, FAILURE TO ISSUE OEL, FAILURE TO ISSUE PUBLIC NOTICE	12-Nov-24
HARMON	IL1030300	W-2023-00086	LACK OF CERTIFIED OPERATOR	21-Nov-23
OAKWOOD WEST SUBDIVISION	IL0730070	W-2023-00074	FAILURE TO PROVIDE EMERGEMCY BACKUP POWER SOURCE.	04-Dec-23
INDUSTRY	IL1090300	W-2023-00072	EXCEED ARSENIC, BARIUM, TOTAL ANTIMONY MCL	12-Oct-23

HODGKINS	IL0311260	W-2023-00091	FAILURE TO COMPLETE CROSS-CONNECTION SURVEY	30-Nov-23
BEAVERVILLE	IL0750100	W-2025-00071	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	19-Dec-25
WEST MORGAN WATER CORPORATION	IL1370010	W-2023-00100	LACK OF CERTIFIED OPERATOR	18-Dec-23
ANNA	IL1810050	W-2023-00067	EXCEEDANCE OF TTHM LRAA MCL	10-Oct-23
MOUNT CARMEL	IL1850200	W-2025-00052	INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL FOR 2025Q3	17-Dec-25
BELLMONT	IL1850100	W-2023-00081	FOS NSD VIOLATIONS	27-Oct-23
PINCKNEYVILLE	IL1450150	W-2025-00008	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	09-May-25
UAW SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER	IL1795030	W-2023-00059	MISC FOS INITIATED VIOLATIONS	15-Dec-23
CAMARGO	IL0410100	W-2024-00055	EXCEEDING TTHM MCL	15-Nov-24
APPLE CREEK WATER COOP	IL1370040	W-2023-00064	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHMS	06-Oct-23
CAMARGO	IL0410100	W-2025-00006	EXCEEDING TTHM MCL	25-Apr-25
BENTON	IL0550050	W-2025-00059	FAILURE TO ISSUE 2024 CCR	22-Dec-25
LEXINGTON	IL1130800	W-2023-00052	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	10-Aug-23
LA SALLE	IL0990300	W-2024-00002	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	27-Feb-24

BRACEVILLE	IL0630050	W-2026-00029	FAILURE TO MONITOR LEAD AND COPPER AND FAILURE TO INSTALL OCCT	25-Jun-26
EVERGREEN WILDWOOD MHP	IL077541	W-2023-00076	MISC FROM FOS	24-Oct-23
LYNWOOD	IL0311680	W-2023-00060	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	21-Aug-23
JASPER WATERWORKS CORPORATION	IL1910020	W-2023-00066	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHMS	16-Oct-23
FAYETTE WATER COMPANY	IL0510010	W-2025-00056	2025Q4 EXCEEDANCE OF HAA5 MCL AT S2HT1	31-Dec-25
RAMSEY	IL0510200	W-2026-00011	2026Q1 HAA5 MCL	02-Apr-26
CROPSEY COMMUNITY WATER	IL1135150	W-2025-00004	FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR TOTAL COLIFORM, LEAD AND COPPER, NITRATE, AND DBPS	29-Apr-25
THREE COUNTY PWD	IL1195450	W-2025-00057	2025Q4 HAA5 MCL EXCEEDANCE AT S2HT1	31-Dec-25
GOLCONDA	IL1510100	W-2025-00012	2025Q2 TTHM MCL EXCEEDANCE AT TWO SAMPLE SITES	15-Jul-25
DE PUE	IL0110300	W-2024-00057	LACK OF ADEQUATE STANDBY POWER	08-Nov-24
LYNNVILLE	IL1370250	W-2023-00101	LACK OF CERTIFIED OPERATOR	18-Dec-23

DE WITT	IL0390100	W-2025-00018	DEDICATED STANDBY POWER SHALL BE REQUIRED DURING POWER OUTAGES TO MEET THE AVERAGE DAY DEMANDS	03-Jul-25
CROPSEY COMMUNITY WATER	IL1135150	W-2024-00059	FAILURE TO COLLECT COLIFORM SAMPLES, LACK OF CLASS C OPERATOR, FAILURE TO ISSUE PN	25-Nov-24
WEATHERSTONE LAKES MHP	IL0312800	W-2023-00104	MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS RESULTING FROM FOS INSPECTION	12-Dec-23
ALTAMONT	IL0490050	W-2023-00051	EXCEEDANCE OF 95% COMBINED FILTER TURBDIDTY REQUIREMENT	01-Aug-23
FREEMAN SPUR	IL1994420	W-2025-00072	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	30-Dec-25
SIMS	IL1910400	W-2025-00064	FAILURE TO PREPARE AND DISTSRIBUTE 2025 CCR & FAILURE TO SUBMIT CCR CERTIFICATION FORM	23-Dec-25
FAIRFIELD	IL1910100	W-2026-00009	INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL FOR 2025Q4	04-Mar-26

GRAYVILLE	IL1934460	W-2023-00090	FAILURE TO COLLECT DBP SAMPLE IN PEAK HISTORICAL MONTH AND REACTIVATE OR SEAL AN UNUSED GW SOURCE	20-Dec-23
ATKINSON	IL0730200	W-2026-00013	MONTHLY OPERATING REPORTS NOT SUBMITTED ON TIME. INCLUDED IN PRVIOUS NCA BUT NOT CORRECTED.	24-Mar-26
EDINBURG	IL0210150	W-2024-00040	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	26-Aug-24
CHOATE MHC	IL1815500	W-2023-00050	MULTIPLE FOS VNS	17-Jul-23
LAKE OF EGYPT PWD	IL1995200	W-2024-00042	INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	04-Sep-24
BUYSSE SUBDIVISION	IL0735000	W-2024-00005	STRUCTURAL CONCERNS AROUND WELL, ELEVATED TANK, AND CHEMICAL FEED TANKS. LACK OF SCRUBBING SYSTEM.	13-Mar-24
HUNTLEY	IL1110350	W-2026-00002	E. COLI MCL	13-Feb-26
DES PLAINES	IL0310630	W-2023-00068	FOS VIOLATION: FAILURE TO ISSUE BOIL ORDER WHEN PRESSURE FALLS BELOW 20 PSI	04-Oct-23
MAPLE ACRES MHP	IL0115135	W-2024-00011	EXCEEDNACE OF RAA MCL FOR ARSENIC	07-Feb-24

LAKE SHANNON	IL0910020	W-2024-00022	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	18-Mar-24
PEMBROKE WATER SYSTEM	IL0910010	W-2023-00054	FOS VN	15-Aug-23
JANA & GREGG WATERKOTTE	6404	W-2025-00068	CONSTRUCTION & OPERATION OF AN UNPERMITTED WATER MAIN AND CWS	19-Dec-25
HARRISBURG	IL1650200	W-2023-00055	UNPERMITTED, UNDERSIZED WATER LINE SERVES MULTIPLE DUPLEXES	16-Aug-23
VILLA GROVE	IL0410350	W-2023-00070	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	18-Oct-23
GIBSON CITY	IL0530100	W-2023-00047	FAILURE TO OBTAIN OPERATING PERMITS FOR PERMIT 0922-SFY22 AND 1306 SFY22	08-Sep-23
SUMMIT	IL0310060	W-2025-00061	FAILURE TO ISSUE 2025 CCR (CALENDAR YEAR 2024)	22-Dec-25
LAKEWOOD	IL1115760	W-2024-00032	FAILURE TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMIT	16-Jul-24
DWIGHT	IL1050250	W-2023-00065	ARSENIC MCL AND NOT COLLECTING CONFIRMATION SAMPLES	03-Oct-23
THE PEOPLES GAS, LIGHT, AND COKE COMPANY	6357	W-2024-00024	VIOLATION OF CLASS I GROUNDWATER QUALITY STANDARDS	10-Apr-24

SECOR	IL2030600	W-2023-00083	EXCEEDANCE OF ARSENIC MCL	15-Nov-23
HOPKINS PARK	IL0910040	W-2023-00094	FOS NSD VIOLATION	18-Dec-23
FIELDS HILL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	IL0995150	W-2023-00096	MULTIPLE FOS VN	30-Nov-23
HILLCREST COURT 2ND ADDITION	IL1615490	W-2023-00106	FOS VN DUE TO LACK OF AUXILLARY POWER TO MAINTAIN OPERATION DURING POWER OUTAGE	20-Dec-23
FLOSSMOOR	IL0310870	W-2024-00047	FAILURE TO ISSUE BOIL ORDER WHEN PRESSURE FALLS BELOW 20PSI	30-Oct-24
GARDEN STREET IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	IL1975376	W-2025-00053	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	16-Dec-25
VAN ORIN WATER COMPANY	IL0115000	W-2024-00006	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	14-Feb-24
WENONA	IL1234950	W-2024-00056	FAILURE TO MONITOR COMBINED RADIUM FOR 2024Q2 AND 2024Q3 AT TP02	06-Nov-24
REDDICK	IL0914780	W-2024-00016	LACK OF GENERATORS/RADIUM MCL	14-Feb-24
MOUNT AUBURN	IL0210350	W-2023-00097	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	28-Dec-23
LA FAYETTE	IL1750100	W-2024-00014	WATER SYSTEM DOES NOT HAVE STANDBY POWER	07-Feb-24

WEE-MA-TUK WATER DISTRICT	IL0570040	W-2025-00027	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	08-Oct-25
SPRING BLUFF SBDV	IL1090350	W-2023-00098	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	20-Dec-23
BLUFF LAKE LODGES, INC.	IL0970240	W-2024-00044	FAILURE TO MONITOR IRON FOR 2 CONSECUTIVE QUARTERS AT TP01	17-Sep-24
VALLEY VIEW MANOR	IL0195865	W-2024-00015	EXCEEDANCE OF ARSENIC MCL AT TP01	23-Feb-24
PERU	IL0990850	W-2024-00004	MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS RESULTING FROM FOS INSPECTION	05-Feb-24
MOUNDS	IL1530150	W-2024-00007	FAILURE TO MONITOR DBPS DURING THE PHM OF AUGUST IN THE 2023YR COMPLIANCE PERIOD	09-Feb-24
QUAIL RUN MOBILE HOME PARK	IL1190270	W-2024-00008	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	01-Mar-24
CARBONDALE	IL0770150	W-2026-00012	FAILURE TO MAINTAIN MICROBIAL (GIARDIA) TREATMENT DEC 2025	25-Mar-26
CANTON	il0570250	W-2025-00007	Misc from FOS - Abandon wells, provide flow meters, implement NAP, conduct cross connection survey,	23-Apr-25

AQUA ILLINOIS-KANKAKEE	IL0915030	W-2024-00017	COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY EXCEEDED 1.0 NTU	01-Mar-24
MEADOWBROOK MH COMMUNITY, LLC	IL1635060	W-2024-00025	EXCEEDANCE OF TTHM AND HAA5 MCL	08-May-24
OTTAWA	IL0990800	W-2024-00018	COMBINED RADIUM MCL AND DBP MNR VIOLATION	18-Mar-24
MACOMB	IL1090350	W-2024-00020	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	27-Mar-24
MOUNT ZION	IL1150350	W-2024-00021	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	27-Mar-24
EXETER-MERRITT WATER COOP	IL1710010	W-2024-00041	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	26-Aug-24
SESSER	IL0550450	W-2023-00057	FOS VIOLATIONS	10-Oct-23
SAUK VILLAGE	IL0312790	W-2024-00062	FAILURE TO ISSUE BOIL ORDER AND NOTIFY IEPA	20-Dec-24
VANDALIA	IL0510350	W-2024-00039	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR HAA5	26-Aug-24
MORO PWD	IL1195250	W-2023-00099	FAILURE TO MONITOR DBPS	12-Dec-23
BLACKHAWK ESTATES LLC	IL0317765	W-2024-00029	EXCEEDANCE OF COMBINED RADIUM MCL AT TP02	06-Jun-24
LICK CREEK PWD	IL1815100	W-2023-00069	FOS VIOLATIONS FOR CHLORINE RESIDUAL AND WATER STORAGE	06-Oct-23
POLO DR AND SADDLE RD SUBDIVISION	IL1410450	W-2024-00003	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	27-Feb-24

LCPW-HIGHLAND LAKE SUBDIVISION	IL0975750	W-2023-00092	FAILURE TO CREATE A NITRIFICATION ACTION PLAN (NAP)	11-Dec-23
ANNAWAN	IL0730150	W-2026-00010	FAILURE TO TIMELY SUBMIT MORS	04-Mar-26
WINTHROP HARBOR	IL0971950	W-2024-00019	CONSECUTIVE DBP MONITORING VIOLATIONS	12-Mar-24
EAGERVILLE	IL1170300	W-2024-00013	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	07-Feb-24
E J WATER - SANGCHRIS SERVICE AREA	IL1670230	W-2023-00105	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM AT TWO SAMPLE SITES IN DS2	28-Dec-23
MEADOWS MENNONITE HOME	IL1135689	W-2024-00033	2024Q2 HAA5 MCL EXCEEDANCE	17-Jun-24
FRANKFORT	IL1970400	W-2023-00080	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM AND HAA5	30-Oct-23
ALPINE VILLAGE MHP	IL0315125	W-2023-00062	LACK OF NAP, EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN, AND STORAGE AGREEMENT	13-Sep-23
MOUNDS	IL1530150	W-2023-00049	FAILURE TO MONITOR FOR LEAD AND COPPER	07-Aug-23

RIO	IL0950450	W-2023-00082	MISC FROM FOS - NAP, CROSS CONNECTION, PANIC HARDWARE, SEPARATE VENT SWITCHES, CHEMICAL USAGE RATE	24-Oct-23
SAINT FRANCISVILLE	IL1010250	W-2025-00019	FAILURE TO MONITOR MULTIPLE ANALYTES	15-Jul-25
IOLA	IL0250010	W-2023-00073	FAILURE TO PROVIDE A CLEAN SOURCE OF RAW WATER.	16-Nov-23
NORTH CHICAGO	IL0971250	W-2024-00031	EXCEEDANCE OF DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE MCL AT TP01	30-May-24
PARADISE MHP	IL0310010	W-2023-00063	LACK OF NAP, EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN, AND STORAGE AGREEMENT	13-Sep-23
D L WELL OWNERS ASSOCIATION	IL0975380	W-2024-00045	FAILURE TO MONITOR IRON FOR 2 CONSECUTIVE QUARTERS AT TP01	17-Sep-24
CRISWELL COURT MHP	IL1975105	W-2023-00077	FAILURE TO ISSUE 2023 CCR AND FAILURE TO ISSUE PN	16-Oct-23
MACOMB	IL1090350	W-2024-00054	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	07-Nov-24

COAL VALLEY	IL1995250	W-2025-00020	FAILURE TO NOTIFY PUBLIC OF CHANGE IN DISINFECTION PRACTICES & MIXING FREE CHLORINE RES. WITH COMB.	17-Jul-25
IL AMERICAN-LINCOLN	IL1075030	W-2024-00026	COMBINDED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY EXCEEDANCE OF 1.0 NTU.	22-Apr-24
TANNERON BAY HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	IL0971130	W-2023-00093	FAILURE TO SAMPLE FOR FLUORIDE & NO EMERGENCY BACKUP POWER	20-Dec-23
MOUNT ERIE	IL1910350	W-2024-00036	TTHM MCL EXCEEDANCE	23-Jul-24
ALEXANDER WATER DISTRICT	IL1370020	W-2024-00034	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	18-Jun-24
CLAYTON	IL0010100	W-2025-00050	FOS VIOLATIONS	22-Oct-25
MILLSTONE PWD	IL1515050	W-2024-00050	ARSENIC MCL EXCEEDANCE AT TP04	09-Oct-24
CARBONDALE	IL0770150	W-2024-00046	INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL IN 2024Q2	05-Sep-24
DE WITT	IL0390100	W-2024-00049	FOS ISSUED VN TO DE WITT TO PROVIDE STANDBY POWER.	11-Oct-24
MONMOUTH	IL1870150	W-2024-00051	COMBINED RADIUM MCL EXCEEDANCE AT TP05	06-Nov-24

PALMYRA-MODESTO WATER COMMISSION	IL1175150	W-2025-00014	INADEQUATE DBP PRECURSOR REMOVAL	05-Jun-25
LITCHFIELD	IL1350400	W-2025-00058	EXCEEDING 0.3 NTU IN MORE THAN 5% OF OCTOBER 2025 TURBIDITY SAMPLES	31-Dec-25
FIELDON	IL0830150	W-2025-00010	RESULTS FOR 10 ROUTINE LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLES NOT RECEIVED FOR THE 7/1/2024 TO 12/31/2024 PERIOD.	01-May-25
FIELDS HILL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	IL0995150	W-2024-00058	MULTIPLE CAS VIOLATIONS	06-Nov-24
KANSAS	IL0450200	W-2025-00060	FAILURE TO ISSUE 2025 CCR (2024 CALENDAR YEAR)	22-Dec-25
BLUE MOUND	IL1150100	W-2025-00001	NITRATE MCL EXCEEDANCE	23-Jan-25
MARTINTON	IL0750600	W-2024-00035	FAILURE TO OBTAIN CONSTRUCTION PERMIT FOR WATER MAINS & PERMANENT FIXED AIR GAP OR INSTALL PRESSURE	10-Jul-24
NEW HOPE WATERWORKS CORP	IL1915100	W-2024-00030	EXCEEDANCE OF THE LRAA MCL FOR TTHM	04-Jun-24
CARBONDALE	IL0770150	W-2026-00008	FAILURE TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM REQUIRED GIARDIA INACTIVATION	25-Mar-26

TIMBER RIDGE SBDV	IL0735470	W-2024-00010	NO STANDBY POWER, NO SECONDARY CONTAINMENT, REVISIONS NEEDED TO COLIFORM SAMPLING SITE PLAN	02-Feb-24
WENONA	IL1234950	W-2024-00064	MCL EXCEEDANCE OF COMBINED RADIUM AT TP02	20-Dec-24
WONDER LAKE	IL1115750	W-2025-00021	FAILURE TO OBTAIN A CONSTRUCION PERMIT PRIOR TO REPLACING THE FILTER MEDIA AT WATER TREATMENT PLANT	08-Jul-25
ROUND LAKE PARK	IL0971600	W-2025-00063	FAILURE TO PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE 2025 CCR & FAILURE TO SUBMIT CCR CERTIFICATION FORM	30-Dec-25
GALATIA	IL1650150	W-2023-00056	FAILURE TO MAINTAIN 20 PSI AT ALL POINTS IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.	01-Dec-23
LAWRENCEVILLE	IL1010150	W-2026-00001	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	09-Jan-26
LICK CREEK PWD	IL1815100	W-2024-00027	EXCEEDANCE OF LRAA MCL FOR TTHM IN DS2 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	22-Apr-24

BRIDGEPORT	IL1010100	W-2026-00017	FAILURE TO MAINTIAN A FLUORIDE LEVEL OF 0.7 MG/L IN FINISHED WATER.	21-May-26
CORTLAND CORNERS MHP	IL0375125	W-2025-00016	RADS, NITRATE, LEAD/COPPER SAMPLES NOT RECEIVED, PN ISSUED AND NOT SUBMITTED	29-May-25
COUNTRY ESTATES SUBDIVISION	IL0735050	W-2026-00003	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS AND MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS	20-Mar-26
FAIRVIEW	IL0570450	W-2025-00025	CROSS-CONNECTION SURVEY, NITRIFICATION ACTION PLAN, CWS PLAN, ABANDON WELL	24-Sep-25
SWEDONA WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1315200	W-2025-00070	LACK OF OVERFLOW ON GROUND WATER STORAGE AND LACK OF EYE WASHING STATION	05-Feb-26
PINCKNEYVILLE	IL1450150	W-2024-00037	EXCEEDING 0.3 NTU IN MORE THAN 5% OF MONTHLY CFE TURBIDITY SAMPLES	24-Jul-24
FAYETTE WATER COMPANY	IL0510010	W-2026-00015	2026Q1 TTHM MCL AT S2HT1	08-Apr-26
CROPPERS 1ST 4TH AND 5TH ADDITION	IL1615250	W-2026-00014	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	25-Mar-26

GRANTFORK	IL1190350	W-2025-00062	FAILURE TO PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE 2025 CCR & FAILURE TO SUBMIT CCR CERTIFICATIO N FORM	30-Dec-25
CISNE	IL1910050	W-2023-00053	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	14-Aug-23
BEAVERVILLE	IL0750100	W-2026-00026	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	15-May-26
JEISYVILLE	IL0210200	W-2025-00065	2024 CCR NOT RECEIVED Y AGENCY OR POSTMARK BY DEADLINE	30-Dec-25
VALLEY VIEW SUBDIVISION (DEKALB)	IL0375200	W-2026-00005	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	11-Feb-26
LYNDON	IL1950300	W-2025-00029	MULTIPLE FOS VIOLATIONS	25-Sep-25

Table C**Illinois EPA DPWS Restricted Status/Critical Review List****July 2026**

SYSTEM NAME	SYSTEM ID	RS/CR	EPA REGION	NATURE OF PROBLEM	POPULATION SERVED	LISTING DATE
AIR VIEW MHP	IL1615185	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	200	8/7/2020
ALBION	IL0470050	RS	7	MANGANESE MCL VIOLATION	2839	1/19/2022
ALEXIS	IL1874000	CR	5	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	836	10/16/2024
ALTO PASS WATER DISTRICT	IL1815150	RS	7	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	1015	6/30/2021
ANCHOR	IL1130050	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	155	8/28/2020
ANDOVER	IL0730100	RS	1	ONLY ONE WELL	565	3/24/2016
AQUA ILLINOIS - HIGHLAND ESTATES	IL0915220	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	171	1/13/2021
AQUA ILLINOIS - INDIANOLA	IL1830500	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	219	12/11/2020
AQUA ILLINOIS - OAK RUN	IL0955200	RS	5	NSF/ANSI STANDARD 60 VIOLATION	1885	1/27/2023
AQUA ILLINOIS - SKYLINE	IL0915450	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	249	1/8/2021
AQUA ILLINOIS - SUN RIVER TERRACE	IL0910720	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	498	1/13/2021
ATLANTA	IL1070050	RS	5	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION	1692	3/23/2022

AVANTARA LONG GROVE	IL0971110	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	200	12/1/2003
BARBERRY ACRES MHP	IL0915145	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	50	10/4/1983
BATCHTOWN**	IL0130050	RS	6	INADEQUATE STORAGE CAPACITY AND INADEQUATE RAW WATER CAPACITY	220	11/14/2023 & 4/23/2026
BAYLES LAKE LOT OWNERS ASSOCIATION	IL0755110	RS	4	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	645	12/13/2023
BEAVER CREEK VILLAGE MHP	IL0755125	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	13	1/6/2021
BEAVERVILLE*	IL0750100	RS	4	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	450	4/23/2026
BELKNAP*	IL0870050	RS	7	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	490	4/16/2026
BILL-MAR HEIGHTS MHP	IL2015345	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	240	3/18/1983
BONNIE	IL0810150	RS	7	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	437	7/20/2018
BROADVIEW ESTATES EAST PEORIA	IL1795365	RS	5	INADEQUATE PUMPING CAPACITY	89	3/18/1983
BUCKINGHAM	IL0910250	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	300	12/15/2023
BUFFALO HOLLOW FARMS WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1430080	RS	5	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	45	6/16/2008

BUFFALO HOLLOW FARMS WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1430080	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	45	7/22/2020
BUSY BEE MHP #1	IL1975195	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	25	7/15/2022
BUSY BEE MHP #1	IL1975195	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	25	12/4/2020
CAMARGO	IL0410100	RS	4	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES MCL VIOLATION	750	3/21/2025
CAMP GROVE	IL1235100	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	146	6/24/2020
CANTON	IL0570250	CR	5	INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	16748	3/15/2007
CAPRON MHP	IL0075105	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	90	3/18/1983
CAPRON MHP	IL0075105	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	90	1/27/2021
CARBON CLIFF	IL1610100	RS	1	COMBINED RADIUM MCL VIOLATION	2134	2/13/2025
CARBON HILL	IL0630100	CR	2	INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	345	12/14/2016
CARROLL HEIGHTS UTILITIES COMPANY	IL0155200	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	80	1/27/2021
CARTHAGE	IL0670250	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	2510	4/11/2023
CEDAR BROOK ESTATES SUBDIVISION	IL1615170	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	250	8/7/2020
CEDAR POINT WATER COMPANY	IL0995040	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	266	8/26/2020

CENTRAL MACOUPIN RURAL WATER DISTRICT	IL1170040	RS	5	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION	1883	8/29/2018
CENTURY PINES APARTMENTS	IL0150020	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	25	12/14/1990
CENTURY PINES APARTMENTS	IL0150020	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	25	1/27/2021
CHAIN-O-LAKES MHP	IL0975165	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	84	12/15/1989
CHAIN-O-LAKES MHP	IL0975165	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	84	8/28/2020
CHERRYDALE SUBDIVISION	IL1615120	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	63	8/5/2020
CHESTERFIELD	IL1170200	RS	5	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION	170	8/29/2018
CHIGAKWA PARK ESTATES	IL1615140	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	53	8/7/2020
CLARKS MHP	IL2015425	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	90	12/16/1991
CLARKS MHP	IL2015425	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	90	12/4/2020
COAL CITY	IL0630200	CR	2	INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	5749	12/14/2016
COBDEN	IL1810150	RS	7	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	1267	6/30/2021
COLONIAL MEADOWS	IL1135100	RS	6	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION	193	9/19/2018

COLONIAL MEADOWS	IL1135100	CR	6	ONLY ONE WELL	193	9/26/2020
COMPTON	IL1030150	RS	1	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES MCL VIOLATION	279	3/5/2026
COOKS MILLS WATER ASSOCIATION	IL0295200	RS	4	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY AND INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	720	12/29/2021
COUNTRY ESTATES SUBDIVISION	IL0735050	RS	1	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY TO MEET THE NITRATE MCL	188	8/8/2025
COUNTRY LANE MHP	IL1135385	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	50	6/24/2020
COUNTRY VIEW ESTATES MHP	IL0195625	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	97	1/27/2021
COUNTRY VIEW ESTATES SUBDIVISION	IL1415220	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	125	7/15/2020
CRISWELL COURT MHP	IL1975105	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	94	12/15/1989
DAYSRING BIBLE COLLEGE (north area)	IL0977189	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	52	6/15/1988
DE WITT	IL0390100	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	175	1/27/2021
DES PLAINES MHP	IL0317775	RS	2	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY; NO GROUND OR ELEVATED STORAGE; AND A GROSS ALPHA MCL VIOLATION	405	3/16/1984 & 8/26/2022

DIXIE ESTATES SUBDIVISION	IL1975520	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	180	12/9/2020
DIXMOOR	IL0310660	RS	2	NO ELEVATED OR PRESSURE STORAGE	2973	2/24/2023
DONNY BROOK ESTATES	IL0375150	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	30	1/27/2021
EAST END WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1610140	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	40	3/15/2002
EAST END WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1610140	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	40	7/31/2020
EAST LAWN WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1615100	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	160	8/5/2020
EAST LYNN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	IL1835200	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	100	12/11/2020
EAST MORELAND WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1975600	RS	2	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	1320	9/9/2016
EAST SIDE MHP	IL0195825	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	79	1/27/2021
EBERTS 3RD ADDITION	IL1615330	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	99	8/12/2020
EDELSTEIN WATER COOPERATIVE	IL1435150	RS	5	INADEQUATE GROUND STORAGE	113	1/1/2015
EDELSTEIN WATER COOPERATIVE	IL1435150	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	113	7/24/2020
EDINBURG	IL0210150	RS	5	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES MCL VIOLATION	1068	12/16/2022
EHLERS MHP	IL0195645	RS	4	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	112	12/17/1982
EJ WATER - DEWEY	IL0195200	RS	4	ONLY ONE WELL	200	7/11/2025

EJ WATER - MONTGOMERY COUNTY WATER CO*	IL1350020	RS	5	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	2083	6/25/2026
ELIZABETH (upper elevation area)	IL0850150	RS	1	LOW SYSTEM PRESSURE	802	6/15/1999
ELM OAK MUTUAL WATER SYSTEM	IL0975736	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	50	8/28/2020
EVERGREEN VILLAGE SUBDIVISION	IL1615310	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	56	8/12/2020
EXETER - MERRITT WATER COOP	IL1710010	RS	5	TOTAL TRICHALOMETHANES MCL VIOLATION AND INADEQUATE STORAGE CAPACITY	820	10/1/2013 & 9/4/2024
FALCON FARMS	IL1617635	RS	1	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	350	10/31/2019
FAYETTE WATER COMPANY	IL0510010	RS	6	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACID MCL VIOLATION	5608	1/16/2026
FORD HEIGHTS	IL0310720	RS	2	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION	1813	12/9/2022
FOUNTAIN WATER DISTRICT	IL1330020	CR	6	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY & INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	3650	5/21/2024
FOUR STAR CAMPGROUND	IL0990060	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	250	6/15/1999

FOUR STAR CAMPGROUND	IL0990060	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	250	8/26/2020
FOX CREEK FARMS WATER COMPANY	IL1435750	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	203	7/29/2020
FOX LAWN HOMEOWNERS WATER ASSOCIATION	IL0935150	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	167	1/13/2021
FRENTRESS LAKE	IL0850010	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	233	1/8/2021
GARDEN STREET IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	IL1975376	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	54	12/9/2020
GENESEO HICKORY HILLS HOA	IL0730080	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	83	8/12/2020
GOLCONDA	IL1510100	RS	7	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES MCL VIOLATION	630	7/11/2025
GREEN ACRES MHP	IL1035165	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	170	8/26/2020
HARMON	IL1030300	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	111	8/26/2020
HAZELWOOD 4TH ADDITION	IL0735350	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	132	1/6/2021
HAZELWOOD WEST SUBDIVISION	IL0735250	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	70	1/6/2021
HEATHERFIELD SUBDIVISION	IL0635150	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	90	1/29/2021
HETTICK	IL1170500	RS	5	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION	174	6/30/2021
HICKORY HILLS 2ND ADDITION	IL1615450	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	42	7/28/2023

HIGHLAND SUBDIVISION	IL0895530	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	50	1/8/2021
HIGHLAND SUBDIVISION	IL0895530	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	50	9/16/1983
HILLCREST	IL1410250	RS	1	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	1224	2/13/2018
HILLCREST	IL1410250	CR	1	INADEQUATE STORAGE CAPACITY	1224	11/2/2017
HILLCREST COURT 2ND ADDITION	IL1615490	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	66	2/13/2024
HILLSDALE ESTATES, LLC	IL1615530	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	163	3/18/1983
HILLSDALE ESTATES, LLC	IL1615530	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	163	8/14/2020
HILLSDALE PROPERTIES	IL1615728	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	66	1/14/1982
HILLSDALE PROPERTIES	IL1615728	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	66	6/24/2020
HOLLANDS GROVE COURT SUBDIVISION	IL1795300	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	40	12/2/2020
HOLLY HOCK HILL MHP	IL0975245	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	47	12/16/1983
HOLLY HOCK HILL MHP	IL0975245	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	47	8/28/2020
HONEYCUTT HILL MHP LLC	IL1955225	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	75	9/17/1982
HOPEWELL	IL1235150	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	420	7/1/2020
IL AMERICAN - ANDALUSIA (upper elevation area)	IL1610050	RS	1	LOW SYSTEM PRESSURE	1184	10/1/2003

IL AMERICAN - LEONORE	IL0990400	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	111	8/26/2020
IL AMERICAN - MIDWEST PALOS	IL0317050	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	126	1/27/2021
IL AMERICAN - NETTLE CREEK	IL0630040	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	317	1/29/2021
IL AMERICAN - RIDGECREST	IL0635100	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	203	1/29/2021
IL PRAIRIE ESTATE SBDV WATER ASSN	IL0995300	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	78	8/26/2020
INDIAN BLUFFS SUBDIVISION	IL1615520	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	138	8/14/2020
INDIAN CREEK HOMEOWNERS AND WATER ASSN	IL1135250	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	210	6/17/2020
INGALLS PARK SUBDIVISION	IL1975880	RS	2	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	744	9/16/1983
IROQUOIS MOBILE ESTATES, INC.	IL0755185	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	105	1/8/2021
JOHNSBURG 1	IL1110040	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	174	8/28/2020
KENNEY	IL0390200	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	400	1/29/2021
KNOLLS EDGE SUBDIVISION	IL1415250	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	68	7/17/2020
LAFAYETTE	IL1750100	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	250	12/2/2020
LAKE BLUFF ESTATES MHP	IL0975585	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	165	12/16/1983
LAKE LYNWOOD WATER SYSTEM	IL0735330	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	75	1/6/2021
LAKE WILDWIND LLC	IL2035125	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	200	12/4/2020

LAND AND WATER ASSOCIATION	IL0995050	RS	1	COMBINED RADIUM MCL VIOLATION	83	8/26/2022
LAND AND WATER ASSOCIATION	IL0995050	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	83	8/26/2020
LASALLE	IL0990300	CR	1	INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	9700	11/1/2004
LAWRENCEVILLE	IL1010150	CR	7	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	4524	2/27/2026
LE ROY	IL1130750	RS	4	MINIMUM CHLORINE RESIDUAL VIOLATION & TOTAL HALOACETIC ACID MCL VIOLATION	3498	2/16/2024 & 8/21/2025
LEWISTOWN	IL0570600	RS	5	MANGANESE MCL VIOLATION	2400	12/29/2021
LIBERTY PARK HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION	IL0435600	RS	2	INADEQUATE GROUND STORAGE CAPACITY	950	9/17/1992
LINDENWOOD WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1415300	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	38	7/22/2020
LINWAY ESTATES MHP	IL0315935	RS	2	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	380	2/28/2017
LISBON NORTH, INC.	IL0631000	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	25	9/14/1990
LISBON NORTH, INC.	IL0631000	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	25	1/29/2021
LITTLE SWAN LAKE SD	IL1875050	CR	5	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	438	7/11/2025

LONDON MILLS	IL0574620	RS	5	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	400	7/13/2022
LONGVIEW	IL0190350	RS	4	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACID MCL VIOLATION	146	8/21/2025
LYNN WATER ASSOCIATION	IL0735100	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	100	1/8/2021
LYNNWOOD WATER CORPORATION	IL0995336	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	100	3/18/1983
LYNNWOOD WATER CORPORATION	IL0995336	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	100	8/26/2020
LYNWOOD 3RD ADDITION	IL0735280	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	100	1/6/2021
M C L W SYSTEM, INC.	IL1315150	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	98	7/10/2020
MACOMB	IL1090350	CR	5	INADEQUATE CLARIFIER CAPACITY	15051	12/14/2016
MAEYSTOWN	IL1330200	CR	6	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY AND INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	340	5/21/2024
MALTA	IL0370350	RS	1	NO AUTO-START GENERATOR & INADEQUATE HIGH SERVICE PUMP CAPACITY	1143	6/15/2012
MANTENO MHP	IL0915385	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	144	12/14/1990
MAQUON	IL0950350	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	218	1/13/2021

MARENGO	IL1110650	RS	2	INADEQUATE SOURCE WATER TREATMENT	7572	8/19/2022
MARSEILLES SOUTH	IL0990110	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	100	8/26/2020
MASON CITY	IL1250350	CR	5	INADEQUATE STORAGE CAPACITY	2558	1/1/2006
MAYFAIR SUBDIVISION	IL1795750	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	98	12/11/2020
MAZON	IL0630500	CR	2	NEAR MANGANESE MCL VIOLATION	994	7/8/2022
MILL POINT MHP	IL2035165	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	200	12/4/2020
MILLSTONE PWD	IL1515050	RS	7	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES MCL VIOLATION	5565	8/21/2025
MOUND CITY	IL1530100	CR	7	ONLY ONE WELL	526	6/5/2020
MOUNT MORRIS ESTATES MHP	IL1415185	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	395	7/15/2020
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION INC.	IL0855100	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	438	1/8/2021
NEW HAVEN	IL0590150	RS	7	ONLY ONE WELL	424	11/27/2024
NORTH HENDERSON	IL1310300	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	172	7/2/2020
OAK GROVE MHP - ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	IL1617785	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	138	12/2/2020
OAK RIDGE SANITARY DISTRICT	IL2035300	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	300	3/20/1981
OAK VIEW ESTATES	IL0730120	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	115	1/29/2021
OAKWOOD WEST SUBDIVISION	IL0730070	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	57	1/29/2021
OPHIEM PWS	IL0735150	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	110	1/8/2021

OSCO MUTUAL WATER SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.	IL0735200	RS	1	INADEQUATE HIGH SERVICE PUMP CAPACITY AND ONLY ONE WELL	80	12/15/1989 & 5/2/2025
OTTAWA ESTATES MHP	IL0995225	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	125	3/18/1983
OTTAWA ESTATES MHP	IL0995225	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	125	8/26/2020
PARADISE MANOR MHP	IL1617665	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	200	11/20/2020
PARK MEADOWLAND WEST MHP	IL0075235	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	100	1/27/2021
PAULS MHP	IL0975485	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	38	12/16/1983
PAULS MHP	IL0975485	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	38	8/28/2020
PEORIA HEIGHTS	IL1434750	RS	5	MANGANESE MCL VIOLATION	5908	12/29/2021
PHIL-AIRE ESTATES MHP	IL2015625	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	80	12/4/2020
POLO DR AND SADDLE RD SUBDIVISION	IL0437000	RS	2	INADEQUATE CHLORINE RESIDUAL AND NO EMERGENCY POWER	93	1/26/2024
POLO DR AND SADDLE RD SUBDIVISION	IL0437000	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	93	1/29/2021
PORT BYRON	IL1610550	RS	1	MANGANESE MCL VIOLATION	1668	1/19/2022
PORTS SULLIVAN LAKE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION	IL0971160	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	293	6/15/1999

POWERS WATER CO., INC	IL0895550	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	216	1/8/2021
PRAIRIE OAKS ESTATES HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION	IL0630060	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	107	1/29/2021
PRAIRIE PATH WATER - BAHL WATER COMPANY	IL0855200	RS	1	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	700	12/15/1993
PRAIRIE PATH WATER - CAMELOT	IL1975200	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	777	12/9/2020
PRAIRIE PATH WATER - CEDAR WATER	IL0955150	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	172	1/13/2021
PRAIRIE PATH WATER - CHERRY HILL WATER COMPANY	IL1975280	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	833	12/9/2020
PRAIRIE PATH WATER - PORT BARRINGTON SHORES	IL0971120	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	67	8/26/2020
PRAIRIE PATH WATER - ROCKVALE	IL1415350	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL PER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	298	10/10/2024
PRAIRIE PATH WATER - WALK-UP WOODS WATER COMPANY	IL1115800	RS	2	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE	775	12/17/1982
PRAIRIE ROAD PUMP ASSOCIATION	IL2015100	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	150	1/1/2006
RAINBOW LANE MHP	IL2015645	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	83	6/17/1983
RAINBOW LANE MHP	IL2015645	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	83	12/4/2020
RAINBOW RIDGE	IL1615580	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	45	8/14/2020

RAMSEY	IL0510200	RS	6	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACID MCL VIOLATION	966	1/16/2026
REDDICK	IL0914780	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	196	1/8/2021
RIDGEWOOD LEDGES WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1615670	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	300	6/24/2020
RIO	IL0950450	RS	5	NSF/ANSI STANDARD 60 VIOLATION	265	11/3/2023
ROLLING GREEN ESTATES MHP	IL1415245	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	191	7/17/2020
ROLLING MEADOWS MHC	IL1415265	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	447	3/19/2024
ROYAL OAKS MHP	IL1115145	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	170	6/17/1983
RUSTIC ACRES WATER ASSOCIATION	IL0735500	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	260	1/6/2021
SCALES MOUND	IL0850400	RS	1	LOW SYSTEM PRESSURE (at elev. above 990 ft. MSL)	436	9/15/1997
SEATON	IL1310350	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	214	7/2/2020
SECOR	IL2030600	RS	1	ARSENIC MCL VIOLATION	351	11/8/2023
SENECA MOBILE HOMES LLC	IL0995425	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK; COMBINED RADIUM AND GROSS ALPHA MCL VIOLATIONS	10	9/17/1982, 1/23/2025 & 10/9/2025
SENECA MOBILE HOMES LLC	IL0995425	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	10	8/26/2020

SHANGRI-LA MHP	IL1415285	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	475	9/16/1983
SHERIDAN CORRECTIONAL CENTER	IL0995840	CR	1	INADEQATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	1670	1/27/2023
SILVIS HEIGHTS WATER CORP	IL1615750	RS	1	NO EMERGENCY GENERATOR	1450	12/1/2003
SIX OAKS MHP	IL2015685	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	48	6/18/1982
SIX OAKS MHP	IL2015685	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	48	12/4/2020
SOUTH JACKSONVILLE	IL1370400	RS	5	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	3508	8/19/2022
SOUTH PEKIN	IL1790650	RS	5	MANGANESE MCL VIOLATION	1146	1/19/2022
SPIN LAKE HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION	IL1135140	RS	4	NITRITE MCL VIOLATION	200	10/1/2021
SPIN LAKE HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION	IL1135140	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	200	6/16/2020
SPRING VALLEY	IL0111000	RS	1	ONLY ONE WELL	5582	11/1/2024
STEELEVILLE	IL1570650	RS	6	COMBINED RADIUM MCL VIOLATION	1960	10/23/2024
STELLE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	IL0535100	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	100	1/29/2021
STONETOWN EDGEWOOD TERRACE LLC	IL1795345	RS	5	INADEQUATE CHLORINE RESIDUAL	248	10/28/2022
STORYBOOK HIGHLANDS	IL0935250	CR	2	ONLY ONE WELL	100	1/13/2021

STRATFORD WEST APARTMENTS	IL1095200	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	44	8/26/2020
STRAWN	IL1050700	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	104	8/26/2020
STRONGHURST	IL0710400	RS	5	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	950	5/1/2025
SUBURBAN APARTMENTS (DE KALB UNIV DVL)	IL0375148	CR	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	1050	12/16/1992
SUBURBAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION	IL1615800	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	75	11/20/2020
SUNNY HILLS ESTATES SUBDIVISION	IL0735300	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK OR NOT MEETING ALL REQUIREMENTS OF COMBINATION PRESSURE TANK / GROUND STORAGE	375	6/15/2000
SUNNYLAND SUBDIVISION	IL1977730	RS	2	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	300	6/12/2018
SWEDONA WATER ASSOCIATION	IL1315200	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	109	6/15/1990
SYLVAN LAKE 1ST SUBDIVISION	IL0977100	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	210	6/14/1991
TENNANTS SHADY OAKS SUBDIVISION	IL1615540	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	44	8/14/2020
THEBES	IL0030150	CR	7	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	213	2/27/2026
TIMBER RIDGE MOBILE ESTATES	IL1775255	RS	1	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	150	6/17/1996
TIMBER RIDGE SUBDIVISION	IL0735470	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	90	1/6/2021

TISKILWA	IL0111050	CR	1	INADEQUATE STORAGE CAPACITY	740	9/20/2017
TOWER RIDGE SUBDIVISION	IL1615780	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	77	11/20/2020
TOWNERS SUBDIVISION	IL0977250	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	206	1/14/1982
VALLEY VIEW MANOR	IL0195865	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	120	1/27/2021
VALMEYER	IL1330250	CR	6	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY AND INADEQUATE TREATMENT CAPACITY	1263	5/21/2024
VAN ORIN WATER COMPANY	IL0115000	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	100	1/27/2021
VERMONT	IL0570950	RS	5	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE MCL VIOLATION & HALOACETIC ACID MCL VIOLATION	738	5/27/2020
VICTORIA	IL0950550	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	268	1/13/2021
WALTONVILLE	IL0810400	RS	7	LOW SYSTEM PRESSURE AND NOT MEETING STORAGE, PUMPING, AND EMERGENCY GENERATOR REQUIREMENTS	1901	5/25/2022
WATER WERKS	IL1615130	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	43	8/5/2020
WATERMAN	IL0370600	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	1497	1/27/2021

WEST SIDE MHP	IL0395225	RS	4	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	100	2/27/2026
WEST SIDE MHP	IL0395225	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	100	2/27/2026
WESTFIELD	IL0230200	RS	4	NO OPTIMAL CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT	678	2/16/2022
WHITE HALL	IL0610400	CR	6	INADEQUATE STORAGE CAPACITY	2313	10/1/2012
WILLOWAY TERRACE MHP	IL0317595	RS	2	NO ELEVATED OR GROUND STORAGE & INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	900	6/15/1984
WINDCREST SUBDIVISION	IL0730040	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	49	1/29/2021
WINDING CREEK ESTATES	IL1615850	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	120	11/20/2020
WINSLOW	IL1770550	CR	1	ONLY ONE WELL	350	12/2/2020
WOOD DALE ESTATES	IL0437245	RS	2	INADEQUATE PRESSURE TANK	145	6/17/1983
WOODLAND	IL0751000	RS	4	INADEQUATE SOURCE CAPACITY	319	7/15/2022
YATES CITY	IL0950700	CR	5	ONLY ONE WELL	828	1/13/2021
YOUNGS HILLCREST MHP	IL0190040	CR	4	ONLY ONE WELL	34	1/27/2021

Table D
Baseline Data from Master NOV List

Violations	SFY24	SFY25
Arsenic MCL Violation	5	1
Barium MCL Violation	1	0
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phtalate MCL Violation	1	0
<i>E. coli</i> MCL Violation	1	0
Gross Alpha Particle Activity MCL Violation	0	0
HAA5 MCL Violation	3	3
Nitrate MCL Violation	0	1
Radium MCL Violation	4	5
TTHM MCL Violation	14	10
Total Antimony MCL Violation	1	0
Turbidity Exceedance	3	1
Treatment Technique Violation	2	4
Sample Site Plan	1	0
Multiple CAS Violations	0	1
Monitoring Violations	9	9
Reporting Violations	3	8
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)	1	0
Boil Order	1	2
No Responsible Operator in Charge (ROINC)	4	2
Permit Violations	3	2
Nitrification Action Plan (NAP)	4	1
Emergency Operations Plan	2	0
Cross-Connection Control Survey	2	1
Standby/Emergency Power	6	2
Machinery, Equipment, and Materials	10	3
Multiple FOS Violations	22	1

Table E
FY 2026 Data from Master NOV List

Violations	SFY26
Arsenic MCL Violation	0
Barium MCL Violation	0
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phtalate MCL Violation	0
<i>E. coli</i> MCL Violation	1
Gross Alpha Particle Activity MCL Violation	1
HAA5 MCL Violation	5
Nitrate MCL Violation	0
Radium MCL Violation	0
TTHM MCL Violation	5
Total Antimony MCL Violation	0
Turbidity Exceedance	2
Treatment Technique Violation	9
Sample Site Plan	0
Multiple CAS Violations	0
Monitoring Violations	3
Reporting Violations	9
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)	10
Boil Order	0
No Responsible Operator in Charge (ROINC)	0
Permit Violations	2
Nitrification Action Plan (NAP)	1
Emergency Operations Plan	1
Cross-Connection Control Survey	1
Standby/Emergency Power	1
Machinery, Equipment, and Materials	2
Multiple FOS Violations	11

Table F SFY26 CWS Significant Deficiency Items Most cited, with a minimum of 10 times cited	
310	(REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE) GENERAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PWSs
149	(GENERAL PROVISIONS) REPAIR WORK AND EMERGENCY OPERATION
140	(CROSS CONNECTIONS) CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL PROGRAM
114	(CHEMICAL APPLICATION) FEED EQUIPMENT AND CHEMICAL STORAGE
110	(GENERAL PROVISIONS) NITRIFICATION ACTION PLAN
88	(REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE) ROUTINE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR PWSs THAT SERVE >1,000
87	REQUIREMENTS TO RESPOND TO SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES IDENTIFIED
78	(GENERAL PROVISIONS) MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT
69	(DISINFECTION) RESIDUAL CHLORINE
63	(STORAGE) OVERFLOW
39	(GENERAL PROVISIONS) ELECTRICAL CONTROLS AND STANDBY POWER
33	NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OR ROINC
33	CROSS CONNECTIONS
30	(CHEMICAL APPLICATION) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS
30	(CHEMICAL APPLICATION) PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
27	(SOURCE DEVELOPMENT) WELL PUMPS, DISCHARGE PIPING AND APPURTENANCES
26	(OPERATING PERMITS) OPERATING PERMIT REQUIREMENT
23	(CHEMICAL APPLICATION) CHLORINE GAS
19	(GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS) PWS CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
19	(SOURCE DEVELOPMENT) GENERAL WELL CONSTRUCTION
17	(GENERAL PROVISIONS) OPERATIONAL TESTING EQUIPMENT
17	(STORAGE) GENERAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
17	(REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE) ROUTINE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBPART B SYSTEMS THAT SERVE < 1,000
12	(GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS) CWS PERMITS
12	(CROSS CONNECTIONS) AGENCY APPROVED CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL MEASURES
12	(GENERAL) FLUORIDATION REQUIREMENT
11	FEED EQUIPMENT
11	FINISHED WATER STORAGE GENERAL
11	(CROSS CONNECTIONS) CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL DEVICE INSPECTORS
10	(GENERAL PERMIT PROVISIONS) REQUIREMENT FOR AS-BUILT PLANS
10	(STORAGE) HYDROPNEUMATIC STORAGE

Table G

**New Non-Community Water Supplies
SFY24 – SFY26**

Facility #	Facility Name	Facility Status A=Active P=Proposed I=Inactive	Activation Date	ETT Score >11	Compliant with Certified Operator Requirement	Description
IL3165118	GFL IL - Elburn Transfer Station	P	7-26-23 – P	No	Not Active	Existing Water Well System
IL3165142	UofChicago AED	P	8-3-23 – P	No	Not Active	New Secondary Disinfection System
IL3165159	UofChicago CCD	P	8-3-23 - P	No	Not Active	New Secondary Disinfection System
IL3163287	Illinois Marine Towing	A	11-27-23 - A	No	Yes	New Water Well System
IL3164905	Career Center of So. IL	A	11-30-23	No	Yes	Existing Water Well System

Facility #	Facility Name	Facility Status A=Active P=Proposed I=Inactive	Activation Date	ETT Score >11	Compliant with Certified Operator Requirement	Description
IL3163121	Blessing Hospital	A	12-18-23 - A	No	Yes	New Secondary Disinfection
IL3165357	Knox College Green Oaks	P	2-1-24	No	Not Active	New Water Well System
IL3164913	OSF St Paul Medical Center	A	3-7-24	No	Yes	New Secondary Disinfection System
IL3164020	OSF St. Francis Hospital	A	3-20-24 - A	No	Yes	New Secondary Disinfection System
IL3165134	Franciscan Sisters Medical Office	A	3-27-24	No	Yes	New Secondary Disinfection System
IL3165225	Zutat Feed Solutions	A	4-10-24	No	Yes	New Water Well System
IL3165464	GDM Seeds	I	6-27-24	No	Not Active	Existing Water Well System

Facility #	Facility Name	Facility Status A=Active P=Proposed I=Inactive	Activation Date	ETT Score >11	Compliant with Certified Operator Requirement	Description
IL3165647	Knox College Green Oaks Ph 2	P	9-6-24	No	Not Active	Existing Water Well System
IL3165696	ADS Valley View Landfill, Inc.	A	12-24-24	No	Yes	Existing Well System
IL3165613	Bright Farms, Yorkville Greenhouse	A	4-23-25 - A	No	Yes	Existing Water Well System
IL3165027	GUIDEPOST MONTESSORI	I	6-17-25	No	Yes	Existing Water Well System
IL3165373	DeGroot Farms Housing	P → A	2-15-24 - P 7-9-25 - A (now classified Transient)	No	Not Active	New Water Well System
IL3165811	Marquette Building	A	7-9-25	No	Yes	New Secondary Disinfection System

Facility #	Facility Name	Facility Status A=Active P=Proposed I=Inactive	Activation Date	ETT Score >11	Compliant with Certified Operator Requirement	Description
IL3165829	Winnebago Landfill	A	8-25-25	No	Yes	New Water Well System/Existing Well
IL3165837	Nussbaum Transportation #3	A	9-2-25	No	Yes	
IL3165845	Franciscan Health	A	10-7-25	No	Not Active	New Secondary Disinfection System
IL31696405	Endeavor Health NW Community Hospital	P	03-09-2026	No	Not Active	New Secondary Disinfection System
IL3166470	Metro Prep School	A	6-10-2026	No	No	Existing Well System
IL3166389	IFH Finishing Facility	A	3-3-2026 - P 7-02-2026 - A	No	NA- 2027	New Water Well System
IL3166207	Incobrasa Industries - West Plant Breakroom	A	11-14-2025 - P 8-5-2026 - A	No	NA-2027	Existing Well System

Table H**NCPWS SFY26 Notice of Violations Issued**

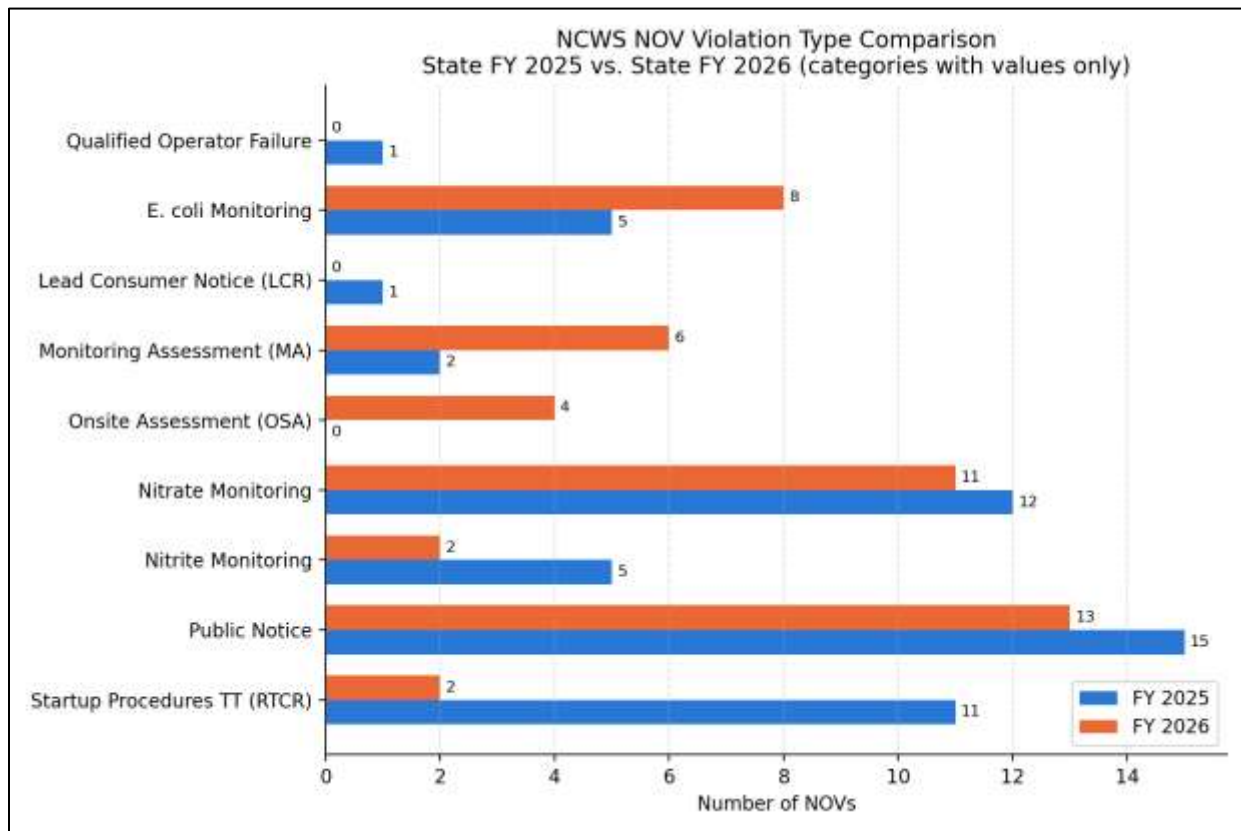
Facility ID	Facility Name	VN Number	Violation Summary	VN Date
IL3030890	ANDERSON PARK	NV2024052	2024 SSUP, 2024 Nitrate M/R, 2024 SSUP PN	8/11/2025
IL3109876	CUSTERS KEG	NV2024047	2024 MA, 2024 Coliform M/R, 2024 Nitrate M/R, 2020-2022 Nitrite M/R	8/11/2025
IL3100735	FAMILY PICNIC AREA 3117	NV2024046	2023 & 2024 Nitrate M/R, PN for 2023 Nitrate and Coliform M/R	8/11/2025
IL3095653	JUBILEE ST PK #1 QUAIL MEADOWS	NV2024045	Q4 2024 MA, 2023 & 2024 Nitrate M/R, PN for 2023 Nitrate M/R	8/11/2025
IL3122440	LAKEWOOD HILLS BEACH	NV2024049	2024 Nitrate M/R, 2020-2022 Nitrite M/R, PN for 2021 Nitrate M/R	8/11/2025
IL3164772	LG RANCH LLC	NV2024057	Q2 2025 Coliform M/R; 2024 OSA; 2024 Nitrate M/R, 2024 OSA, and Q3 2023 Coliform M/R PN	8/11/2025
IL3024745	LORENZO ROAD FUEL STOP	NV2024044	2020-2022 Nitrites M/R, 2024 OSA, PN for OSA	8/11/2025
IL3156356	MIDWEST GAS CO	NV2024055	2024 OSA, Sept 2024 Monthly MA, Sept 2024 Monthly Coliform M/R, 08/26/2024-09/09/2024 Triggered, 2024 OSA PN	8/11/2025
IL3120543	OCONNELLS YOGI BEAR - BEACH/OFFICE	NV2024048	2024 OSA, PN for OSA	8/11/2025
IL3132829	PLANK ROAD TAP ROOM	NV2024050	Q3 Q4 2024 Q1 Q2 2025 Coliform M/R, 2024 Nitrate M/R. Q3 Q4 2024 Q1 2025 MA, Q1 2024 Coliform PN	8/11/2025
IL3141655	SEWARD BOCO	NV2024054	2024 MA, 2023 2024 Coliform M/R, 2023 2024 Nitrate M/R; 2023 Nitrate M/R and 2023 Coliform M/R PNs	8/11/2025
IL3135038	ST MARY COPTIC CHURCH	NV2024051	2024 MA, 2024 Coliform M/R, 2023 2024 Nitrate M/R, 2023 Nitrate M/R PN	8/11/2025
IL3138842	THE MICAR COMPANY	NV2024053	2023 2024 Nitrate M/R; 2023 Nitrate M/R and 2023 Coliform M/R PNs	8/11/2025
IL3158246	WALKER ESTATES PARK	NV2024056	2024 2025 SSUP, 2024 Nitrate M/R, 2024 SSUP PN	8/11/2025

Table I

SFY25 and SFY26 from NCWS Master VN List

Violation Type	SFY25	SFY26
ARSENIC MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	-	-
CHLORINE MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	-	-
QUALIFIED OPERATOR FAILURE	1	-
E. COLI MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	5	8
IOCS MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	-	-
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	-	-
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	-	-
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	1	-
MONITORING ASSESSMENT (MA)	2	6
ONSITE ASSESSMENT (OSA)	-	4
NITRATE MCL	-	-
NITRATE MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	12	11
NITRITE MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	5	2
PUBLIC NOTICE	15	13
STARTUP PROCEDURES TT (RTCR)	11	2
SOC MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	-	-
TOTAL THM-HAA5 MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	-	-
VOCS MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	-	-

Graph 1



TMF PRE-SCREENING SURVEY

Public Water Supply Name: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Facility ID #: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Date: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

Prepared by: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



TECHNICAL CAPACITY

Record your system's total annual pumpage for the past year (gallons): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Record peak 7-day week of pumpage (gallons): Click or tap here to enter text. Dates: Click or tap here to enter text.	
List the amount of water billed or sold to customers for the past year (gallons): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Number of service connections: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Population served: Click or tap here to enter text.	
List plant capacity (GPD): Click or tap here to enter text.	
List total well capacity (GPD): Click or tap here to enter text.	
List total well capacity with largest well out of service (GPD): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Is standby/emergency power equipment exercised?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
If yes, specify the source of stand-by power and associated kW rating: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Is emergency power in place to operate both the source and plant to meet average day demand?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Is emergency power in place to operate all booster stations necessary to maintain pressure?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Frequency of exercise: ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ Annual ☐ Other - Click or tap here to enter text.	
Can your system provide uninterrupted water service for 24 hours without electrical power?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Is there any water main less than 3 inches (if in rural area) or 4 inches (if in urban area)?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Total length of water mains (miles): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Length of water main replaced in the past three years (miles): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Number of water main repairs in the past three years: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Are hydrants routinely flushed and maintained?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Flush frequency: ☐ Annual ☐ Spring/Fall ☐ As Needed ☐ Other - Click or tap here to enter text.	
List the number of dead ends in the distribution without flushing devices: - Click or tap here to enter text.	
Does the system practice unidirectional flushing?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are the locations of all valves in the distribution system precisely known?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Is there adequate valving to allow for isolation and facilitate unidirectional flushing?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are all valves periodically exercised and maintained?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Is a maintenance log for valves maintained?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
List valve exercising frequency: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Are locations, size and type of mains and valves detailed on records or maps kept in a secure area?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are meter pits and curb stops located, unobstructed and accessible?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Models of all test kits used for water quality monitoring: Click or tap here to enter text.	
List amount of water unaccounted for (%): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Are all customers, water sources and treatment plants metered?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
List the frequency of meter calibration: Click or tap here to enter text.	
What is the average age of meters in the distribution system? (years): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Is your treatment equipment adequate to provide drinking water that meets all drinking water standards?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
List the name of the satellites served: Click or tap here to enter text.	
List the names of all emergency interconnections: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Under normal conditions, what is the range of distribution pressure? (psi): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Is the distribution pressure always above 20 psi during large usage events?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

MANAGERIAL CAPACITY

Is there a clear plan of organization and control among the system's managers and operators?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are there contingency plans in place for unanticipated loss of key personnel?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Is a written emergency response plan in place and up to date?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Is the emergency response plan reviewed at least every three years and revised, if necessary?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does the emergency response plan provide alternate sources of water during emergencies?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
What type of alternate water sources are provided? (<u>bottled</u> water, haulers, etc.) Click or tap here to enter text.	
Are employees and water system officials encouraged to attend conferences and seminars to stay current with Public Water Supply requirements and technology?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does the utility perform inspections of work performed on the system by outside contractors?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are construction permits obtained prior to starting water supply projects that require a permit?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are operating permits obtained before placing those improvements into service?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Do you maintain copies of all water sample results, operating reports and inspection reports?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Do you issue boil water orders when pressure drops below 20 psi or contamination is suspected?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Do you notify the IEPA Regional Office when boil water orders are issued?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Do you notify the local county health department when boil water orders are issued?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
How many boil water orders were issued in the last 12 months? Click or tap here to enter text.	
Describe the boil water order sampling procedures: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Do you have a cross-connection control program?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are the cross-connection surveys reviewed after they are returned?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Is the cross-connection program enforced? (<u>example</u> : shutting off water if not in compliance)	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Do you maintain an inventory of all installed backflow assemblies?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Do you maintain a tracking system to ensure backflow assemblies are tested at least annually?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Do you maintain copies of the test results of all backflow assemblies?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are the backflow assemblies owned by the system tested at least annually with a tag indicating the testing date?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Where are the cross-connection survey results and records kept? Click or tap here to enter text.	
When was the last cross connection survey done (required every 3 years)? Click or tap here to enter text.	
Please describe any climate resiliency measures implemented at your water system (<u>e.g.</u> drought measures, flood control, etc.): Click or tap here to enter text.	
Does your water system use operational technology?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
If yes, are there any cybersecurity measures in place (<u>e.g.</u> password minimum length, multi-factor authorization, etc.)?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Please describe the cybersecurity measures, if any: Click or tap here to enter text.	

FINANCIAL CAPACITY

Does your organization have an annual budget for operating and maintaining the water system?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are the water rates regularly reviewed? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A Date of the last increase: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Does your water system generate sufficient revenue to meet estimated expenses during the current and forecasted budget years?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are adequate reserve funds in place to provide for emergency repairs?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Can your organization cover the costs of an emergency or failure of its most vulnerable component?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does your organization have a 5-year Capital Improvement Plan for major water system improvements?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Are your rates sufficient to meet the costs of the 5-year Capital Improvement Plan?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does your organization have procedures for selecting outside contractors and suppliers?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Does your water system have an asset management plan in place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
If yes, when was the asset management plan last <u>updated</u> ? Click or tap here to enter text.	
Is the asset management plan actively <u>utilized</u> ? Click or tap here to enter text.	
Does the asset management plan define level of service goals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does the asset management plan include an inventory of the water system's current assets?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does the asset management plan rank the criticality of each asset?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does the asset management plan include an operation and maintenance plan for the water system?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does the asset management plan include a capital improvement plan?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A
Does the asset management plan include a long-term financial strategy?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

***2026 Triennial Public Water Supply
Capacity Development Report
to the Governor***

***The Capacity Development Strategy and
Progress in Improving the Technical,
Managerial, and Financial Capacity of
Public Water Systems in the State of
Illinois.***

State Fiscal Years 2024 - 2026