BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
SDWA UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS	)	R25-1
(January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)	)	(Identical-in-Substance
	)	Rulemaking – Public Water Supply)
	)	
SDWA UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS	)	R25-9
(July 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024)	)	(Identical-in-Substance
	)	Rulemaking – Public Water Supply)
	)	(Consolidated)

NOTICE OF FILING

To:

Don A. Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
600 E. Van Buren Street, Suite 630
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Joan Beacom, Hearing Officer
Illinois Pollution Control Board
600 E. Van Buren Street, Suite 630
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Persons included on the attached **Service List**.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 Office today filed Public Comments in the consolidated rulemaking, R2025-01 and R2025-09, which provides its technical review of the state regulatory content published in the Illinois Register, Vol. 49, Issue 43, pp. 13125-14089 (Oct. 24, 2025).

Dated: 1/6/2026

Respectfully submitted,

1/6/2026

X Stacy Meyers

Stacy Meyers

Signed by: STACY MEYERS

Stacy Meyers, State Oversight Specialist
U.S. EPA, Region 5
Ground Water Drinking Water Branch
77 West Jackson Blvd., Ste 1500
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Meyers.stacy@epa.gov

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
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SDWA UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS	)	R25-1
(January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)	)	(Identical-in-Substance
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	)	Rulemaking – Public Water Supply)
	)	(Consolidated)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Stacy Meyers, hereby certify that I have served public comments by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in the consolidated rulemaking, R2025-01 and R2025-09, upon:

Don A. Brown, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
600 E. Van Buren Street, Suite 630
Chicago, Illinois 60605

via the Clerk's Office On-Line electronic filing on January 8, 2026: and upon the attached service list by electronic mail on January 8, 2026.

Dated: 1/6/2026

Respectfully submitted,

1/6/2026

X Stacy Meyers

Stacy Meyers

Signed by: STACY MEYERS

Stacy Meyers, State Oversight Specialist
U.S. EPA, Region 5
Ground Water Drinking Water Branch
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Service List

January 6, 2026

Party Name	Address	City/State/Zip	Phone/Fax
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Joint Committee on Administrative Rules **Interested Party** * jcar@ilga.gov	Wm. G. Stratton Office Building Room 700	Springfield IL 62706-4700	217/785-2254 217/785-8998
Dept. of Commerce & Economic Opportunity **Interested Party** Jonathan Eastvold jonathan.eastvold@illinois.gov	Small Business Office 500 East Monroe Street	Springfield IL 62701	217/785-6162
Illinois Pollution Control Board **Interested Party** Don Brown - Clerk of the Board don.brown@illinois.gov	60 E Van Buren St Suite 630	Chicago IL 60605	312-814-3620 312-814-3669
Illinois Department of Natural Resources* **Interested Party** Renee Snow - General Counsel renee.snow@illinois.gov	One Natural Resources Way	Springfield IL 62702-1271	217/782-1809 217/524-9640

BEFORE THE ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
SDWA UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS	)	R25-1
(January 1, 2024, through June 30, 2024)	)	(Identical-in-Substance
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SDWA UPDATE, USEPA AMENDMENTS	)	R25-9
(July 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024)	)	(Identical-in-Substance
	)	Rulemaking – Public Water Supply)
	)	(Consolidated)

PUBLIC COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 5 OFFICE
(January 6, 2026)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 Office (EPA) submits this public comment in the form of an abbreviated crosswalk, which is a compilation of its preliminary technical review of the draft Illinois regulations proposed under the consolidated state docket numbers R2025-01 and R2025-09 in the Illinois Register, Vol. 49, Issue 43, pp. 13125-14089 (Oct. 24, 2025).

The EPA provided technical comments related to the following National Primary Drinking Water Regulations:

- Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) (2024)
- Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) (2021)
- Lead and Copper – Short Term Revisions (LCR-STR) (2007)
- Lead and Copper – Minor Revisions (LCR-MR) (2000)
- Control of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (2024)
- Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions (CCR3) (2024)
- Updated Analytical Methods (2024)
- Discrete revisions to additional National Primary Drinking Water Rules redlined in the state draft.

The EPA reserves the right to further review and comment on any final state rulemaking, and this table is not to be construed as complete or determinative of any existing or future primacy request by the State.

For ease of review, EPA highlighted stringency concerns in orange where the state regulatory language did not appear to be identical in substance to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Regulatory sections that are not highlighted reflect typographical or grammatical errors, are included for context, or provide EPA's recommendations to clarify state provisions. The EPA technical review incorporates outstanding stringency concerns regarding lead and copper provisions that were raised in previous Illinois Pollution Control Board proceedings and are included in the draft of the proposed state rules under R2025-01/R2025-09. These comments remain relevant to outstanding State primacy requests regarding the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, Lead and Copper – Short Term Revisions, and Lead and Copper – Minor Revisions.

EPA welcomes the opportunity to respond to any questions raised by the Illinois Pollution Control Board in reviewing its technical comments.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL REQUIREMENT	FEDERAL CITATION	STATE REGULATORY CITATION AND TEXT	EPA REGION 5 TECHNICAL COMMENT Not Determinative Not a Primacy Review
Lead Rule Content in the EPA LCRI Crosswalk (Illinois Rule Subparts A, G, Q, Appendices) * Note: Consumer Confidence Report sections are listed separately under Subpart O.			
Subpart A—General			
40 CFR 141.2 Definitions.			
Lead service line, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a *service line* that is made of lead or where a portion of the *service line* is made of lead. A lead-lined galvanized service line is defined as a *lead service line.*	40 CFR 141.2	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(b) For this Subpart G only, "Lead service line" means a service line that is made of lead or where a portion of the service line is made of lead. A lead-lined galvanized service line is defined as a lead service line. ~~portion of pipe made of lead connecting the water main to the building inlet. A lead service line may be owned by the water system, the property owner, or both. A galvanized service line is a lead service line if it was or is downstream of any lead service line or service line of unknown material. If the only lead piping serving a home is a lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector, and it is not a galvanized service line that is considered a lead service line, the service line is not a lead service line. Under Section 611.356(a) only, a galvanized service line is not considered a lead service line.~~	Stringency concern. The State's proposed regulatory definition of "lead service line" is inconsistent with existing Illinois law (415 ILCS 5/17.12(c)), which includes a service line connected to a lead pigtail, lead gooseneck, or other lead fitting in its definition of "lead service line". While the discrepancy is outside of this IIS proceeding, the difference between the IIS regulations and state statute will need to be reconciled.
Tap sampling period, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means the time period, within a tap monitoring period, during which the water system is required to collect samples for lead and copper analysis.	40 CFR 141.2	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(b) For this Subpart G only, "Tap sampling period" means the time period within a tap monitoring period~~cycle~~, within a tap monitoring period, during which ~~when~~ the supplier is required to ~~must~~collect samples for lead and copper analysis. ~~For a supplier sampling at a reduced frequency, the supplier must sample taps between June and September, unless the Agency issues a SEP approving a different four-month period..~~ BOARD NOTE: "Tap sampling period" describes when the supplier collects samples.	Typographical issue: Duplicative text
40 CFR 141.28 Certified laboratories.			
For the purpose of determining compliance with § 141.21 through 141.27, 141.40, 141.74, 141.89,141.402, 141.901, and 141.902, samples may be considered only if they have been analyzed by a laboratory certified by EPA or the State except that measurements of alkalinity, disinfectant residual, orthophosphate, pH, silica, temperature, and turbidity may be performed by any person acceptable to the State.	40 CFR 141.28(a)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.490(a) For the purpose of determining compliance with Subparts G, K through O, Q, ~~and~~ S, and AZ samples will be considered only if they have been analyzed by one of the following: 1) A laboratory certified under Section 4(o) of the Act; 2) A laboratory certified by USEPA; 3) When no laboratory has been certified under subsection (a)(1) to analyze a particular contaminant, a laboratory certified, registered, accredited, licensed, or otherwise approved by another state with primary enforcement responsibility, or an agency of the federal government, unless the Agency has, by written notice, informed the supplier that a particular laboratory or laboratories may not be used; or	Stringency concern. The state subsection #4 is inconsistent with the federal rule in that the state rule adds calcium and conductivity to sampling that may be performed by any person. Additional technical recommendation: Incorporate by reference 40 CFR § 141.40 rather than listing the unregulated

		4) For measurements of alkalinity, calcium, conductivity, disinfectant residual, orthophosphate, silica, turbidity, free chlorine residual, temperature, and pH, a person under the supervision of a certified operator (35 Ill. Adm. Code 603.103).	contaminants since the list changes every 5-year cycle.
Control of Lead and Copper (Proposed Illinois Subpart G)			
40 CFR 141.80 General requirements and action level.			
Between October 30, 2024, and November 1, 2027, community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.2, 141.31(d), and 141.80 through 141.91, as codified on July 1, 2020, except systems must also comply with 40 CFR 141.84(a)(1) through (10) (excluding paragraphs (a)(6) and (7)), 141.85(a)(1)(ii) and (e), 141.90(e)(1) and (13), (f)(4), and (h)(3), 141.201(a)(3)(vi) and (c)(3), and 141.202(a)(10); 40 CFR part 141, appendix A to subpart Q, entry I.C.1 (excluding § 141.90, except paragraphs (e)(1) and (13) and (f)(4)) and entry I.C.2; 40 CFR part 141, appendix B to subpart Q, entry D.23; and 40 CFR 141.31(d)(2), as codified on July 1, 2024.	40 CFR 141.80(a)(4)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(a)(4)(A) Between October 30, 2024, and November 1, 2027, community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems must comply with Subpart AH Sections 611.350(b), 611.840(d), and 611.350 through 611.361, except systems must also comply with this subpart G Sections 611.354(a)(1) through (10) (excluding paragraphs (a)(6) and (7)), 611.355(a)(1)(B) and (e), Section 360(e)(1) and (13), (f)(4), and (h)(3); Subpart V Sections 611.901(a)(3)(F), and (c)(3), and 611.902(a)(10); Section 611.Appendix G, entry I.C.1 (excluding Section 611.360, except paragraphs (e)(1) and (13) and (f)(4)) and entry I.C.2; Section 611.Appendix H, entry D.23; and Section 611.840(d)(2) within 30 days of the effective date of this subpart G.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Reference to "Section 360(e)(1)" should be Section 611.360(e)(1).
If an exemption from subpart I of this part has been issued in accordance with 40 CFR part 142, subpart C or F, prior to December 16, 2021, then the water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.80 through 141.91, as codified on July 1, 2020, until the expiration of that exemption.	40 CFR 141.80(a)(4)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(a)(4)(B) If an exemption from Subpart AG was issued in compliance with 40 CFR 142, subpart C or F, prior to December 15, 2021 then the supplier must comply with Sections 611.350 to 611.361 as codified in Subpart AG until the expiration of the exemption. BOARD NOTE: This subsection (a)~~(1)~~ derives from 40 CFR 141.80(a). USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule~~Rules~~ Improvements~~Revisions~~ (LCRI~~LCRR~~) apply to all suppliers on November 1, 2027~~December 16, 2021~~. However, USEPA delays complying with LCRI~~LCRR~~ until November 1, 2027~~October 16, 2024~~, when any previously granted exemption expires, or as provided otherwise by any of several specified rules for corrosion control treatment; lead service line replacement; public education, supplemental monitoring, and mitigation; monitoring; and reporting (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.351, 622.354, 611.355, 611.356, or 611.360). Until a supplier must comply with the LCRI~~LCRR~~, USEPA requires the supplier to comply with subpart I of 40 CFR 141 (2024)~~(2020)~~. This requires the Board to codify three~~two~~ versions of the Lead and Copper Rule: one in Subpart AG, representing the Lead and Copper Rules prior to the LCRR (40 CFR 141 (2020)), one in Subpart AH representing the Lead and Copper Rules prior to the LCRI (40 CFR 141 (2024) and the other in this Subpart G, representing 40 CFR 141 incorporating the LCRI~~LCRR~~.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Reference to Sections 611.350 to 611.361 should be to Sections 611.1350 to 611.1361 as codified in Subpart AG.
The lead action level is exceeded if the 90th percentile concentration of lead as specified in paragraph (c)(3) of this section is greater than 0.010 mg/L.	40 CFR 141.80(c)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(c)(1) The supplier exceeds the lead action~~trigger~~ level if the 90th percentile concentration of lead ~~concentration~~ derived as specified in ~~as~~ subsection (c)(3)~~subsection (c)(4) specifies~~ is ~~determined to be~~ greater than 010 mg/L ~~10 µg/L~~.	Stringency concern. The reference to 010 mg/L should be 0.010mg/L, which is equal to 10 µg/ L.
For a water system that is allowed by the State to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter-and-fifth-liter-paired lead samples in accordance with § 141.86(a)(2), or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-liter-and fifth-liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(ii)(B) is considered the 90th percentile value.	40 CFR 141.80(c)(3)(ii)(F)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(c)(3)(B)(iv) For a supplier allowed by the Agency to collect fewer than five copper samples or five first-liter and fifth-liter-paired lead samples in compliance with Section 611.356(a)(2), or has failed to collect at least five copper samples or five first-liter and fifth-liter-paired lead samples, the sample result with the highest concentration from the results in paragraph (c)(3)(B)(ii) is considered the 90th percentile value.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Refer to Section 611.350(c)(3)(B)(vi) rather than 611.350(c)(3)(B)(iv).

40 CFR 141.81 Applicability of corrosion control treatment steps to small, medium, and large water systems.			
Step 2: State requires CCT study or State designates re-optimized OCCT. Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which a medium water system without lead service lines or a small system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the State may require the water system to perform corrosion control studies for re-optimization (§ 141.82(c)(2)). If the State does not require the system to perform such studies, the State must specify re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment (§ 141.82(d)) within the timeframes specified in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. The State must provide its determination to the system in writing:	40 CFR 141.81(d)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.351(d)(2) Step 2: Agency requires CCT study or Agency designates re-optimized OCCT. Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which a medium supplier without led service lines or a small supplier exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the Agency may require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies for re-optimization (Section 611.352 (c)(2)). If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform such studies, the Agency must specify re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment (Section 611.352(d) within the timeframes in subsections (d)(2)(A) and (d)(2)(B). The Agency must provide its determination to the supplier in writing:	Typographical issue: Revise "led" in second sentence to read "lead".
If the water system is required to perform corrosion control studies under paragraph (d)(1)(ii) or (d)(2) of this section, the water system must complete the studies (§ 141.82(c)) and recommend re-optimized OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the system exceeded the lead or copper action level or after the State requires that such studies be conducted.	40 CFR 141.81(d)(3)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.351(d)(3)(B) If the supplier is required to perform corrosion control studies under subsection (d)(1)(B) or (d)(2)~~If subsection (d)(2) (Step 2) requires the supplier to perform corrosion control studies~~, the supplier must complete the studies (Section 611.352(e)~~Section 611.352(c)(2)~~) and recommend re-optimized OCCT within 18 months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the supplier exceeded the lead or copper action level or after the Agency requires~~issues a SEP requiring~~ the supplier to conduct the studies.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise Section 611.352(e) to be 611.352(c).
Step 2: State requires CCT study or State designates OCCT. Within one year after the end of the tap sampling period in which the water system exceeded the lead action level or copper action level, the State may require the water system to perform corrosion control studies (§ 141.82(b)(1)) if those studies are not otherwise required by this subpart. The State must notify the system in writing of the requirement in the preceding sentence. If the State does not require the system to perform such studies, the State must specify OCCT (§ 141.82(d)) within the timeframes established in paragraphs (e)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section. The State must provide its determination to the system in writing:	40 CFR 141.81(e)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.351(e)(2) Step 2: Agency requires CCT study or designates OCCT. ~~.~~Within one year~~12 months~~ after the end of the tap sampling period in~~during~~ which the~~a~~ supplier exceeded~~exceeds~~ the lead or copper action level, ~~if not otherwise required by this rule,~~ the Agency may require ~~issue a SEP requiring~~ the supplier to perform corrosion control studies (Section 611.352(b)(1)) if those studies are not otherwise required by this subpart. The Agency must notify the supplier in writing when a corrosion control study is required. If the Agency does not require the supplier to perform corrosion control studies, the Agency must specify ~~issue a SEP specifying~~ OCCT (~~under~~ Section 611.(d)~~Section 611.352(d)(1)~~) within the timeframes ~~applicable timeframe~~ established in subsections (e)(2)(A) and (e)(2)(B). The Agency must provide its determination to the supplier in writing:	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. "Section 611.(d)" should read "Section 611.352(d)".
At the end of each year of the five-year-or-less period, the system must submit written documentation to the State about the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines removed that year and whether the minimum annual replacement rate in paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section was met. If a system reports or a State determines that the system did not meet its minimum annual replacement rate that year, the system is no longer eligible to defer the requirements under paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, and must meet those requirements, as applicable.	40 CFR 141.81(f)(4)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.351(f)(4) At the end of each year of the five-year-or-less period, the supplier must submit written documentation to the Agency about the number of lead and galvanized requiring replacement service lines removed that year and whether the minimum annual replacement rate in subsection (f)(1)(B). If a supplier reports or the Agency determines that the supplier did not meet its minimum annual replacement rate that year, the supplier is no longer eligible to defer the requirements under subsection (d) or (e) and must meet those requirements, as applicable.	State text omits "was met" after "subsection (f)(1)(B)" in first sentence.
Any small or medium water system without corrosion control treatment required to complete the steps in paragraph (e) of this section that does not exceed the lead action level and copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods pursuant to § 141.86 prior to the start of step 3 in paragraph (e)(3) of this section or prior to or concurrent with the end of step 4 in paragraph (e)(4) of this section may stop completing the steps and is not required to complete paragraph (e)(3) or (5) (step 3 or step 5), respectively, except that medium water systems without corrosion control treatment and with lead service lines must complete a corrosion control treatment study under paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section. A 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level or copper action level based on less than the required minimum number of	40 CFR 141.81(g)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.351(g)(1) Any small or medium supplier without corrosion control treatment required to complete the steps in subsection (e) that does not exceed the lead action level or copper action level during two consecutive six-month tap monitoring periods under Section 611.356 prior to the start of step 3 in subsection (e)(3) or before or concurrent with the end of step 4 in subsection (e)(4) may stop completing the steps and is not required to complete subsection (e)(3) or (5) (step 3 or step 5), respectively, except that medium suppliers without corrosion control treatment and with lead service lines must complete a corrosion control treatment study under subsection (e)(3)(A). A 90th percentile level at or below the lead action level or copper action level based on less than the required minimum number of	Stringency concern. Revise "or" to be "and", consistent with the federal rule. Otherwise, a system could stop completing steps if only one of two action levels weren't exceeded.

samples under § 141.86 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this paragraph (g)(1). Eligible systems can only use the exception in this paragraph (g)(1) once.		samples under Section 611.356 cannot be used to meet the requirements of this subsection (g)(1). Eligible suppliers can only use the exception in subsection (g)(1) once.	
40 CFR 141.82 Description of corrosion control treatment requirements.			
System recommendation regarding corrosion control treatment.	40 CFR 141.82(a)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(a) Supplier recommendation regarding corrosion control. ~~System Recommendation Regarding Corrosion Control Treatment for Suppliers Not Having Lead Service Lines and Suppliers Having Lead Service Lines but Not Exceeding the Lead Action Level~~	Stringency concern. Insert "treatment" after corrosion control since it is a term of art.
Any system with corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level that is required to recommend a treatment option to the State in accordance with § 141.81(d)(1)(iii) must recommend designating one or more of the corrosion control treatments listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that system.	40 CFR 141.82(a)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(a)(2) Any supplier with corrosion control treatment that exceeds the lead action level that is required to recommend a treatment option to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.351(d)(1)(C) must recommend designating one or mor of the corrosion control treatments listed in subsection (c)(2) as the optimal corrosion control treatment for that supplier. ~~A small CWS supplier or NTNCWS supplier subject to this subsection (a) not applying corrosion control treatment that chooses to pursue a small water system compliance flexibility option and is required to recommend an option in compliance with Section 611.351(f) must, based on the results of lead tap sampling and water quality parameter monitoring, recommend designation of one of the options listed in Section 611.363. A supplier not having lead service lines, exceeding the lead action level, and selecting corrosion control under Section 611.363(a)(2) must recommend that the Agency designate one or more of the corrosion control treatments in subsection (e)(1) as OCCT for that system.~~	Typographical issue: Revise "mor" to be "more".
On days when more than one measurement for the water quality parameter is collected at the sampling location, the daily value must be the average of all results collected at that sampling location during the same day regardless of whether they are collected through continuous monitoring, grab sampling, or a combination of both. If EPA has approved an alternative formula under § 142.16(d)(1)(ii) of this chapter in the State's application for a program revision submitted pursuant to § 142.12 of this chapter, the State's formula must be used to aggregate multiple measurements taken at a sampling point for the water quality parameters in lieu of the formula in this paragraph (g)(2).	40 CFR 141.82(g)(2)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(g)(2) Water quality parameter daily value. ~~On days when the supplier collects only one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value is that measurement.~~ 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(g)(2)(A) On days when the supplier collects more than one measurement for a water quality parameter at a sampling location, the daily value must be the average of all results collected at that sampling location during the same day, regardless of whether they are collected through continuous monitoring, grab sampling, or a combination of both. BOARD NOTE: Corresponding 40 CFR 141.82(g)(2)(i) ~~40 CFR 141.82(g)(1)~~ further provides as follows: If USEPA approves an alternative formula under 40 CFR 142.16(d)(1)(ii) in the State's application for a program revision submitted under 40 CFR 142.12, the approved formula must be ~~is~~ used to aggregate multiple measurements at a sampling point for the water quality parameters in lieu of the formula in this subsection(g)(2) ~~subsection (g)(1)~~.	Stringency concern. The second sentence in the federal provision needs to be in the body of the state regulation in order to clearly codify the state's authority to aggregate multiple measurements if EPA approves the State's alternative formula in lieu of EPA's paragraph (g)(2) formula.
Distribution System and Site Assessment for tap sample sites with lead results that exceed 0.010 mg/L. The water system must conduct the following steps when the lead results from an individual tap sample site sampled under § 141.86 exceed 0.010 mg/L and the site is included in the site sample plan under § 141.86(a)(1):	40 CFR 141.82(j)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(j) Distribution system and site ~~Find and fix~~ assessment for tap sampling sites ~~Assessment for Tap Sample Sites~~ with lead results that exceed ~~Exceeding~~ .010 mg/L ~~the Lead Action Level~~. The supplier must conduct the following ~~specific~~ steps when the lead results from an individual tap sample site sampled under Section 611.356 exceed 0.010 mg/L and the site is included in the site sample plan under	Technical Recommendation: The federal rule adds a zero before the decimal point. For clarity, consider inserting a leading zero for all decimal numbers (Specifically, revise ".010" to be "**0**.010".)

		Section 611.356(a)(1):~~a tap sampling site exceeds the lead action level in monitoring under Section 611.356.~~	
Step 1: Corrosion control treatment assessment. Within five days of receiving the tap sampling results, the water system must sample at a water quality parameter site in accordance with paragraph (j)(1)(ii) of this section that is on the same size water main in the same pressure zone and located within a half mile radius of the site with the lead result exceeding 0.010 mg/L. Water systems without corrosion control treatment are not required to collect these samples.	40 CFR 141.82(j)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(j)(1) Step 1: Corrosion control treatment assessment. ~~Control Treatment Assessment.~~ Within five days of receiving the tap sampling results, the~~The~~ supplier must sample at a ~~new~~ water quality parameter ~~sampling~~ site in compliance with subsection (j)(1)(B) that is on the same-size~~d~~ water main, in the same pressure zone, and located within a half mile radius of the ~~sampling~~ site with the lead result that exceeds~~exceeded~~ .010 mg/L. ~~the action lead level within five days after receiving the sample results. A small~~ Suppliers~~supplier~~ without~~not applying~~ corrosion control treatment are not required to collect these samples. ~~may take up to 14 days to collect the samples. The supplier must measure certain parameters:~~	
Step 2: Site assessment. Within 30 days of receiving the tap sampling results, water systems must collect and analyze a follow-up sample for lead at any tap sample site that exceeds 0.010 mg/L. These follow-up samples may use different sample volumes or different sample collection procedures to assess the source of elevated lead levels. Samples collected under this section must be submitted to the State but cannot be included in the 90th percentile calculation for compliance monitoring under § 141.86. If the water system is unable to collect a follow-up sample at a site, the water system must provide documentation to the State, as specified in § 141.90(g)(2), explaining why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample.	40 CFR 141.82(j)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(j)(2) Step 2: Site assessment~~Assessment~~. Within 30 days of receiving the tap sampling results, suppliers~~A supplier~~ must collect and~~s~~ analyze a follow-up sample for lead at any tap sample~~sampling~~ site that exceeds~~exceeding the lead action level within 30 days after receiving the sample results~~ 0.010 mg/L. The supplier may use these~~different~~ follow-up sample volumes or different sample~~sampling~~ procedures ~~collecting these followup samples~~ to assess the source of elevated lead levels. ~~The supplier must submit~~ Samples~~samples~~ the supplier~~it~~ collected~~collects~~ under this Section must be submitted to the Agency but cannot~~must not~~ be included~~include them~~ in ~~calculating~~ the 90th percentile calculation~~concentration~~ for compliance monitoring under Section 611.356. If the supplier is unable to ~~cannot~~ collect a follow-up sample at a site, the supplier must provide documentation~~document~~ to the Agency, as specified in Section 611.360(g)(2), explaining why it was unable to collect a follow-up sample.	Stringency concern. The text generalizes sample procedures. "Sample procedures" should be revised to read "sample collection procedures" and include that follow-up samples may use "different sample volumes" rather than "these follow-up samples"
Step 8: Operate in compliance. For a water system adjusting OCCT, the water system must operate in compliance with the State-designated optimal water quality parameters in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section and continue to conduct tap sampling in accordance with §§ 141.86(c)(2)(iii)(E) and 141.87(b)(4).	40 CFR 141.82(j)(8)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.352(j)(8) Step 8: Operate in compliance~~Operating and Complying~~. For a~~A~~ supplier adjusting ~~its~~ OCCT, the supplier must comply with the Agency-designated optimal water quality ~~control~~ parameters ~~(Section 611.352(g))~~in compliance with subsection (g) and continue to conduct tap sampling ~~(~~in compliance with Sections Section 611.356(c)(2)(C)(v) and 611.357(b)(4).~~611.356(d)(3) and 611.357(d))~~. BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.82. (Source: Amended at 50 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	Typographical issue: Strike duplicative highlighted word: "Section".
40 CFR 141.83 Source water treatment requirements.			
Step 1: A system exceeding the lead or copper action level shall complete lead and copper source water monitoring (§ 141.88(b)) and make a treatment recommendation to the State (§ 141.83(b)(1)) no later than 180 days after the end of the monitoring period during which the lead or copper action level was exceeded.	40 CFR 141.83(a)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(a)(1) Step 1: A supplier exceeding the lead or copper action level must complete lead and copper source water monitoring (under Section 611.358(b)) and recommend treatment to the Agency (under subsection (b)(1)) within 180 days after the end of the tap monitoring period during which the supplier exceeded the action level.	Stringency concern. Strike "tap" from the state rule so that the state doesn't give systems extra time to turn in a source treatment recommendation. This could be confused with "tap sampling period", which is a term of art.
Modification of State treatment decisions. Upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a water system or other interested party, a State may modify its determination of the source water treatment under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, or maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations for finished water entering the distribution system under paragraph (b)(4) of this section. A request for modification by	40 CFR 141.83(b)(6)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(6) Modifying Agency Treatment Decisions 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(6)(A)	Stringency concern. Remaining EPA stringency concern raised under the state LCRR rulemaking: The state rule does not require an

a system or other interested party shall be in writing, explain why the modification is appropriate, and provide supporting documentation. The State may modify its determination where it concludes that such change is necessary to ensure that the system continues to minimize lead and copper concentrations in source water. A revised determination shall be made in writing, set forth the new treatment requirements, explain the basis for the State's decision, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications.		A) On its own initiative, or in response to a request by the supplier, the Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination of the source water treatment under subsection (b)(2) or the lead and copper MPCs under subsection (b)(4). 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(6)(B) B) A supplier must make a request to modify in writing, explaining the propriety of the modification, and providing supporting documentation. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(6)(C) C) The Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination if it concludes that the change is necessary to ensure that the supplier continues minimizing lead and copper concentrations in source water. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(6)(D) D) A revised determination under subsection (b)(6)(C) must state the new treatment requirements, explain the basis for the Agency's decision, and provide a schedule for completing the treatment modifications. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(6)(E) E) Any interested person may submit information to the Agency in writing bearing on whether the Agency should exercise its discretion and issue a SEP modifying its determination under subsection (b)(2). An Agency determination not to act on information an interested person submits is not an Agency determination for the purposes of Sections 39 and 40 of the Act. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(7) 7) USEPA Treatment Decisions. Under 40 CFR 142.19, USEPA reserves the prerogative to review Agency treatment determinations under subsections (b)(2), (b)(4), or (b)(6) and issue federal treatment determinations consistent with 40 CFR 141.83(b)(2), (b)(4), and (b)(6) if USEPA finds that certain conditions exist: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(7)(A) A) the Agency fails to issue a treatment determination by the applicable deadline in subsection (a); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(7)(B) B) the Agency abuses its discretion in a substantial number of instances or in instances affecting a substantial population; or 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353(b)(7)(C) C) the technical aspects of the Agency's determination would be indefensible in a federal enforcement action taken against the supplier. BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.83. (Source: Amended at 50 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	interested party to request a modification in writing, explain why it is appropriate, and provide supporting documentation. The federal rule does not treat agency responses to interested persons, and the finality of these decisions, differently from suppliers. Please clarify that a SEP decision not to act is appealable under non-permitting procedures. Otherwise, the state rule would weaken the rights provided to interested persons under the federal rule. Similarly, Subsection (D) should apply to both (b)(6)(C) and (b)(6)(E).
40 CFR 141.84 Service line inventory and replacement requirements.			
All water systems are required to develop an initial inventory and submit it to the State by October 16, 2024, as specified in § 141.80(a)(4)(i).	40 CFR 141.84(a)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.354(a)(1) All suppliers~~The supplier~~ were required to~~must~~ develop an initial inventory and submit it to the Agency before October 16, 2024 ~~and submit the inventory to the Agency~~ as required in Subpart AH Section 611.350(a)(1)(A)~~Section 611.360(c) requires~~.	Stringency concern. Incorrect Citation. Revise "Section 611.350(a)(1)(A)" to read "Subpart AH Section 611.2350(a)(4)(A)".

All water systems must develop an updated initial inventory, known as the "baseline inventory". Systems must submit the baseline inventory to the State by the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3). Newly regulated public water systems, as defined in § 141.2, must develop a baseline inventory on a schedule established by the State that does not exceed three years from the date the system becomes subject to National Primary Drinking Water Regulations in this part. The baseline inventory must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (*e.g.,* where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the water system and the portion of the service line owned by the customer).	40 CFR 141.84(a)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.354(a)(2) All suppliers must develop an updated initial inventory, known as the "baseline inventory". Suppliers must submit the baseline inventory to the Agency by the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(2). Newly regulated public water systems, as defined in Section 611.101, must develop a baseline inventory on a schedule established by the Agency that does not exceed three years from the date the system becomes subject to Part 611 Primary Drinking Water Standards. The baseline inventory must include each service line and identified connector that is connected to the public water distribution system regardless of ownership status (*e.g.,* where service line ownership is shared, the inventory includes both the portion of the service line owned by the supplier and the portion of the service line owned by the customer) ~~The inventory must include all service lines connected to the supplier's distribution system regardless of ownership status (e.g., where the supplier shares service line ownership, the inventory would include both the supplier-owned and customer-owned portions of the service line).~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect Citation. Revise "Section 611.350(a)(2)" to read "Section 611.350(a)(3)".
All water systems must update the baseline inventory of service lines and connectors developed in paragraph (a)(2) of this section and submit the updates to the State on an annual basis in accordance with § 141.90(e)(4). These updates begin one year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3). The publicly accessible inventory must reflect any updates no later than the deadline to submit the updated inventory to the State.	40 CFR 141.84(b)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.354(b)(1) All suppliers must update the baseline inventory of service lines and connectors developed in subsection (a)(2) and submit the updates to the Agency on an annual basis in compliance with Section 611.360(e)(4). These updates begin one year after the compliance date in Section 611.350 (a)(1)(A). The publicly accessible inventory must reflect any updates no later than the deadline to submit the updated inventory to the Agency. ~~A strategy for determining the composition of lead status unknown service lines in its inventory;~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect Citation. Revise Section 611.350(a)(1)(A) to read 611.350(a)(3).
A procedure for consumers and customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in accordance with § 141.85(f) and following full or partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line consistent with the requirements for notification and mitigation in paragraph (h) of this section;	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(iv)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.354(c)(1)(D) A procedure for consumers and customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead following disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in compliance with Section 611.385(f) and following full or partial replacement of a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line consistent with the requirements for notification and mitigation in subsection (h);	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation – Revise Section 611.385(f) to read 611.355(f).
A funding strategy for conducting service line replacement. Where the water system intends to charge customers for the cost to replace all or a portion of the service line because it is authorized or required to do so under State or local law or water tariff agreement, the funding strategy must include a description of whether and how the water system intends to assist customers who are unable to pay to replace the portion of the service line they own;	40 CFR 141.84(c)(1)(vi)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.354(c)(1)(F) A funding strategy for conducting service line replacement. Where the supplier intends to charge customers for the cost to replace all or a portion of the service line because it is authorized or required to do so under local law or water tariff agreement, the funding strategy must include a description of whether and how the supplier intends to assist customers who are unable to pay to replace the portion of the service line they own;	Stringency concern. Revise "under local law" to read "under state or local law" – precludes use of state law as an alternative.
Where only a lead connector is replaced.	40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)(iii)(D)(*3*)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.354(d)(6)(C)(iv) Suppliers must not count the following as full service line replacement for purposes of this subpart: partially replaced service lines as defined in Section 611.350(b), lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines determined to be non-lead service lines, lead connector replacements, pipe lining or coating technologies used while the lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line remains in use, or unreplaced lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines not under the control of the supplier as described in subsection (d)(2).	Stringency concern. "Lead connector replacement" differs from "replacement of only a lead connector". (Omits "only")
40 CFR 141.85 Public education and supplemental monitoring and mitigation requirements.			
A water system that exceeds the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in accordance with § 141.86 must distribute the public education materials contained in	40 CFR 141.85	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355	Typographical issue: Recommend removing

paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with the delivery requirements in paragraph (b) of this section. Water systems that exceed the lead action level must offer to sample the tap water of any person served by the water system who requests it in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. Water systems must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. All water systems must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results and copper tap water monitoring results to persons served by the water system at sites that are sampled, as specified in paragraph (d) of this section. A water system with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines must deliver public education materials to persons with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as specified in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section. All community water systems that do not meet the minimum replacement rate for mandatory service line replacement as required under § 141.84(d) must conduct outreach activities as specified in paragraph (h) of this section. All community water systems must conduct annual outreach to local and State health agencies as outlined in paragraph (i) of this section. Water systems with multiple lead action level exceedances, as specified in paragraph (j)(1) of this section, must conduct public outreach and make filters certified to reduce lead available as specified in paragraphs (j)(2) through (6) of this section. For water systems serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the State, all public education materials required under this section must comply with the language requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.		A supplier that exceeds~~exceeding~~ the lead action level based on tap water samples collected in compliance with~~under~~ Section 611.356 must distribute~~deliver~~ the public education materials contained in subsection (a) in compliance with the delivery requirements in ~~requires under~~ subsection (b). Suppliers~~A supplier~~ that exceed~~exceeding~~ the lead action level must offer to sample the tap water of any person~~customer~~ served by the water system who request ~~requesting~~ it~~sampling~~ in compliance with ~~under~~ subsection (c). Suppliers must offer to sample for lead in the tap water of any person served by a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line who requests it in compliance with subsection (c). All suppliers must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results and copper tap water monitoring results to persons served by the supplier at sites that are sampled, as specified in subsection (d). A supplier with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown, service lines must deliver public education materials to persons with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line as specified in subsections (e) and (f). All CWSs that do not meet the minimum replacement rate for mandatory service line replacement as required under Section 611.354(d) must conduct outreach activities as specified in subsection (h). All CWSs must conduct annual outreach to local and State health agencies as outlined in subsection (i). Suppliers with multiple lead action level exceedances, as specified in subsection (j)(1), must conduct public outreach and make filters certified to reduce lead available as specified in subsection (j)(2) through (j)(6). For suppliers serving a large proportion of consumers with limited English proficiency, as determined by the Agency, all public education materials required under this section must comply with the language requirements in subsection (b)(1). ~~A small CWS or NTNCWS supplier electing to implement POU devices as a small supplier compliance flexibility option under Section 611.363 must provide public education materials as subsection (j) requires to inform users how to properly use POU devices. A supplier must deliver a consumer notice of lead tap water monitoring results to persons the supplier serves at each site that the supplier samples, as subsection (d) specifies. A supplier with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines, as defined in Section 611.354(a)(4), must deliver public education materials to persons served through these service lines as subsections (c) through (g) specify. A CWS supplier must conduct annual outreach to the Illinois Department of Public Health and local health agencies as subsection (i) provides. A CWS supplier serving more than 10,000 persons failing to meet its annual lead service line replacement goal under Section 611.354(f) must conduct outreach activities as subsection (h) specifies.~~	comma after “unknown” in highlighted sentence.
Community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems. Water systems must include the following elements in written materials (*e.g.,* printed or digital brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section. In addition, language in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (ii), and (vii) of this section must be included in the materials, exactly as written, except for the text in brackets for which the water system must include system-specific information. States may approve changes to the content requirements if the State determines the changes are more protective of human health. Any additional information presented by a water system must be consistent with the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section and be in plain language that can be understood by the general public. Water systems must submit a copy of all written public education materials to the State prior to	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(a)(1) Community water systems and non-transient non community water systems~~Water Systems and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems. A CWS or NTNCWS~~ Suppliers~~supplier~~ must include the following elements in written~~printed~~ materials (e.g., printed or digital brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(G). In addition, ~~the supplier must use the verbatim~~ language in subsections(a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), and (a)(1)(G)~~subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), and (a)(1)(F)~~ must be included in the materials, exactly as written, except for ~~replacing~~ the text in brackets for which the supplier must include ~~with the~~ supplier~~system~~specific information. The Agency may approve changes to the content requirements if the Agency determines the changes are more protective of human health. Any additional	Typographical issue: The highlighted sentence is duplicative.

delivery. The State may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery.		information presented by a supplier ~~presents~~ must be consistent with the information in subsections (a)(1)(A), through (a)(1)(G), and be ~~the supplier must present the additional information~~ in plain language that the general public can understand. Suppliers ~~The supplier~~ must submit a copy of all written public education materials to the Agency prior to delivery. The Agency may require the supplier to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery. The Agency may require the supplier~~A supplier~~ to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery. ~~may change the mandatory language in subsections (a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B) only as the Agency approves in a SEP.~~	
Information on lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines. For systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the system's inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1)(vi)(A) through (G) of this section. For systems with lead connectors or connectors of unknown material in the system's inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(vi)(C) of this section:	40 CFR 141.85(a)(1)(vi)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(a)(1)(F) Information on lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines. For suppliers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the supplier's inventory in compliance with Section 611.384(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(D)(i) through (vii). For suppliers with lead connectors or connectors of unknown material in the supplier's inventory in compliance with Section 611.384(a) and (b), public education materials must meet the requirements of subsection (a)(1)(F)(iii): ~~For more information, call us at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S NUMBER] [(IF APPLICABLE), or visit our Web site at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S WEB SITE HERE]]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "(a)(1)(D)(i)" to "(a)(1)**(F)**(i)".
Contact organizations representing plumbers and contractors to provide information about lead in drinking water, sources of lead, and the importance of using lead free plumbing materials.	40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(vi)(I)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(b)(2)(F)(ix) Contact organizations representing plumbers and contractors to provide information about lead in drinking water, sources of lead, and the importance of using led free plumbing materials. ~~Other Agency-approved methods.~~	Typographical issue: revise "led free" to read "lead free".
A water system may discontinue delivery of public education materials if the system is at or below the lead action level during the most recent six-month tap sampling period conducted pursuant to § 141.86. Such a system must recommence public education in accordance with this section if it subsequently exceeds the lead action level during any tap sampling period.	40 CFR 141.85(b)(6)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(b)(6) A supplier may discontinue delivery of ~~stop delivering~~ public education materials if~~after~~ the supplier's system is at or below ~~supplier does not exceed~~ the lead action level during the most recent six-month tap sampling period ~~tap monitoring cycle~~ conducted under Section 611.356. Such a~~The~~ supplier must recommend~~begin~~ public education in compliance with ~~anew under~~ this Section if the supplier subsequently exceeds the lead action level during any tap sampling period.	Stringency concern. Revise "recommend" to state "recommence".
The State may only grant the extension on a case-by-case basis if the system has demonstrated that it is not feasible to complete the activities in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii) through (vi) of this section for community water systems, or paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (ii) of this section for non-transient non-community water systems; and	40 CFR 141.85(b)(7)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(b)(7)(B) The Agency may only grant the extension on a case-by-case basis if the system has demonstrated that it is not feasible to complete the activities in subsections (b)(2)(B) through (F) for CWS suppliers or subsections (b)(4)(A) and (B) for NTNCWS suppliers; ~~The supplier provides water as part of the cost of services provided, not separately charging for water consumption.~~	Stringency concern. Revise "system" to be "**supplier**" to be consistent with state language throughout; and revise "...NTNCWS suppliers" to be "...NTNCWS suppliers**; and**" to match the federal language.
Supplemental monitoring and notification of results.	40 CFR 141.85(c)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(c) Supplemental monitoring~~Monitoring~~ and notification results.~~Notification of Results. A supplier failing to meet the lead action level in tap samples under Section 611.356 must offer to sample the tap water of any customer requesting it. The supplier needs not pay for collecting or analyzing the sample, nor must the supplier itself collect and analyze the sample.~~	Typographical issue: Insert "of" between highlighted "notification" and "results"

Persons served by a confirmed lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The notice must include:	40 CFR 141.85(e)(3)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(e)(3)(A) Persons served by a ~~the~~ supplier~~Supplier Serves Through a~~ with confirmed lead service line~~Confirmed Lead Service Line~~ or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. The notice must include:~~. The notice must state that the supplier serves the person through a lead service line; explain the health effects of lead in a way complying with subsection (a)(1)(B); give steps persons at the service connection can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water; inform about opportunities to replace lead service lines, including programs providing financing solutions to assist property owners to replace the customer-owned portion of a lead service line; and explain that the supplier must replace the supplier-owned portion of a lead service line when the property owner notifies the supplier that the owner will replace the customer-owned portion of the lead service line.~~	Typographical issue: Revise highlighted "lines" to read "line".
Distribution System and Site Assessment results. All community water systems must provide information to local and State health agencies about Distribution System and Site Assessment activities conducted in accordance with § 141.82(j) including the location of the tap sample site that exceeded 0.010 mg/L, the result of the initial tap sample, the result of the follow up tap sample, the result of water quality parameter monitoring, and any distribution system management actions or corrosion control treatment adjustments made.	40 CFR 141.85(i)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.355(i)(1) Supplier distribution system and site assessment ~~Find-and-Fix~~ results~~Results~~. All~~A~~ CWS suppliers~~supplier~~ must inform the Department of Public Health and local health agencies about its Distribution System and Site Assessment ~~find-and-fix~~ activities conducted in compliance with~~under~~ Section 611.352(j), including the location of the tap sample sites that exceeded ~~exceeding~~ .010 mg/L~~15 µg/L~~, the results~~results~~ of the ~~from~~ initial tap samples~~samples~~, the results~~results~~ of the ~~from~~ follow-up tap samples~~samples~~, the results~~results~~ of~~from~~ water quality parameter monitoring, and any distribution system management actions or corrosion control treatment adjustments the supplier made.	Technical Recommendation: The federal rule adds a zero before the decimal point. For clarity, consider inserting a leading zero for all decimal numbers (Specifically, revise ".010" to be "**0**.010".)
Systems may use different sample volumes and/or different sample collection procedures when they collect follow-up samples for Distribution System and Site Assessment under § 141.82(j)(2) and consumer-requested samples under § 141.85(c) to assess the source of lead. Consumer-requested samples must be collected in accordance with § 141.85(c). Systems must submit these sample results to the State in accordance with § 141.90(a)(2)(i) and (g).	40 CFR 141.86(b)(1)(iv)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(b)(1)(D) Suppliers may use different sample volumes and/or different sample collection procedures when they collect follow-up samples for Distribution System and Site Assessment under Section 611.355(j)(2) and consumer-requested samples under Section 611.355(c) to assess the source of lead. Consumer-requested samples must be collected in compliance with Section 611.355(c). Suppliers must submit these sample results to the Agency in compliance with Section 611.360 (a)(2)(A) and (g).	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise Section "611.355(j)(2)" to be "611.35**2**(j)(2)"
Inclusion of lead and copper tap samples for calculation of the 90th percentile. Water systems and the State must consider the results of any sampling conducted in addition to the minimum number of samples required in paragraph (c) or (d) of this section, as applicable, in making any determinations (*i.e.,* calculating the 90th percentile lead or copper level in accordance with § 141.80(c)(3)) under this subpart if the samples meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. Consumer-requested sampling conducted in accordance with § 141.85(c) must be considered if the sample meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b). If multiple samples from the same site, taken during the same tap sampling period, meet the requirements of this section for consideration of the 90th percentile calculation, only the highest value from each site can be considered, except for systems under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.	40 CFR 141.86(e)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(e) Inclusion of lead and copper tap samples for calculation of the 90th percentile. Suppliers and the Agency must consider the results of any sampling conducted in addition to the minimum number of samples required in subsections (c) or (d), as applicable, in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead or copper level in compliance with Section 611.350(c)(3)) under this subpart if the samples meet the requirements of subsections (a) and (b). Consumer-requested sampling conducted in compliance with Section 611.385(c) must be considered if the sample meets the requirements of subsections (a) and (b). If multiple samples from the same site, taken during the same tap sampling period, meet the requirements of this section for consideration of the 90th percentile calculation, only the highest value from each site can be considered, except for suppliers under section (a)(2). ~~Additional Monitoring. The supplier and the Agency must consider the results of any monitoring the supplier conducts in addition to the minimum requirements in this Section (such as customer-requested sampling) in making any determinations (i.e., calculating the 90th percentile lead concentration or copper action level) under this Subpart G. A supplier serving through lead service lines that cannot collect the minimum number of samples from Tier 1 or Tier 2 sites must calculate the 90th percentile concentration using data from all sites it serves through lead service lines (Tier 1 and Tier 2 sites)~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "611.385(c)" to be "611.3**5**5(c)"

		~~together with the highest lead and copper results from lower-tier sites to complete the minimum number of sampling sites subsection (c) requires. The supplier must submit data from additional Tier 3, Tier 4 or Tier 5 sites to the Agency but may not use these results in calculating the 90th percentile concentration. The supplier must include customer-requested samples from sites the supplier knows it serves through lead service lines in calculating its 90th percentile concentration if the samples comply with this Section.~~	
Systems (or the State when the State is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include follow-up samples collected as a result of monitoring after service line replacement under § 141.84(h) in the 90th percentile calculation.	40 CFR 141.86(e)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(e)(3) Suppliers (or the Agency when the Agency is calculating the 90th percentile) cannot include follow-up samples collected as a result of monitoring after service line replacement under Section 611.254(h) in the 90th percentile calculation.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise Section "611.254(h)" to be "611.**3**54(h)".
The State determines that a sample collected for compliance purposes under this section, that is not an additional sample collected under paragraph (e) of this section, was taken from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria under paragraph (a) of this section, such as when sites of a higher tier were still available.	40 CFR 141.86(f)(1)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(f)(1)(B) The Agency determines that a sample collected for compliance purposes under this section, that is not an additional sample collected under subsection (e) was taken from a site that did not meet the site section criteria under subsection (a), such as when sites of higher tier were still available. ~~The supplier took the sample from a site that did not meet the site selection criteria in this Section;~~	Stringency concern. Revise highlighted "section" to be "selection".
Materials criteria. The system must demonstrate that its distribution system and service lines and all drinking water supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water within all residences and buildings connected to the system, are free of lead-containing materials and/or copper-containing materials, as those terms are defined in this paragraph (g)(1), as follows:	40 CFR 141.86(g)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(g)(1) Materials criteria~~Criteria~~. The supplier must demonstrate that its distribution system, service lines, and all drinking water supply plumbing, including plumbing conveying drinking water within all residences and buildings connected to the system, are free of lead-containing materials or copper-containing materials, as those terms are defined in this subsection (g)(1) as follows ~~defines these terms~~:	Stringency concern. Revise "or" to be "and/or". Suppliers must demonstrate plumbing is free of both lead and copper-containing materials, rather than just one or the other. ("Or" could be interpreted to be exclusive.)
Monitoring criteria. The system must have completed at least one six-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at sites approved by the State and from the number of sites required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section and demonstrate that the 90th percentile levels for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet the following criteria.	40 CFR 141.86(g)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(g)(2) Monitoring criteria~~Criteria. for Waiver Issuance~~. The supplier must have completed at least one six-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at sites approved by the Agency ~~approved sites~~ and from the number of sites required by subsection (c)(1)~~subsection (c) requires~~ and demonstrate to the Agency that the 90th percentile concentrations for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet the following~~certain~~ criteria:	Stringency concern. EPA stringency concern raised in the Illinois LCRR proceeding was not addressed. The highlighted "or" should be either "and" or "and/or". Systems must be free of both lead and copper, not just one or the other.
Any water system with a waiver must notify the State in writing in accordance with § 141.90(a)(4) about any addition of a new source water or long-term change in treatment, as described in that section. The State may add or modify waiver conditions (*e.g.,* require recertification that the system is free of lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, require additional round(s) of monitoring), if the State deems any modifications are necessary to address treatment or source water changes at the system.	40 CFR 141.86(g)(4)(iii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(g)(4)(C) A supplier with a ~~full or partial~~ waiver must notify the Agency in writing in compliance with~~under~~ Section 611.360(a)(4)~~Section 611.360(a)(3) of any upcoming~~ about any addition of a new source water or long-term change in treatment ~~or adding a new source~~, as described in that section~~that rule describes~~. The Agency ~~must review and approve adding a new source or long-term change in water treatment before the supplier implements it. The Agency~~ may add or modify waiver conditions (e.g., require recertification that the supplier's system is free of lead-containing or copper-containing materials, require additional rounds of monitoring, etc.) if the Agency determines that the modifications are necessary to address system treatment or source water changes at the supplier's system.	Stringency concern. Highlighted "or" should be "and/or". "The modifications" should read "any modifications".
Pre-existing waivers. Waivers approved by the State in writing prior to the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3) are still in effect if the system has demonstrated that it is both free of lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as required by paragraph (g)(1) of this section and that its 90th percentile lead levels and 90th percentile copper	40 CFR 141.86(g)(7)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.356(g)(7) Pre-existing waivers~~Pre-Existing Waivers~~. Waivers~~A waiver~~ approved by the Agency ~~granted a supplier~~ in writing prior to ~~April 11, 2000 remains in effect under certain conditions:~~ the compliance date specified in 611.350(a)(3) are still in effect	Stringency concern. Insert "and" after "(g)(2), so that the sentence requires both rather than potentially

levels meet the criteria of paragraph (g)(2) of this section, and the system does not meet the waiver ineligibility criteria of paragraph (g)(5) of this section.		if the supplier has demonstrated that it is both free of lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as required by subsection (g)(1) and that the supplier's 90th percentile lead levels and 90th percentile copper levels meet the criteria of subsection (g)(2), the supplier does not meet the waiver ineligibility criteria of subsection (g)(5). ~~A) If the supplier demonstrates that its system is free of both lead-containing and copper-containing materials, as subsection (g)(1) requires, and that its 90th percentile lead and copper concentrations comply with subsection (g)(2), the waiver remains in effect so long as the supplier continues to be eligible for a waiver under subsection (g)(5). The supplier must complete its first round of tap water monitoring under subsection (g)(4) no later than nine years after the supplier last monitored for lead and copper at the tap.~~ ~~B) If the supplier complies with the materials criteria of subsection (g)(1) but has not complied with the monitoring criteria of subsection (g)(2), the supplier must conduct a round of monitoring for lead and copper at the tap demonstrating that it complied with subsection (g)(2). Thereafter, the waiver remains in effect as long as the supplier complies with the continued eligibility criteria in subsection (g)(5). The supplier must complete its first round of tap water monitoring under subsection (g)(4) no later than nine years after the supplier conducts the monitoring under subsection (g)(2).~~	either the levels meet (g)(2) criteria **and** the supplier doesn't meet the waiver ineligibility criteria.
40 CFR 141.88 Monitoring requirements for lead and copper in source water.			
Surface water systems shall take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system after **any application of treatment** or in the distribution system at a point **which is representative of each source after treatment (hereafter called a sampling point).** The system shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of **each** source or treatment plant. Note to paragraph (a)(1)(ii): For the purposes of this paragraph, surface water systems include systems with a combination of surface and ground sources.	40 CFR 141.88(a)(1)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.358(a)(1)(B) A surface water supplier must take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system after treatment or in the distribution system at a sampling point. The supplier must take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more closely represent a source or treatment plant. BOARD NOTE: For this subsection (a)(1)(B), a system using a combination of surface water and groundwater sources is a surface water system.	Stringency concern. Revise highlighted "after treatment" to read "any application of treatment". Insert ", which is representative of each source after treatment" after the highlighted "at a sampling point."
The State may reduce the total number of samples which must be analyzed by allowing the use of compositing. Compositing of samples must be done by certified laboratory personnel. Composite samples from a maximum of five samples are allowed, provided that if the lead concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/L or the copper concentration is greater than or equal to 0.160 mg/L, then either:	40 CFR 141.88(a)(1)(iv)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.358(a)(1)(D) The Agency may issue a SEP reducing the total number of samples a supplier must analyze by allowing the use of compositing. Certified laboratory personnel must composite the samples. A composite sample may include a maximum of five samples. However, if the lead concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/ L or the copper concentration is greater than or equal to 0.160 mg/ L, the supplier must do either of two things:	Stringency concern from state LCRR rulemaking: Revise the phrase "… a supplier must analyze…" to instead read "… a supplier must have analyzed…" to emphasize that while the supplier is responsible for making sure the samples are analyzed, the analytical work, including compositing, requires use of certified lab personnel.
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.88(e)(2)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.358(e)(2)(B) This subsection (e)(1)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.88(e)(1)(ii), which USEPA marked "[reserved]". This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA's rule.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citations: Revise "(e)(1)(B)" to be "(e)**(2)**(B)" and "141.88(e)(ii)" to be "141.88(e)**(2)**(ii)"

A water system that uses a new source of water is not eligible for reduced monitoring for lead and/or copper until concentrations in samples collected from the new source during three consecutive monitoring periods are below the maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations specified by the State in § 141.83(a)(5).	40 CFR 141.88(e)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.358(e)(3) A supplier using a new source of water must not reduce its monitoring for lead or copper until after the supplier demonstrates, by samples it collected from the new source during three consecutive source water monitoring periods under subsection (d)(1), that lead or copper levels are below the MPC the Agency specifies under Section 611.353(a)(5). BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.88. (Source: Amended at 50 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	Stringency concern. Remaining EPA stringency concern from the LCRR rulemaking. Second "or" should either be "and" or "and/or". Otherwise, the system could be on reduced monitoring if either lead or copper levels were below the MPC rather than needing both to be below the MPC.
40 CFR 141.90 Reporting requirements.			
Notwithstanding the requirements of § 141.31(a), a water system must report the information specified in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (vii) of this section, for all lead and copper tap samples specified in § 141.86 and for all water quality parameter distribution system and entry point samples specified in § 141.87, within the first 10 days following the end of each applicable sampling period specified in §§ 141.86 and 141.87, unless the State has specified an earlier reporting requirement. For tap sampling periods with a duration less than six months, the end of the sampling period is the last date samples can be collected as specified in § 141.86.	40 CFR 141.90(a)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(a)(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of § 40 C.F.R. 141.31(a), a supplier must report the information specified in subsections (a)(2)(B) through (G), for all lead and copper tap samples specified in Section 611.356 and for all water quality parameter distribution system and entry point samples specified in Section 611.357, within the first 10 days following the end of each applicable sampling period specified in Sections 611.356 and 611.357, unless the Agency specified an earlier reporting requirement. For tap sampling periods with a duration less than six months, the end of the sampling period is the last date samples can be collected as specified in Section 611.356. ~~For an NTNCWS supplier, or a CWS supplier complying with Section 611.356(b)(5), not having enough taps for first-draw or fifth liter tap samples, the supplier must do one of two things:~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise (a)(2)(B) to be (a)(2)(A).
Corrosion control treatment reporting requirements. By the applicable dates under § 141.81, systems shall report the following information:	40 CFR 141.90(c)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(c) Corrosion control reporting requirements~~Reporting for Corrosion Control Treatment~~. Before the applicable dates under Section 611.351, a supplier must report the following~~certain~~ information:	Stringency concern. Revise "corrosion control" to read "corrosion control treatment", since the latter is a term of art, which is used in other places in the state code.
Source water treatment reporting requirements. By the applicable dates in § 141.83, systems shall provide the following information to the State:	40 CFR 141.90(d)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(d) Source water treatment reporting requirements. ~~Reporting for Source Water Treatment.~~ By~~Before~~ the applicable dates in Section 611.353, ~~a~~ supplier must provide the following ~~certain~~ information to the Agency:	Typographical issue: Revise "supplier" to be "suppliers"
If required under § 141.83(b)(1), their recommendation regarding source water treatment;	40 CFR 141.90(d)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(d)(1) If required under Section 611.353(b)(1) ~~requires~~, the supplier must provide its recommendation regarding~~on~~ source water treatment; or	Typographical issue: Strike "or".
Service line inventory and replacement reporting requirements. For the purposes of this paragraph (e), the first mandatory service line replacement "program year" is from the compliance date specified in § 141.80(a)(3) to the end of the next calendar year, where every program year afterwards is on a calendar year basis. Water systems must report the following information to the State to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of § 141.84:	40 CFR 141.90(e)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(e) Service line inventory and replacement ~~Reporting for Lead Service Line Inventory and Replacement~~ reporting requirements. For the purposes of this subsection (e), the first mandatory service line replacement program year is from the compliance date specified in 611.350(a)(3) to the end of the next calendar year, where every program year afterwards is on a calendar year basis. A supplier must report the following ~~certain~~ information to the Agency to demonstrate~~demonstrating~~ it complies with Sections 611.354~~ and 611.355~~:	Typographical issue: Revise highlighted "Sections" to be "Section".
No later than the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), the water system must submit to the State a baseline inventory of service lines and connectors as required in § 141.84(a)(2) through (4), including the following:	40 CFR 141.90(e)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(e)(2) No later than the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3) ~~October 16, 2024~~, a supplier ~~that inventoried a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line in its distribution system~~ must submit a baseline inventory	Stringency concern. Link subsequent required elements in (e)(2)(A) –

		of service lines and connectors ~~lead service line replacement plan~~ to the Agency, as required in Sections 611.354(a)(2) through 611.354(a)(4)~~141.84(b) requires~~.	(e)(2)(G) by adding "including the following" at the end.
The water system must provide the State with an updated inventory by January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter. The updated inventory must conform with inventory requirements under § 141.84(a) and (b). A water system must provide the information regarding service line material identification and replacement as specified in § 141.84(b)(2)(iv) if providing instructions on how to access the updated inventory online instead of providing a fixed copy of the entire updated inventory as described in § 141.84(b) to the State.	40 CFR 141.90(e)(4)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(e)(4) The supplier must provide the Agency with an updated inventory by January 30 after the end of the first program year, and annually by January 30 thereafter. The updated inventory must conform with inventory requirements under Section 611.3511(a) and (b). A supplier must provide the information regarding service line material identification and replacement as specified in Section 611.354(b)(2)(D) if providing instructions on how to access the updated inventory online instead of providing a fixed copy of the entire updated inventory as described in Section 611.354(b) to the Agency. ~~Within 30 days after the end of each tap monitoring cycle, the supplier must certify replacing any encountered lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors under Section 611.354(c).~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "611.351" to read "611.354".
Where ownership of the service line is shared, the system must report the information in paragraphs (e)(8)(i)(A) through (F) of this section counting each full service line only once;	40 CFR 141.90(e)(8)(i)(G)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(e)(8)(A)(vii) Where ownership of the service line is shared, the supplier must report the information in subsections (e)(8)(A)(i)) through (vi)) counting each full service line only once;	Typographical issue: Omit the extra highlighted parenthesis.
Each water system must send an example copy of the consumer notification of tap results to the State along with a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of § 141.85(d), according to the schedule as follows:	40 CFR 141.90(f)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(f)(3) Each supplier must send a copy of the consumer notice of tap results to the Agency and certification the notice has been distributed consistent with the requirements of Section 611.355(d), in compliance with the following schedule: ~~No later than three months after the end of the tap sampling period, each supplier must mail a sample copy of the consumer notification of tap water monitoring results to the Agency, certifying that the supplier distributed the notification in a manner complying with Section 611.355(d).~~	Typographical issue: Add "that" between the highlighted words "certification" and "the".
No later than three months following the end of the tap sampling period, for tap samples used to calculate the 90th percentile value as described in § 141.86, an example copy of the consumer notification provided and a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of § 141.85(d).	40 CFR 141.90(f)(3)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(f)(3)(A) No later than three months following the end of the tap sampling period, for tap samples used to calculate the 90th percentile value described in Section 611.356, a copy of the consumer notice provided and certification the notice has been distributed consistent with the requirements of Section 611.355(d).	Typographical issue: Add "that" between the highlighted words "certification" and "the".
Annually by January 30, for tap samples from the previous program year that are not included in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, including, but not limited to consumer-requested samples outside the tap sampling period for systems on reduced monitoring, an example copy of the consumer notification provided and a certification that the notification has been distributed in a manner consistent with the requirements of § 141.85(d).	40 CFR 141.90(f)(3)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(f)(3)(B) Annually by January 30, for tap samples from the previous program year not included in subsection (f)(3)(A), including, but not limited to consumer-requested samples outside the tap sampling period for suppliers on reduced monitoring, a copy of the consumer notice provided and certification the notice has been distributed consistent with the requirements of Section 611.355(d).	Typographical issue: Add "that" between the highlighted words "certification" and "the".
Annually by January 30, the water system must certify to the State that it delivered notification to affected customers and the persons served by the water system at the service connection and complied with the filter requirements after any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially containing lead in accordance with § 141.85(f) for the previous calendar year, or that the water system has not caused any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially contain lead, during the preceding year. The water system must also submit an example copy of the notification to the State. Water systems that are required to provide filters under § 141.85(f) must also report the number of sites with disturbances that require filters as specified under § 141.85(f) and number of filters provided.	40 CFR 141.90(f)(6)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(f)(6) Annually by January 30, the supplier must certify to the Agency that it delivered notification to affected customers and the persons served by the supplier at the service connection and complied with the filter requirements after any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially containing lead in compliance with Section 611.385(f) for the previous calendar year, or that the supplier has not caused any disturbance of a service line known to contain or potentially contain lead, during the preceding year. The supplier must also submit an example copy of the notification to the Agency. Suppliers that are required to provide filters under Section 611.355(f) must also report the number of sites with disturbances that require filters as specified under Section 611.355(f) and number of filters provided. ~~The supplier must certify to the Agency before July 1 of each year that the supplier delivered notice to affected customers under Section~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "611.385(f)" to read "611.355(f)".

		~~611.355(f) after any lead service line disturbance during the previous calendar year. The supplier must also submit a copy of the notice to the Agency.~~	
Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), the water system must certify completion of the notification requirements of § 141.92(c)(3) and sampling requirements of § 141.92(d)(2) in elementary schools and child care facilities and § 141.92(e) for secondary schools and the information in paragraphs (i)(3)(iii)(A) and (B) of this section, thereafter.	40 CFR 141.90(i)(3)(v)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(i)(3)(E) Starting with the sixth year after the compliance date in Section 611.350(a)(3), the supplier must certify completion of the notification requirements of Section 611.362(c)(3) and sampling requirements of Section 362(d)(2) in elementary schools and childcare facilities and Section 611.362(e) for secondary schools and the information in subsections (i)(3)(C)(i) and (ii), thereafter.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "362(d)(2)" to be "**611.**363(d)(2)"
Reporting requirements for small system compliance flexibility options. By the applicable dates provided in paragraphs (j)(1) and (2), water systems implementing requirements pursuant to § 141.93, shall provide the following information to the State:	40 CFR 141.90(j)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(j) Reporting requirements for small supplier compliance flexibility options~~Requirements for Small Supplier Compliance Flexibility Options~~. ~~Before~~ the dates provided in~~times~~ subsections (j)(1) and (j)(2) ~~provide~~, a supplier implementing a small supplier compliance option under Section 611.363 must provide the following information ~~certain information~~ to the Agency:	Typographical issue: Insert "By" before the highlighted "the".
Small water systems serving 3,300 or fewer and non-transient non-community water systems implementing the small system compliance flexibility option to replace all lead-bearing plumbing under § 141.93(c)(2) must provide certification to the State that all lead-bearing material has been replaced on the schedule established by the State, within one year of designation of the option under § 141.93(c)(2).	40 CFR 141.90(j)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.360(j)(2) ~~Replacing Lead-Bearing Plumbing Option.~~ Small suppliers serving 3,300 or fewer~~A small CWS~~ and~~or~~ NTNCWS suppliers~~supplier~~ implementing the option of replacing all lead-bearing plumbing under Section 611.363(c)(2)~~Section 611.363(a)(4)~~ must certify to the Agency that ~~the supplier replaced~~ all lead-bearing material has been replaced on the schedule established by the Agency ~~establishes in a SEP~~ within one year of~~after~~ designating the option under Section363(c)(2) ~~Section 611.363(a)(4)~~. BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.90. (Source: Amended at 50 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "Section363(c)(2)" to be "Section **611.**363(c)(2)"
40 CFR 141.92 Monitoring for lead in schools and child care facilities.			
Were constructed or had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014, or the date the State adopted standards that meet the definition of lead free in accordance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, whichever is earlier; and	40 CFR 141.92(a)(1)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.362(a)(1)(A) Were constructed or had full plumbing replacement on or after January 1, 2014, or the date the Agency adopted standards that meet the definition of lead free in compliance with section 1417 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended by the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act, whichever is earlier; and	Technical issue: Reference the date that the State adopted its lead-free definition if it is earlier than 2014.
Within the first five years following the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3), community water systems must:	40 CFR 141.92(c)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.362(c)(2) Within the first five years following the compliance date in Section 350(a)(3), CWS suppliers must:~~ A supplier must sample all elementary schools and child care facilities it serves at least once in the five years following the compliance date under Section 611.350(a)(1)(A).~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Section 350(a)(3) should read Section 611.350(a)(3).
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.362(d)(1)(B) This subsection (B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.92(d)(1)(B), which USEPA removed and reserved. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.~~ If the sampling under that State or local law or program is consistent with subsections (b)(1)(A) through (b)(1)(F) and (c) and the sampling is coupled with certain remediation actions:~~ ~~i) Disconnecting affected fixtures;~~ ~~ii) Replacing affected fixtures with fixtures certified lead-free as Section 611.126(j) requires; or~~ ~~iii) Installing POU devices;~~ ~~C) If the sampling under that State or local law or program occurs in schools and child care facilities the supplier serves less frequently than once every five years, and the sampling is coupled with any of the remediation actions in subsection (d)(1)(B); or~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise 141.92(d)(1)(B)" to be 141.92(d)(1)(**ii**)".

		~~D) If the sampling is conducted under a voluntary school and child care program lead testing grant awarded under section 1464(d) of SDWA (42 U.S.C. 300j-24(d)), consistent with the requirements of the grant.~~	
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.92(d)(2)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.362(d)(2)(B) This subsection (B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.92(d)(2)(B), which USEPA removed and reserved.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "141.92(d)(2)(B)" to be "141.92(d)(2)(**ii**)"
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.92(d)(3)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.362(d)(3)(B) This subsection (B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.92(d)(3)(B), which USEPA removed and reserved. This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations ~~4) The Agency may issue a SEP granting a waiver applicable to more than one supplier (e.g., one waiver for all suppliers subject to a statewide sampling program complying with subsection (d)).~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise "141.92(d)(3)(B)" to be "141.92(d)(3)(**ii**)"
The State may issue a waiver for community water systems to conduct the sampling requirements of this section for the first five years following the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) in the schools and child care facilities that were sampled for lead between January 1, 2021, and the compliance date in § 141.80(a)(3) that otherwise meets the requirements of paragraph (h)(1) of this section.	40 CFR 141.92(h)(5)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.362(h)(5) The Agency may issue a waiver for CWS suppliers to conduct the sampling requirements for the first five years following the compliance date in Section 350(a)(3) in the schools and childcare facilities that were sampled for lead between January 1, 2021, and the compliance date in Section 350(a)(3) that otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (h)(1). BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.92 (Source: Amended at 50 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	Stringency concern. Incorrect citations. Revise two instances of "350(a)(3)" to be "**611**.350(a)(3)".

Subpart Q—Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations
40 CFR 141.202 Tier 1 Public Notice-Form, manner, and frequency of notice.

Appendix A to Subpart Q of Part 141—NPDWR Violations and Other Situations Requiring Public Notice[1]

Contaminant	MCL/MRDL/TT violations[2]		Monitoring & testing procedure violations	
	Tier of public notice required	Citation	Tier of public notice required	Citation
I. * * *				
C. Lead and Copper Rule (Action Level for lead is 0.010 mg/L, for copper is 1.3 mg/L).				
1. Lead and Copper Rule (TT)		141.80 (except paragraph (c)) through 141.84, 141.85(a) through (c) (except paragraphs (c)(3)), (h), and (j), and 141.93.	3	141.86 through 141.90, 141.92.
	1	141.80(c)		

Appendix A—Endnotes[a]

1. Violations and other situations not listed in this table (*e.g.,* failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports), do not require notice, unless otherwise determined by the primacy agency. Primacy agencies may, at their option, also require a more stringent public notice tier (*e.g.,* Tier 1 instead of Tier 2 or Tier 2 instead of Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under § 141.202(a) and § 141.203(a).
2. MCL—Maximum contaminant level, MRDL—Maximum residual disinfectant level, TT—Treatment technique.

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Appendix A to Subpart Q of Part 141

Section 611.APPENDIX G NPDWR Violations and Situations Requiring Public Notice

See note 1 at the end of this Appendix G for an explanation of the Agency's authority to alter the magnitude of a violation from that set forth in the following table.

	MCL/MRDL/TT violations[2]		Monitoring and testing procedure violations	
Contaminant	Tier of public notice required	Citation	Tier of public notice required	Citation
I. Violations of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR):[3]				
C. Lead and Copper Rule (Action Level for lead is 0.015 mg/L, for copper is 1.3 mg/L)				
1. Lead and Copper Rule (TT)	2	611.350 (except 611.350(c))-611.354, 611.355(a)–(c) and (h), and 611.363	3	611.356-611.360
2. Exceeding the lead action level	1	611.350(c)		

1. Violations and other situations not listed in this table (e.g., failure to prepare Consumer Confidence Reports) do not require notice, unless the Agency issues a SEP requiring otherwise. The Agency may issue a SEP further requiring a more stringent public notice tier (e.g., Tier 1 instead of Tier 2 or Tier 2 instead of Tier 3) for specific violations and situations listed in this Appendix, as authorized under Sections 611.902(a) and 611.903(a).
2. Definition of the abbreviations used: "MCL" means maximum contaminant level, "MRDL" means maximum residual disinfectant level, and "TT" means treatment technique.

Stringency concern.
Insert state citations that are parallel to the highlighted federal citations.

[a] *Note: Endnotes 1 and 2 were not changed but were reprinted in the Federal Register Notice.*

Appendix B to Subpart Q of Part 141—Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification Contaminant | MCLG[1] mg/L | MCL[2] mg/L | Standard health effects language for public notification **National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR)** * * * * * **D. Lead and Copper Rule** 23. Lead | Zero | TT[13] | There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks. * * * * * 1. MCLG–Maximum contaminant level goal. 2. MCL–Maximum contaminant level. * * * * * 13. Action Level = 0.010 mg/L * * * * *	Appendix B to Subpart Q of Part 141	**Section 611.APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants** Contaminant (units): Lead (ppb) Traditional MCL in mg/ℓ: AL=0.010~~AL=0.015~~ To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000 MCL in CCR units: AL=10~~AL=15~~ MCLG: 0 Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains,~~;~~ erosion of natural deposits. Health effects language: There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, Infants and children especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults hav e increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks. ~~who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.~~ ** No State Appendix A endnotes. Key Abbreviation | Meaning MCL | maximum contaminant level	Stringency concern. Include “TT” in Appendix A. It is only included in Appendix G and needs to be referenced in both places. Typographical issue: Remove space between “v” and “e” in “have”.
Subpart Q – Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations			
40 CFR 142.62 Variances and exemptions from the maximum contaminant levels for organic and inorganic chemicals.			

The State may require a public water system to use bottled water, point-of-use devices, point-of-entry devices or other means as a condition of granting a variance or an exemption from the requirements of §§ 141.61 (a) and (c) and 141.62, to avoid an unreasonable risk to health. The State may require a public water system to use bottled water and point-of-use devices or other means, *but not point-of-entry devices,* as a condition for granting an exemption from corrosion control treatment requirements for lead and copper in §§ 141.81 and 141.82 to avoid an unreasonable risk to health. The State may require a public water system to use point-of-entry devices as a condition for granting an exemption from the source water and lead service line replacement requirements for lead and copper under §§ 141.83 or 141.84 to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.	40 CFR 142.62(f)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(c) Conditions Requiring Use of Bottled Water, a Point-of-Use Treatment Device, or a Point-of-Entry Treatment Device. When granting any variance or adjusted standard from the MCLs for organic and inorganic chemicals or an adjusted standard from the treatment technique for lead and copper, the Board may impose certain conditions requiring the use of bottled water, a point-of-entry treatment device, or a point-of-use treatment device to avoid an unreasonable risk to human health, limited as subsections (d) and (e) provide. **EPA Note**: EPA is not commenting on whether 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.112 is equivalent to an EPA exemption, or whether 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.111 is equivalent to an EPA variance under Section 1415 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This analysis will be part of the EPA review of the Illinois' variances and exemptions primacy request.
The Administrator or primacy State must require and approve a monitoring program for bottled water. The public water system must develop and put in place a monitoring program that provides reasonable assurances that the bottled water meets all MCLs. The public water system must monitor a representative sample of the bottled water for all contaminants regulated under §§ 141.61 (a) and (c) and 141.62 during the first three-month period that it supplies the bottled water to the public, and annually thereafter. Results of the monitoring program shall be provided to the State annually.	40 CFR 142.62(g)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(d)(1) The supplier must develop a monitoring program for Board approval providing reasonable assurances that the bottled water meets all MCLs in Sections 611.301 and 611.311, and the supplier must describe this program in its petition. The description must demonstrate how the supplier will comply with this subsection (d). **EPA Note: Stringency concern.** The proposed state rule does not require the PWS to "put in place" a monitoring program, consistent with the federal provision. EPA also recommends that the Board include in a note that the EPA Administrator is also authorized to require and approve a monitoring program. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(d)(2) The supplier must monitor representative samples of the bottled water for all contaminants under Sections 611.301 and 611.311 during the first three-month period that it supplies the bottled water to the public, then annually after that. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(d)(3) The supplier must annually provide the results of its monitoring to the Agency.
The public water system is fully responsible for the provision of sufficient quantities of bottled water to every person supplied by the public water system via door-to-door bottled water delivery.	40 CFR 142.62(g)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(d)(6) The supplier must provide sufficient quantities of bottled water to every affected person the supplier serves via door-to-door bottled water delivery. **EPA Stringency Question.** The federal rule requires providing bottled water to every person, while the state rule qualifies this in only providing bottled water to those affected that are served by the PWS. Is qualifying the range a way to avoid providing bottled water to millions of people instead of only those at risk due to a specific situation subject to the variance or state exemption? What agency or entity decides which people are affected, and what are the criteria for that determination? (Will this be determined by the state as a term of the variance or adjusted standard?)

Lead and Copper Rules (LCR, LCR-MR, LCR-STR) – Draft and Existing Illinois Regulations under Subpart AG			
(Per the EPA LCR-STR Crosswalk, States have the option of adopting federal provisions preceded with the symbol) ★			
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1350(a)(1) General Requirements – Applicability and Scope Applicability and Complying with this Subpart AG. Subpart G and this Subpart AG constitute NPDWRs for lead and copper. Subpart G and this Subpart AG apply to all community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs).	Stringency concern: Amend to read that "Subpart G, Subpart AG, and Subpart AH constitute NPDWRs for lead and copper."
		35 Il. Adm. Code 611.1350(a)(1)(D) Relationship Between Subpart G and Subpart AG Rules i) The rules in this Subpart AG are based on Subpart G as it existed on December 16, 2021, the effective date of USEPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. ii) Each rule in this Subpart AG corresponds with a rule in Subpart G by adding the digit "1" immediately after "611." in the Section number. Removing that "1" from the Section number of a rule in this Subpart AG gives the corresponding rule in Subpart G. iii) Any action under a rule that was in Subpart G before December 16, 2021, satisfies the corresponding rule in this Subpart AG. BOARD NOTE: USEPA's LCRR apply to all suppliers on December 16, 2021. However, USEPA delays requiring compliance with LCRR until October 16, 2024, when any previously granted exemption expires, or as provided otherwise by any of several specified rules for corrosion control treatment; lead service line replacement; public education, supplemental monitoring, and mitigation; monitoring; and reporting (corresponding with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.351, 611.354, 611.355, 611.356, or 611.360). Until a supplier must comply with the LCRR, USEPA requires the supplier to comply with subpart I of 40 CFR 141 (2020). This requires the Board to codify two versions of the Lead and Copper Rule: one in this Subpart AG, representing the Lead and Copper Rules prior to the LCRR (40 CFR 141 (2020)), and the other in Subpart G, representing 40 CFR 141 incorporating the LCRR.	Stringency concern: Revise the Board Note to reflect the addition of LCRI in Subpart G, and the new paradigm of rules in Subparts G, AG, and AH. (e.g., "This requires the Board to codify two versions of the Lead and Copper Rule" should reflect the Board is now adopting three versions, and the Board should explain how those three interact and are laid out in the Illinois code.) Please verify that Subparts AG and AH will no longer be in effect (or will be repealed) when suppliers shift to complying with Subpart G, and that any provisions from LCRR and the other pre-existing lead rules that were not included in the LCRI federal register (such as 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.353) are included in Subpart G, when the LCRI Federal Register indicates those older provisions are to be maintained in the whole of the lead and copper rules (e.g., the Federal Register includes an ellipse rather than reciting certain pre-existing provisions, such as 40 CFR 141.83, which are intended to remain).
★ Deletes effective dates of the LCR that no longer apply.	§ 141.80(a)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1350(a)(2) Scope. This Subpart G establishes a treatment technique including corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and	Stringency concern. Amend to reference Subpart AG and make any necessary corrections to the description

Scope. These regulations establish a treatment technique that includes requirements for corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and public education. These requirements are triggered, in some cases, by lead and copper action levels measured in samples collected at consumers' taps.		public education. Lead and copper action levels the supplier measures in samples collected at consumers' taps trigger some of these requirements.	of the scope of the subpart. If the rule intends to reference Subpart G for replacements, etc., then omit "This". Remove highlighted "some of" since systems may be triggered into all the requirements.
Community water systems and non-transient non-community water systems. Water systems must include the following elements in written materials (e.g., printed or digital brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section. In addition, language in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (ii), and (vii) of this section must be included in the materials, exactly as written, except for the text in brackets for which the water system must include system-specific information. States may approve changes to the content requirements if the State determines the changes are more protective of human health. Any additional information presented by a water system must be consistent with the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (vii) of this section and be in plain language that can be understood by the general public. Water systems must submit a copy of all written public education materials to the State prior to delivery. The State may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public education materials prior to delivery.	§ 141.85(a)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(a)(1) Community Water Systems and Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems. A CWS or NTNCWS supplier must include the following elements in printed materials (e.g., brochures and pamphlets) in the same order as listed in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(F). In addition, the supplier must use the verbatim language in subsections (a)(1)(A), (a)(1)(B), and (a)(1)(F), except for replacing the text in brackets with the system-specific information. Any additional information a supplier presents must be consistent with the information in subsections (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(F), and the supplier must present the additional information in plain language that the general public can understand. The supplier must submit all written public education materials to the Agency. BOARD NOTE: At corresponding 40 CFR 141.85(a)(1) (2020), USEPA allowed the State to require prior approval of written public information materials. Rather than require prior Agency approval, the Board chooses to allow the Agency to raise any deficiencies that it may perceive using its existing procedure for review of public education materials. The Agency outlines its standard practice for review of public information materials: The Agency provides a comprehensive public education packet to the supplier together with the notice that the supplier exceeds the lead action level. That packet includes guidance and templates for the supplier to use in preparing and distributing its public education materials. The supplier must send a copy of the public education materials that it distributes to the Agency, and the Agency reviews the copy of the materials after their distribution to the public. The Agency directly communicates to the supplier any perceived defects in the materials. The Agency will request correction when it perceives minor defects in future distributions of the public education materials, or the Agency will request a redistribution of corrected public education materials when it perceives major defects in the materials the supplier already distributed.	Stringency concern. Original EPA HQ/R5 LCR-STR Comment: State code does not incorporate the following text: "...must submit all written public education materials to the State prior to delivery". EPA also recommends IPCB add the following to reflect IEPA practice: "The State may require the system to obtain approval of the content of written public materials prior to delivery." EPA Note: Remains a stringency concern in Subpart AG. The state rule does not specify systems must submit PE to the State *prior to delivery.* IEPA policy raises a stringency concern in that the State reviews PE after it is distributed to the public.
Public education materials must explain the reason for elevated levels of lead in the system's drinking water (if known) and steps the water system is taking to reduce the lead levels in homes/buildings.	§ 141.85(a)(1)(v)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(a)(1)(E) Explain why there are elevated levels of lead in the supplier's drinking water (if known) and what the supplier is doing to reduce the lead levels in homes and buildings in this area. BOARD NOTE: The supplier must use text providing the information this (a)(1)(E) describes.	Stringency concern. Specifies the requirement is mandatory in a Board note rather than the body of the state rule.
Revises the mandatory contact information to be included in public education materials that was previously specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(iv)(D) and (a)(2)(iv)(D). For more information, call us at [INSERT YOUR NUMBER] [(IF APPLICABLE), or visit our Web site at [INSERT YOUR WEB SITE HERE]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.	§ 141.85(a)(1)(vi)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(a)(1)(F) For more information, call us at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S NUMBER] [(IF APPLICABLE), or visit our Web site at [INSERT THE SUPPLIER'S WEB SITE HERE]]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit USEPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.	Typographical issue: Extra highlighted "]".

Public education materials of CWSs and NTNCWSs that serve a large proportion of non-English speaking consumers, as determined by the State, must include information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the notice, or where they obtain a translated copy of the public education materials or request assistance.	§ 141.85(b)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(b)(1) The public education materials of a supplier serving a large proportion of non-English-speaking consumers must contain information in the appropriate languages regarding the importance of the notice, or the materials must contain a telephone number or address where a water consumer may contact the supplier to obtain a translated copy of the public education materials or to request assistance in the appropriate language.	Stringency concern. The state rule does not specify that the State determines if there is a large portion of non-English speaking consumers that require PE in that language.
As long as a community water system exceeds the action level, it must repeat the activities pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section as described in paragraphs (b)(3)(i) through (iv) of this section. A community water system shall repeat the tasks contained in paragraphs (b)(2)(i), (ii), and (vi) of this section every 12 months.	§ 141.85(b)(3)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(b)(3) As long as a CWS supplier exceeds the action level, it must repeat the activities in subsection (b)(2), as subsections (b)(3)(A) through (b)(3)(D) require. (A) The CWS supplier must repeat the tasks in subsections (b)(2)(A), (b)(2)(B), and (b)(2)(D) every 12 months.	Stringency concern. Original EPA HQ/R5 LCR-STR Comment: Correct the timeframe in Section 611.1355(b)(3)(A) for the repeating 3 additional PE activities from the list by revising "(b)(2)(D)" to read "(b)(2)(F)", which is the equivalent to 40 CFR 141.85(b)(2)(vi). EPA Note: Still a stringency concern in Subpart AG.
• NTNCWSs must repeat the task in paragraph (b)(4) at least once during each calendar year in which it exceeds the lead action level. ★ State may extend the activities in paragraph (b)(4) beyond the 60-day requirement if the extension is approved in writing by the State in advance of the 60-day deadline.	§ 141.85(b)(5)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1355(b)(4)(C) A NTNCWS supplier must repeat the tasks in subsection (b)(4) at least once during each calendar year in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level. The Agency must, on a case-by-case basis, issue a SEP extending the time for the supplier to complete the public education tasks in subsection (b)(2) beyond the 60-day limit if the Agency determines that the extended time is needed for implementation purposes; however, the Agency must issue any SEP granting any extension prior to when the 60-day deadline expires.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation in optional practice that the state is electing to take. Revise citation to Section 611.1355(b)(2) to read 611.1355(b)(4).
• PWSs with fewer than five drinking water taps that can be used for human consumption must collect at least one sample from each tap and collect additional samples from those taps on different days during the monitoring period. ★ Alternatively, the State can provide written approval for these systems to collect fewer than five samples if all taps that can be used for human consumption are sampled. Water systems shall collect at least one sample during each monitoring period specified in paragraph (d) of this section from the number of sites listed in the first column ("standard monitoring") of the table in this paragraph. A system conducting reduced monitoring under paragraph (d)(4) of this section shall collect at least one sample from the number of sites specified in the second column ("reduced monitoring") of the table in this paragraph during each monitoring period specified in paragraph (d)(4) of this section. Such reduced monitoring sites shall be representative of the sites required for standard monitoring. A public water system that has fewer than five drinking water taps, that can be used for human consumption meeting the sample site criteria of paragraph (a) of this section to reach the required number of sample sites listed in paragraph (c) of this section, must collect at least one sample from each tap and then must collect additional samples from those taps on different days during the monitoring period to meet the required number of sites. Alternatively, the State may allow these public water systems to collect a number of samples less than the number of sites specified in	§ 141.86(c)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(c)(2) A supplier conducting reduced monitoring under subsection (d)(4) must collect one sample each from the number of sites in the second column of Table D (labelled "reduced monitoring") during each reduced monitoring period subsection (d)(4) specifies. The reduced monitoring sites must represent the sites standard monitoring requires. A supplier whose system has fewer than five drinking water taps capable of use for human consumption that meet the sampling site criteria of subsection (a) must collect multiple samples from individual taps to reach the required number of sampling sites Table D requires. To accomplish this, the supplier must collect at least one sample from each tap, then additional samples from those taps on different days during the monitoring period, to collect a total number of samples meeting the required number of sampling sites. Alternatively, the Agency may issue a SEP allowing the supplier whose system has fewer than five drinking water taps to collect a number of samples that is fewer than the number of sites this subsection (c) specifies if the Agency determines that the supplier samples 100 percent of all taps capable of use for human consumption and that the reduced number of samples will produce the same results as collecting multiple samples from some taps. The Agency must base any approval of reducing the minimum number of samples on a request from the supplier or Agency on on-site verification. The Agency may specify sampling locations in a SEP when a system conducts reduced monitoring.	Stringency concern. Section 611.1356(c)(2) refers to columns in Table D, but the table is not included in Section 611.1356. Insert the table found in the federal regulations at the end of 40 CFR § 141.86(c).

paragraph (c) of this section, provided that 100 percent of all taps that can be used for human consumption are sampled. The State must approve this reduction of the minimum number of samples in writing based on a request from the system or onsite verification by the State. States may specify sampling locations when a system is conducting reduced monitoring. The table is as follows: System size (# of people served) / # of sites (standard monitoring) / # of sites (reduced monitoring) >100,000 / 100 / 50 10,001 to 100,000 / 50 / 30 3,301 to 10,000 / 40 / 20 501 to 3,300 / 20 / 10 101 to 500 / 10 / 5 ≤100 / 5 / 5			
• Systems that meet the lead action level and State-approved water quality parameter (WQP) ranges and values (i.e., optimal WQPs or OWQPs) during two, consecutive six-month monitoring periods qualify for reduced annual lead and copper tap monitoring if approved in writing by the State. • Reduced monitoring will begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period. • Any water system that meets the lead action level and maintains the range of values for the water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the State under § 141.82(f) during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods may reduce the frequency of monitoring to once per year and reduce the number of lead and copper samples in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section if it receives written approval from the State. This sampling shall begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period. The State shall review monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information submitted by the water system in accordance with § 141.90, and shall notify the system in writing when it determines the system is eligible to commence reduced monitoring pursuant to this paragraph. The State shall review, and where appropriate, revise its determination when the system submits new monitoring or treatment data, or when other data relevant to number and frequency of tap sampling becomes available.	§ 141.86(d)(4)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(d)(4)(B) SEP Allowing Reduction to Annual Monitoring for Suppliers Maintaining Water Quality Control Parameters i) The Agency may issue a SEP allowing a supplier meeting the lead action level and maintaining the range of values for water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment that the Agency specifies under Section 611.1352(f) during each of two consecutive sixmonth monitoring periods to reduce its monitoring frequency to once per year and its number of lead and copper samples to that subsection (c) specifies. This reduced sampling may only begin during the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period. ii) The Agency must review monitoring, treatment, and other relevant information the supplier submits under Section 611.1360, and the Agency must issue a SEP upon determining that the supplier is eligible to reduce its monitoring frequency to once every three years under this subsection (d)(4). iii) The Agency must review its determination under subsection (d)(4)(B)(i) when the supplier submits new monitoring or treatment data, or when other data relevant to the number and frequency of tap sampling becomes available to the Agency. The Agency must revise its determination if the Agency deems this appropriate based on its review.	Stringency concern. Original EPA HQ/R5 LCR-STR Note: Requirements for Agency eligibility review and notification do not cover annual monitoring and thus is less stringent than the federal equivalent 40 CFR 141.86(d)(4)(ii). EPA Note: The reduced monitoring in Section 611.1356(d)(4)(B) should be once per year, not triennial, in order to match 141.86(d)(4)(ii). Triennial monitoring is only allowed under the next subsection, 141.86(d)(4)(iii), for small/medium systems.
• Systems that meet the lead action level and their OWQP ranges and values during three-consecutive years of annual monitoring qualify for reduced lead and copper tap triennial monitoring if approved in writing by the State. • Triennial samples must be collected no later than every third calendar year.	§ 141.86(d)(4)(iii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(d)(4)(C) Reduction to Triennial for Small and Medium-Sized System Suppliers i. Small- and Medium-Sized Water System Suppliers Meeting Lead and Copper Action Levels. A small or medium-sized system supplier meeting the lead and copper action levels during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency of monitoring for lead and copper from annually to once every three years. ii. SEP for Suppliers Meeting Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment. The Agency may issue a SEP allowing any supplier meeting the range of values for the water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment the Agency specifies under Section 611.1352(f) during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce its monitoring frequency from annual to once every three years. A supplier collecting samples once every	Stringency concern. Original EPA Note: For select systems, triennial monitoring under the federal provision is contingent on meeting ALs (Action Level see below) AND OWQPs (Optimal Water Quality Parameters see below). The state section bases eligibility on OWQPs only. This is still a stringency issue in that the state regulation reads that small and medium systems can

		three years must collect the samples no later than every third calendar year. iii. The Agency must review its determination under subsection (d)(4)(C)(ii) when the supplier submits new monitoring or treatment data, or when other data relevant to the number and frequency of tap sampling becomes available to the Agency. The Agency must revise its determination if the Agency deems this appropriate based on its review.	reduce monitoring if they either meet lead and copper action levels **OR** have OCCT in place. (For reference, see yellow box on page 18 of https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/P100DP2P.PDF?Dockey=P100DP2P.PDF)
[For systems on a State-specified alternate reduced monitoring period, the monitoring must begin during the State-specified period: in the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period for systems initiating annual monitoring; and during the three-year period following the end of the third consecutive calendar year of annual monitoring for systems initiating triennial monitoring.] The State, at its discretion, may approve a different period for conducting the lead and copper tap sampling for systems collecting a reduced number of samples. Such a period shall be no longer than four consecutive months and must represent a time of normal operations where the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur. For a non-transient non-community water system that does not operate during the months of June through September, and for which the period of normal operation where the highest lead levels are most likely to occur is not known, the State shall designate a period that represents a time of normal operation for the system. This sampling shall begin during the period approved or designated by the State in the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period for systems initiating annual monitoring and during the three-year period following the end of the third consecutive calendar year of annual monitoring for systems initiating triennial monitoring.	§ 141.86(d)(4)(iv)(A)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1356(d)(4)(D)(i) The Agency may grant a SEP approving a different period for a supplier to conduct lead and copper tap sampling to a system collecting a reduced number of samples. The duration of the period must not exceed four consecutive months and must represent a time of normal operation when the highest lead levels are most likely to occur. For a NTNCWS supplier not operating during any of June through September and whose normal operating period when the highest levels of lead are most likely to occur is not known, the Agency must designate a period that represents a time of normal operation for the system. This reduced sampling may only begin during the Agency-designated period in the calendar year immediately following the end of the second consecutive six-month monitoring period, for a system initiating annual monitoring, or in the three-year period following the end of the third consecutive calendar year of annual monitoring, for a supplier initiating triennial monitoring.	Stringency concern. Original EPA Comment in LCR-STR: The last sentence, 5th line from the bottom of the paragraph, should read "and/or" and not "'or' may resume monitoring once every three…" EPA Note: The highlighted "or" should be expressed as "and/or" in that: ▪ A system that is on reduced monitoring for Pb/Cu, and has an ALE, goes back to standard monitoring for Pb/Cu. ▪ A system that is on reduced monitoring for Pb/CU, and has WQPs out of range (for more than 9 days in a 6-month period), goes back to standard monitoring for Pb/Cu. A system could be triggered back to standard Pb/Cu monitoring for either, or both, of the reasons above.
[Clarifies when the first six-month compliance period begins after the State specifies OWQPs. For large systems (i.e., those serving more than 50,000 people), the first six-month period begins on either January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, after the State specifies the optimal values. For small and medium-size systems that were on reduced lead and copper tap monitoring, the start of the first six-month monitoring period for WQPs coincides with the start of the applicable lead and copper tap monitoring period.] After the State specifies the values for applicable water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment under § 141.82(f), all large systems shall measure the applicable water quality parameters in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section and determine compliance with the requirements of § 141.82(g) every six months with the first six-month period to begin on either January 1 or July 1, whichever comes first, after the State specifies the optimal values under § 141.82(f). Any small or medium-size system shall conduct such monitoring during each six-month period specified in this paragraph in which the system exceeds the lead or copper action level.	§ 141.87(d)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(d)(1) Large-Sized Water Systems. After the Agency specifies the values for water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment under Section 611.1352(f), a large-sized water system supplier must monitor the applicable water quality parameters under subsection (c) and determine whether the supplier complies with Section 611.1352(g) every six months, with the first six-month period to begin on the sooner of January 1 or July 1 after the Agency specifies the optimal values under Section 611.1352(f). 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(d)(2) Small and Medium-Sized System Suppliers. A small or medium-sized system supplier must monitor during each six-month monitoring period this subsection (d) specifies during which the supplier exceeds the lead or copper action level. For a small or medium-sized system supplier subject to a reduced monitoring frequency under Section 611.1356(d)(4) at the time it exceeds the action level, the	Typographical error: System supplier.

For any such small and medium-size system that is subject to a reduced monitoring frequency pursuant to § 141.86(d)(4) at the time of the action level exceedance, the start of the applicable six-month monitoring period under this paragraph shall coincide with the start of the applicable monitoring period under § 141.82(d)(4). Compliance with State-designated optimal water quality parameter values shall be determined as specified under § 141.82(g).		start of the applicable six-month monitoring period under this subsection (d) coincides with the start of the applicable monitoring period under Section 611.1356(d)(4). 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(d)(3) A supplier must determine whether it complies with Agency-designated optimal water quality parameter as Section 611.1352(g) specifies.	
• Annual reduced WQP monitoring for qualifying systems begins during the calendar year immediately following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurred. • Triennial reduced WQP monitoring for qualifying systems begins no later than the third calendar year following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of monitoring occurs. Any water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the State under § 141.82(f) during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in this paragraph (e)(1) of this section from every six months to annually. This sampling begins during the calendar year immediately following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurs. Any water system that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified by the State under § 141.82(f), during three consecutive years of annual monitoring under this paragraph may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section from annually to every three years. This sampling begins no later than the third calendar year following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of monitoring occurs.	§ 141.87(e)(2)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(e)(2) Reduced Monitoring Frequency 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(e)(2)(A) Staged Reductions in Monitoring Frequency 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(e)(2)(A)(i) Annual Monitoring. A supplier maintaining the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment under Section 611.1352(f) during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce its tap sampling frequency for applicable water quality parameters subsection (e)(1) specifies from every six months to annually. The supplier may only begin this reduced sampling during the calendar year immediately following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of six-month monitoring occurs. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1357(e)(2)(A)(i) Triennial Monitoring. A supplier maintaining the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment under Section 611.1352(f) during three consecutive years of annual monitoring under subsection (e)(2)(A)(i) may reduce its tap sampling frequency for applicable water quality parameters subsection (e)(1) specifies from annually to once every three years. The supplier must conduct this triennial monitoring no later than every third calendar year.	Request for clarification. The state rule omits the end of the last sentence of the federal section ("following the end of the monitoring period in which the third consecutive year of monitoring occurs"). EPA recommends inserting the omitted federal text.
[Systems using ground water sources only must collect source water lead and copper samples once during the three-year compliance period (as that term is defined in §141.2) in effect when State specifies maximum permissible levels (MPLs) for lead and copper in source water or determines that no source water treatment is needed. Triennial source water samples must be collected every third calendar year.] A water system using only groundwater shall collect samples once during the three-year compliance period (as that term is defined in § 141.2) in effect when the applicable State determination under paragraph (d)(1) of this section is made. Such systems shall conduct once during each subsequent compliance period. Triennial samples shall be collected eve calendar year.	§ 141.88(d)(1)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1358(d)(1)(A) GWS Suppliers 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1358(d)(1)(A)(i) A GWS supplier sampling under subsection (d)(1) must collect samples once during the three-year compliance period (as Section 611.101 defines the term) during which the Agency makes its determination under Section 611.1353(b)(4) or 611.1353(b)(2). 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1358(d)(1)(A)(ii) A GWS supplier sampling under subsection (d)(1) must sample once during each subsequent compliance period. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1358(d)(1)(A)(iii) A supplier must collect triennial samples every third calendar year.	Check that citations are correct. Federal regulation cites to paragraph (d)(1) of this section, while the state section specifies that the Agency makes its determination under Section 611.1353(b)(2) or (b)(4). The parallel state provision to 40 CFR § 141.88(d)(1) is this section at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1358(d)(1).
At a time specified by the State, or if no specific time is designated by the State, then as early as possible prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water treatment, a water system deemed to have optimized corrosion control under §141.81(b)(3), a water system subject to reduced monitoring pursuant to §141.86(d)(4), or a water system subject to reduced monitoring subject to § 141.86(g), shall submit written documentation to the State describing the change or addition. The State must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before it is implemented by the water system. Examples of long-term treatment changes include the addition of a new treatment process or modification of an existing treatment process. Examples of modifications include switching secondary disinfectants, switching	§ 141.90(a)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1360(a)(3) At a time the Agency specifies in a SEP, a supplier deemed by rule to have optimized corrosion control under Section 611.1351(b)(3), a water supplier subject to reduced monitoring under Section 611.1356(d)(4), or a water supplier the Agency grants a monitoring waiver under Section 611.1356(g), must document adding a new source or any change in water treatment to the Agency describing the change or addition. If the Agency does not specify a time in a SEP, the supplier must document the changes to the Agency as early as possible prior to adding a new source or any change in water treatment.	Stringency concern. Omits highlighted federal rule language requiring the State to review and approve additions of new sources or long-term changes in treatment before implemented by the water system.

coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate). Long-term changes can include does changes to existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration. Long-term treatment changes would not include chemical dose fluctuations associated with daily raw water quality changes. • Systems that are monitoring less frequently than semi-annually must submit written documentation that describes the addition of a new source or long-term change in water treatment at a time specified by the State, or if no specific time is designated, then as early as possible prior to the addition of a new source or any long-term change in water. • States must review and approve the addition of a new source or long-term change in treatment before it is implemented by the water system. • Lists examples of long-term treatment changes: ▪ switching secondary disinfectants; ▪ switching coagulants (e.g., alum to ferric chloride), and switching corrosion inhibitor products (e.g., orthophosphate to blended phosphate); and ▪ changing the dose of existing chemicals if the system is planning long-term changes to its finished water pH or residual inhibitor concentration			
Amends the lead information to be reported in the consumer confidence report. A short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. The statement must include the information in figure 1 to this paragraph (d)(1): **Figure 1 to Paragraph (d)(1)** Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.	§141.154(d)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.884(d) Every report must include the following lead-specific information: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.884(d)(1) A short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. The statement must include the following information: Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages ~~problems~~, especially for pregnant people, infants(both formula-fed and breastfed), ~~women~~ and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in ~~components associated with~~ service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing ~~components~~ in your home. ~~You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility~~ Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. ~~Before drinking tap water,~~ Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. ~~You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.~~ If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish~~, you may wish~~ to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER~~UTILITY~~ and CONTACT	The revised state section omits the link or URL address to the Safewater website (…and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.) Please add it to the section. Typographical issue: There should be a space between infants and the parenthesis before "both" in the first sentence.

		INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at .	

Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (Illinois Proposed Subpart AH)			
Small water system, for the purpose of subpart I of this part only, means a water system that serves 3,300 persons or fewer.	40 C.F.R. 141.2	35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.2350(b) "Small system supplier" or "small CWS supplier" means a CWS serving 10,000 or fewer persons. BOARD NOTE: A small CWS is a small supplier that is a CWS. This definition derives from the preamble of 40 CFR 141.93. Corresponding Section 611.2363 distinguishes a small CWS supplier from an NTNCWS Supplier.	Stringency concern. Illinois Subpart AH was not revised per EPA's comment in the former state LCRR proceeding to reflect that the maximum population under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2350(b) should be "3,300", rather than the updated "10,000" figure under LCRI, which is correct under the most recent 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.350(b). Please revise the Subpart AH regulation to state "3,300" rather than "10,000" to be consistent with LCRR.
Data and documentation showing that a particular corrosion control treatment has adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when used by another water system with comparable water quality characteristics. Systems using coupon studies to screen and/or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints identified in this section.	40 C.F.R. 141.82(c)(2)(iv)(A)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2352(c)(2)(D)(i) Data and documents showing that a particular corrosion control treatment adversely affected other drinking water treatment processes when another supplier with comparable water quality characteristics used the treatment. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the constraints the supplier identifies under this Section; or	Stringency concern. (Raised in Illinois LCRR proceeding.) The State's phrase "screen or pipe loop/rig studies" should be replaced with "screen and/or pipe loop/rig studies". If a system uses both, it still must not exclude treatment strategies from studies.
The water system must evaluate the effect of the chemicals used for corrosion control treatment on other drinking water quality treatment processes. Systems using coupon studies to screen and/or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options shall not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the effects identified in this section.	40 C.F.R. 141.82(c)(2)(v)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2352(c)(2)(E) The supplier must evaluate the effect of the chemicals it uses for corrosion control treatment on other drinking water quality treatment processes. A supplier using coupon studies to screen or pipe loop/rig studies to evaluate treatment options must not exclude treatment strategies from the studies based on the effects the supplier identifies under this Section.	Stringency concern. (Raised in Illinois LCRR proceeding.) The state's phrase "screen or pipe loop/rig studies" should be replaced with "screen and/or pipe loop/rig studies". If a system uses both, it still must not exclude treatment strategies from studies.
State designation of optimized optimal corrosion control treatment and re-optimized optimal corrosion control treatment. When designating optimal corrosion control treatment, the State must consider the effects that additional corrosion control treatment will have on water quality parameters and on other drinking water quality treatment processes. The State must notify the water system of its designation of *optimal corrosion control treatment* in writing and explain the basis for this determination. If the State requests additional information to aid its review, the water system must provide the information.	40 C.F.R. 141.82(d)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2352(d) Agency Approval of Optimized and Re-Optimized Corrosion Control Treatment. When designating OCCT, the Agency must consider the effects of additional corrosion control treatment on water quality parameters and other water quality treatment processes. The Agency must notify the supplier of the basis for designating OCCT in any SEP it issues under this subsection (d).	Stringency concern. Insert the last federal sentence; the substantive requirement is omitted from the state provision.
The values for the applicable water quality control parameters, previously listed in this section, shall be those that the State determines to reflect optimal corrosion control treatment for the water system. The State may designate values for additional water	40 C.F.R. 141.82(f)(6)	35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 611.2352(f) (2) The values for the applicable water quality control parameters in subsection (f)(1) must be those the Agency determines reflect OCCT for the supplier.	Stringency concern. The state section doesn't specify that the State is

quality control parameters determined by the State to reflect optimal corrosion control treatment for the water system. The State must notify the system in writing of these determinations and explain the basis for its decisions.		(3) The Agency must explain these determinations giving the basis for its decisions when issuing a SEP.	allowed to select additional WQPs other than what is listed in this section.
Modification of State treatment decisions. Upon its own initiative or in response to a request by a water system or other interested party, a State may modify its determination of the source water treatment under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, or maximum permissible lead and copper concentrations for finished water entering the distribution system under paragraph (b)(4) of this section. A request for modification by a system or other interested party shall be in writing, explain why the modification is appropriate, and provide supporting documentation. The State may modify its determination where it concludes that such change is necessary to ensure that the system continues to minimize lead and copper concentrations in source water. A revised determination shall be made in writing, set forth the new treatment requirements, explain the basis for the State's decision, and provide an implementation schedule for completing the treatment modifications.	40 C.F.R. 141.83(b)(6)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2353(b)(6) Modifying Agency Treatment Decisions A) On its own initiative, or in response to a request by the supplier, the Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination of the source water treatment under subsection (b)(2) or the lead and copper MPCs under subsection (b)(4). B) A supplier must make a request to modify in writing, explaining the propriety of the modification, and providing supporting documentation. C) The Agency may issue a SEP modifying its determination if it concludes that the change is necessary to ensure that the supplier continues minimizing lead and copper concentrations in source water. D) A revised determination under subsection (b)(6)(C) must state the new treatment requirements, explain the basis for the Agency's decision, and provide a schedule for completing the treatment modifications. E) Any interested person may submit information to the Agency in writing bearing on whether the Agency should exercise its discretion and issue a SEP modifying its determination under subsection (b)(2). An Agency determination not to act on information an interested person submits is not an Agency determination for the purposes of Sections 39 and 40 of the Act.*	Stringency concern. The Agency determination on revising the determination in response to an interested person's request is a final action, regardless of whether it is a positive or negative decision. Assuming that the final determination is reflected in a SEP, rather than a permit, clarify that third parties can appeal under the SEP provisions, rather than the permit provisions under Sections 39 and 40 of the Act.
The water system must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use before the affected service line is returned to service. If the affected service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the water system must provide a filter, six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every residence in the building.	40 C.F.R. 141.84(d)(1)(iii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(d)(1)(C) The supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use treatment device to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and use instructions before returning the affected service line to service. If the affected service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the supplier must provide a filter, six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every unit in the building.	Stringency concern. (Remaining from the state LCRR rulemaking) The section does not specify "certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier" for point-of-use treatment devices. Include this language in the state regulation.
The water system must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and instructions for use before the replaced service line is returned to service. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (*e.g.,* a multi-unit building), the water system must provide a filter and six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every residence in the building.	40 C.F.R. 141.84(e)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(e)(3) The supplier must provide the consumer with a pitcher filter or point-of-use treatment device to reduce lead, six months of replacement cartridges, and use instructions before returning the replaced service line to service. If the lead service line serves more than one residence or non-residential unit (e.g., a multi-unit building), the supplier must provide a filter and six months of replacement cartridges and use instructions to every unit in the building.	Stringency concern. (Remaining from the state LCRR rulemaking). The section does not specify "certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier" for point-of-use treatment devices. Include this reference in the state rule.
The water system may also cease mandatory lead service line replacement if the system has no remaining lead status unknown service lines in its inventory and obtains refusals to conduct full lead service line replacement or non-responses from every remaining customer in its distribution system served by either a full or partial lead service line, or a galvanized requiring replacement service line. For purposes of this paragraph (g)(7) and in accordance with §141.90(e), a water system must provide documentation to the State of customer refusals including a refusal signed by the customer, documentation of a verbal statement made by the customer refusing replacement, or documentation of no response from the customer after the water system made a minimum of two good faith	40 CFR 141.84(g)(7)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(g)(7): A supplier may also cease mandatorily replacing lead service lines if the supplier has no remaining lead status unknown service lines in its inventory, and the supplier obtains refusals or non-responses to its offer to replace the customer-owned portion of the lead service line from every customer on its distribution system still served by a lead service line or a galvanized requiring replacement service line. For this subsection (g)(7) and under Section 611.360(e), a supplier must document customer refusals to the Agency, including any written refusals signed by the customers, any documents memorializing customers verbally refusing, and any documents memorializing no	Technical concern: The proposed state regulatory language in this section and more broadly in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2354(f) and (g) is not consistent with the State statute in that the proposed regulations do not reflect more stringent

attempts to reach the customer regarding full lead service line replacement. If the water system's 90th percentile exceeds the lead action level again, it must contact all customers served by a full or partial lead service line or a galvanized requiring replacement service line with an offer to replace the customer-owned portion. Nothing in this paragraph (g)(7) requires the water system to bear the cost of replacement of the customer-owned lead service line.		response from customers after the supplier made at least two good faith attempts to reach each offering to replace the full lead service line. If the supplier's lead 90th percentile concentration later exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must offer to replace the customer-owned portion for every customer served through a full or partial lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line. The supplier needs not bear the cost of replacing the customer-owned portion of any lead service line.	requirements under 415 ILCS 5/17.12. For instance, certain requirements under 415 ILCS 5/17.12(ff) are more stringent than the proposed regulation. Section 17.12(ff) expressly prohibits partial LSL replacements, except for limited circumstances, which when applicable, specific steps are provided to limit lead exposure are required. While the discrepancy is outside of this IIS proceeding, the difference between the IIS regulations and state statute will need to be reconciled.
If the disturbance of a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line results from the replacement of an inline water meter, a water meter setter, or gooseneck, pigtail, or connector, the water system must provide the person served by the water system at the service connection with information about the potential for elevated lead levels in drinking water as a result of the disturbance, public education materials that meet the content requirements in paragraph (a) of this section, a pitcher filter or point-of-use device certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, instructions to use the filter, and six months of filter replacement cartridges. The water system must comply with the requirements of this paragraph (f)(2) before the affected service line is returned to service.	40 C.F.R. 141.85(f)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2355(f)(2) If a supplier disturbs a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line while replacing an inline water meter, a water meter setter, or gooseneck, pigtail, or connector, the supplier must inform the persons the supplier serves through the service connection about the potential for an elevated lead concentration in their drinking water due to the supplier disturbing the service line, provide public education materials complying with subsection (a), a pitcher filter or point-of-use treatment device to reduce lead, use instructions, and six months of replacement filter cartridges. The supplier must comply with this subsection (f)(2) before returning the affected service line to service.	Stringency concern. Insert the highlighted federal text, which is omitted from the state rule: "certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead" for point-of-use treatment devices.
Monitoring criteria for waiver issuance. The system must have completed at least one 6-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at sites approved by the State and from the number of sites required by paragraph (c) of this section and demonstrate that the 90th percentile levels for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing and/or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet the following criteria.	40 C.F.R. 141.86(g)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2356(g)(2) Monitoring Criteria for Waiver Issuance. The supplier must have completed at least one six-month round of standard tap water monitoring for lead and copper at Agency-approved sites and from the number of sites subsection (c) requires and demonstrate to the Agency that the 90th percentile concentrations for any and all rounds of monitoring conducted since the system became free of all lead-containing or copper-containing materials, as appropriate, meet certain criteria:	Stringency concern. The "and/or" in the federal provision is inclusive, while the State's use of "or" could be construed as exclusive. The system is to be free of both lead and copper material if both are present.
Any water system exceeding the lead action level specified at paragraph (c) of this section shall implement the public education requirements in accordance with §141.85(a) and (b).	40 C.F.R. 141.80(g)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2350(g)(1) Any supplier exceeding the lead action level must implement the public education requirements under Section 611.2355.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Refer to Section 611.2355(a) and (b) rather than just 611.2355, to parallel federal provision.
The State shall designate re-optimized corrosion control treatment (§141.82(d)(3)) within six months after completion of paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section (Step 3).	40 C.F.R. 141.81(d)(4)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2351(d)(4)(A): The Agency must issue a SEP designating re-optimized OCCT (subsection (d)(3)(A)) within six months after the supplier completes subsection (d)(3)(A) (Step 3).	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Re-optimized OCCT is subsection 141.8(d)(2) and 611.2352(d)(2). Revise "subsection (d)(3)(A)" to read "subsection 611.2352(d)(2)".

<table>
<tr>
<td>Step 5. The water system must install optimal corrosion control treatment (§141.82(e)(1)) within 24 months after the State designates optimal corrosion control treatment under paragraph (e)(2) or (4) of this section (Step 2 or Step 4).</td>
<td>40 C.F.R. 141.81(e)(5)</td>
<td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2351(e)(5): The supplier must install OCCT (Section 611.2352(e)) within 24 months after the Agency designates OCCT under subsection (e)(2) or (e)(4) (Step 2 or Step 4).</td>
<td>Stringency concern.
Incorrect citation. Revise “Section 611.2352(e)” to read “Section 611.2352(e)(1)”.</td>
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<td>Step 3. Water systems shall evaluate the results of the monitoring conducted under this paragraph (j)(3) to determine if either localized or centralized adjustment of the optimal corrosion control treatment or other distribution system actions are necessary and submit the recommendation to the State within six months after the end of the tap sampling period in which the site(s) exceeded the lead action level. Corrosion control treatment modification may not be necessary to address every exceedance. Other distribution system actions may include flushing to reduce water age. Water systems must note the cause of the elevated lead level, if known from the site assessment, in their recommendation to the State as site-specific issues can be an important factor in why the system is not recommending any adjustment of corrosion control treatment or other distribution system actions. Systems in the process of optimizing or re-optimizing optimal corrosion control treatment under paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section do not need to submit a treatment recommendation for find-and-fix.</td>
<td>40 C.F.R. 141.82(j)(3)</td>
<td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2352(j)(3): Step 3: Evaluating Results and Recommending OCCT or Other Actions. Within six months after the end of the tap sampling period during which a supplier exceeds the lead action level, the supplier must evaluate the results of the monitoring conducted under subsection j(1) and (j)(2) to determine if the supplier must either locally or centrally adjust the OCCT or other distribution system actions are necessary and submit the recommendation to the Agency. Modifying corrosion control treatment might not be necessary to address every exceedance. Other distribution system actions may include flushing to reduce water residence time in the system. If known from the site assessment, the supplier must note the cause of the elevated lead level in its recommendation to the Agency because site-specific issues can be an important factor in why the supplier does not recommend any adjustment of corrosion control treatment or other distribution system actions. A supplier in the process of optimizing or re-optimizing OCCT under subsections (a) through (f) needs not recommend a find-and-fix treatment to the Agency.</td>
<td>Stringency concern.
Incorrect citation. Revise “(j)(1) and (j)(2)” to read “(j)(3)”.</td>
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<table>
<tr><th>System size (number of people served)</th><th>Number of sites (standard monitoring)</th><th>Number of sites (reduced monitoring)</th></tr>
<tr><td>>100,000</td><td>100</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>10,001 to 100,000</td><td>60</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>3,301 to 10,000</td><td>40</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td>501 to 3,300</td><td>20</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>101 to 500</td><td>10</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>≤100</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr>
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<td>40 C.F.R. 141.86(b)(2)</td>
<td>OMISSION</td>
<td>Stringency concern.
The State cites to “Table D (labelled ‘reduced monitoring’)” in Section 611.2355(c). However, Section 611.2355(b) does not include the table. Insert the table as shown in the federal regulation into the state provision. (Comment originated in EPA comment letter regarding State LCRR rulemaking.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All water systems with lead service lines, including those deemed optimized under §141.81(b)(3), and systems that did not conduct monitoring that meets all requirements of this section (e.g., sites selected in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, samples collected in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, etc.) between January 15, 2021 and October 16, 2024, must begin the first standard monitoring period on January 1 or July 1 in the year following the October 16, 2024, whichever is sooner. Upon completion of this monitoring, systems must monitor in accordance with paragraph (d)(82) of this section.</td>
<td>40 C.F.R. 141.86(d)(1)(i)</td>
<td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2356(d)(1)(A).
A supplier having lead service lines, including a supplier Section 611.2351(b)(3) deems to have optimized or re-optimized OCCT or a supplier that did not monitor complying with this Section (i.e., selecting sites under subsection (a), collecting samples under subsection (b), etc.) before January 16, 2024, must begin its first standard tap monitoring cycle on January 1, 2025. After completing the first standard monitoring cycle, the supplier must monitor under subsection (d)(1)(B).</td>
<td>Stringency concern.
Incorrect citation. The federal crosswalk should cite to (d)(2) rather than (d)(82). The State regulation should cite to (d)(2) rather than (d)(1)(B).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The State may reduce the total number of samples which must be analyzed by allowing the use of compositing. Compositing of samples must be done by certified laboratory personnel. Composite samples from a maximum of five samples are allowed, provided that if the lead concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/L or the copper concentration is greater than or equal to 0.160 mg/L, then either:</td>
<td>40 C.F.R. 141.88(a)(1)(iv)</td>
<td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2358(a)(1)(D).
The Agency may issue a SEP reducing the total number of samples a supplier must analyze by allowing the supplier to composite samples. Certified laboratory personnel must composite the samples. A composite sample may include a maximum of five samples. However, if the lead concentration in the composite sample is greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/ℓ or the copper concentration is greater than or equal to 0.160 mg/ℓ, then the supplier must do either of two things:</td>
<td>Technical issue:
For clarity, EPA suggests editing the phrase "… a supplier must analyze…" to instead read "… a supplier must have analyzed…" to emphasize that while the supplier is responsible for making sure the samples are analyzed, the analytical work,</td>
</tr>
</table>

			including compositing, requires use of certified lab personnel.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Control of Per- and Polyflouroalkyl Substances (PFAS) (State Subparts A, C, F, Z, (and Variances and Exemptions)</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Subpart F – Maximum Contaminant Level Goals for Organic Contaminants</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">40 CFR 141.50 Maximum contaminant level goals for organic contaminants.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PFOA.</td><td>40 CFR 141.50(a)(24)</td><td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611. APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants
Contaminant (units): PFOA Perfluorooctanoate (ng/l)
Traditional MCL in ng/ℓ: .0000040
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 4.0
MCLG: 0</td><td>Stringency Concern.
In 611 Appendix A, the “traditional MCL” must be expressed in mg/L. The state section expresses the units incorrectly as ng/L instead of mg/L.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PFOS.</td><td>40 CFR 141.50(a)(25)</td><td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611. APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants
Contaminant (units): PFOS (ng/l)
Traditional MCL in ng/ℓ: .0000040
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 4
MCLG: 0</td><td>Stringency Concern.
In 611 Appendix A, the “traditional MCL” must be expressed in mg/L. The state section expresses the units incorrectly as ng/L instead of mg/L. (See also Appendix A)</td></tr>
<tr><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Contaminant</th><th>MCLG in mg/l (unless otherwise noted)</th></tr>
<tr><td>* * * * *</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)</td><td>1 (unitless)[1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>HFPO-DA</td><td>0.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>PFHxS</td><td>0.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>PFNA</td><td>0.00001</td></tr>
</table>
1. The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the corresponding contaminant’s health-based water concentration (HBWC) when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPO-DA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l. A PFAS Mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 (unitless) indicates an exceedance of the health protective level and indicates potential human health risk from the PFAS mixture in drinking water.
Hazard Index = ([HFPO-DAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFBSwater ng/l]/[2000 ng/l]) + ([PFNAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]]) + ([PFHxSwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l])
HBWC = health-based water concentration
HQ = hazard quotient
ng/l = nanograms per liter
PFASwater = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water</td><td>40 CFR 141.50(b)(34-37)</td><td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311(c)(2) Footnote 1
The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the relevant health-based water concentration when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l for simplification). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPODA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l.
Hazard Index = ([HFPO-DAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFBSwater ng/l]/[2000 ng/l]) + ([PFNAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFHxSwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l])
HBWC = health-based water concentration
HQ = hazard quotient
ng/l = nanograms per liter
PFASwater = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water
35 Ill. Adm. Code 611. APPENDIX A Regulated Contaminants
Contaminant (units): Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA) (unitless)
Traditional MCL in ng/ℓ: 1(unitless)
To convert for CCR, multiply by:
MCL in CCR units: 1
MCLG: 1
Contaminant (units): HFPO-DA (ng/l)
Traditional MCL in ng/ℓ: .00001
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 10
MCLG: 10
Contaminant (units): PFHxS (ng/l)
Traditional MCL in mg/ℓ: .00001
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 10
MCLG: 10
Contaminant (units): PFNA (ng/l)
Traditional MCL in mg/ℓ: .00001</td><td>Stringency Concern.
IPCB omits the following sentence in its Section 611 rules: “ A PFAS Mixture Hazard Index greater than 1 (unitless) indicates an exceedance of the health protective level and indicates potential human health risk from the PFAS mixture in drinking water.”

In 611 Appendix A, the “traditional MCL” must be expressed in mg/L. There are several typos identifying the units incorrectly as ng/L instead of mg/L.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1,000,000
MCL in CCR units: 10
MCLG: 10</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">40 CFR 141.61 Maximum contaminant levels for organic contaminants.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Paragraph (c)(2) MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS.
<table>
<tr><th>CAS. No.</th><th>Contaminant</th><th>MCL (mg/l) (unless otherwise noted)</th><th>HBWC (mg/l) For hazard index calculation</th></tr>
<tr><td>(i) Not applicable</td><td>Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)</td><td>1 (unitless)[1]</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>i) 122499-17-6</td><td>HFPO-DA</td><td>0.00001</td><td>0.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii) 45187-15-3</td><td>PFBS</td><td>No individual MCL</td><td>0.002</td></tr>
<tr><td>v) 108427-53-8</td><td>PFHxS</td><td>0.00001</td><td>0.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>v) 72007-68-2</td><td>PFNA</td><td>0.00001</td><td>0.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>vi) 45285-51-6</td><td>PFOA</td><td>0.0000040</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>vii) 45298-90-6</td><td>PFOS</td><td>0.0000040</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
</table>
[1.] The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the relevant health-based water concentration when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l for simplification). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPO-DA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l. Hazard Index = ([HFPO-DAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFBSwater ng/l]/[2000 ng/l]) + ([PFNAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFHxSwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l])
HBWC = health-based water concentration
HQ = hazard quotient
ng/l = nanograms per liter
PFASwater = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water
[g] Note: This new content was originally listed on April 26, 2024, as a new table, then redes subparagraph (c)(2) in the technical correction published on June 11, 2024.</td><td>40 CFR 141.61(c)(2)[g]</td><td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311(c)(2)
MCLs and HBWCs for PFAS apply to CWS and NTNCWS suppliers:
<table>
<tr><th>CAS Number</th><th>Contaminant</th><th>MCL (mg/L)</th><th>HBWC (mg/L)</th></tr>
<tr><td>(Not applicable</td><td>Hazard Index (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)</td><td>1 (unitless) [1]</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>122499-17-6</td><td>HFPO-DA</td><td>.00001</td><td>.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>45187-15-3</td><td>PFBS</td><td>No individual MCL</td><td>.002</td></tr>
<tr><td>108427-53-8</td><td>PFHxS</td><td>.00001</td><td>.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>72007-68-2</td><td>PFNA</td><td>.00001</td><td>.00001</td></tr>
<tr><td>45285-51-6</td><td>PFOA</td><td>.0000040</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>45298-90-6</td><td>PFOS</td><td>.0000040</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
</table>
[1]The PFAS Mixture Hazard Index (HI) is the sum of component hazard quotients (HQs), which are calculated by dividing the measured component PFAS concentration in water by the relevant health-based water concentration when expressed in the same units (shown in ng/l for simplification). The HBWC for PFHxS is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for HFPO-DA is 10 ng/l; the HBWC for PFNA is 10 ng/l; and the HBWC for PFBS is 2000 ng/l.
Hazard Index = ([HFPO-DAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFBSwater ng/l]/[2000 ng/l]) + ([PFNAwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l]) + ([PFHxSwater ng/l]/[10 ng/l])
HBWC = health-based water concentration
HQ = hazard quotient
ng/l = nanograms per liter
PFASwater = the concentration of a specific PFAS in water</td><td>Technical Recommendation: The federal rule adds a zero before the decimal point. For clarity, consider inserting a leading zero for all decimal numbers – e.g., the MCL of HFPO-DA should be expressed as 0.00001 mg/L.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Administrator, pursuant to section 1412 of the Act, hereby identifies in table 3 to this paragraph (d) the best technology, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in paragraph (c) of this section:
Table 3 to Paragraph (d)—Best Available Technologies for PFAS Listed in Paragraph (c) of This Section
<table>
<tr><th>Contaminant</th><th>BAT</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>HFPO-DA</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>PFHxS</td><td>Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.</td></tr>
</table></td><td>40 CFR 141.61(d)[h]</td><td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311(d)
USEPA, under section 1412 of SDWA identifies in Table 1 to subsection (d) the BAT, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in subsection (c).
Table 1 to Subsection (d) BAT for PFAS Listed in Subsection (c)(2)
<table>
<tr><th>CAS Number</th><th>Contaminant</th><th>BAT</th></tr>
<tr><td>Not applicable</td><td>Hazard Index PFAS</td><td>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</td></tr>
<tr><td>122499-17-6</td><td>HFPO-DA</td><td>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</td></tr>
<tr><td>108427-53-8</td><td>PFHxS</td><td>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</td></tr>
<tr><td>72007-68-2</td><td>PFNA</td><td>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</td></tr>
<tr><td>45285-51-6</td><td>PFOA</td><td>GAC, HPAE, RO, NF</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Stringency Concern. Define BAT acronyms (NF and HPAE) and refer to definitions of BAT acronyms (GAC and RO), which are defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.301, 611.311(b). EPA could not locate definitions of NF and HPAE in the existing rules under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.</td></tr>
</table>

PFNA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.		45298-90-6	PFOS	GAC, HPAE, RO, NF
PFOA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.				
PFOS	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.				

[h] *Note: The table number originally assigned to this new table on April 26, 2024, was ame June 11, 2024 (see 89 FR 49101).*

40 CFR 141.901 Analytical requirements.

Beginning June 25, 2024, achieve quantitative results on the PE sample analyses that are within the following acceptance limits:

Table 2 to Paragraph (b)(2)(ii)—Acceptance Limits for PFAS Performance Evaluation Samples

Contaminant	Acceptance Limits (percent of true value)
Perfluorobutane Sulfonate (PFBS)	70-130
Perfluorohexane Sulfonate (PFHxS)	70-130
Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)	70-130
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	70-130
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	70-130
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate (HFPO-DA or GenX Chemicals)	70-130

40 CFR 141.901(b)(2)(ii)

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.7902(b)(2)(B)

Within 30 days of the effective date of this Subpart Z, achieve quantitative results on the PE sample analyses that are within the following acceptance limits:

Section 611.7901(b)(2)(B) Table 1: Acceptance Limits for PFAS Performance Evaluation Samples

Contaminant	Acceptance Limits (percent of true value)
Perfluorobutane Sulfonate (PFBS)	70-130
Perfluorohexane Sulfonate (PFHxS)	70-130
Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)	70-130
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	70-130
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	70-130
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propanoate (HFPO-DA or GenX Chemicals)	70-130

Stringency Concern.
The proposed state rule references Subpart Z rather than Subpart AZ.

40 CFR 141.902 Monitoring requirements.

States may delete results of obvious sampling errors. If the State deletes a result because of an obvious sampling error and the system fails to collect another sample this is a monitoring violation as described in § 141.905(c).

40 CFR 141.902(b)(1)(x)

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.7902(b)(1)(J)

The Agency may delete results of obvious sampling errors. If the Agency deletes a result because of an obvious sampling error and the supplier fails to collect another sample this is a monitoring violation described in Section 611.311(c).

Stringency concern.
Incorrect citation. Revise Section 611.311(c) to refer to Section 611.7905(c).

40 CFR 141.903 Compliance Requirements.

Compliance with MCLs for regulated PFAS in § 141.61(c) must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

40 CFR 141.903(a)

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.7903(a)

Compliance with MCLs for regulated PFAS in Section 311.611(c) must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

Stringency concern.
Incorrect citation. Revise Section 311.611(c) to read Section 611.311(c).

40 CFR 141.904 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Systems required to sample must report to the State according to the timeframes and prov § 141.31 and retain records according to the provisions in § 141.33.

40 CFR 141.904

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.7904 Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

Suppliers required to sample must report to the Agency according to the timeframes provisions of Section 611.840 and retain records according to the provisions in Section 611.680.

Stringency concern.
Revise the citation to Section 611.680 to read Section 611.860. The Board repealed Section 611.680 in 2012.

40 CFR 142.62 Variances and exemptions from the maximum contaminant levels for organic and inorganic chemicals.

The Administrator, pursuant to section 1415(a)(1)(A) of the Act, hereby identifies the technologies listed in tables 1 and 2 to this paragraph (a) as the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means available for achieving compliance

40 CFR 142.62(a)

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.111 Relief Equivalent to SDWA Section 1415(a) Variances

This Section describes how the Board grants relief equivalent to that available from USEPA under section 1415(a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B) of SDWA (42 U.S.C. 300g-

Stringency concern.

with the maximum contaminant levels for the organic chemicals, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), listed in § 141.61 (a) and (c) of this chapter, for the purposes of issuing variances and exemptions. A list of small system compliance technologies for the regulated PFAS for the purposes of providing variances and exemptions is provided in table 3 to this paragraph (a); for the purpose of this paragraph (a), small system is defined as a system serving 10,000 persons or fewer.

Table 1 to Paragraph (a)—BATs for PFAS Listed in § 141.61(c)

Contaminant	BAT
Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
HFPO-DA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
PFHxS	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
PFNA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
PFOA	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.
PFOS	Anion exchange, GAC, reverse osmosis, nanofiltration.

4(a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B)). Every variance under Sections 35 through 38 of the Act must require that the supplier comply within five years. SDWA section 1415 variances need not do so. A supplier may seek State regulatory relief equivalent to a SDWA section 1415 variance using one of three procedural mechanisms: a variance under Sections 35 through 38 of the Act and Subpart B of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104; a site-specific rule under Sections 27 and 28 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 102; or an adjusted standard under Section 28.1 of the Act and Subpart D of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 104.

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311(d)

USEPA, under section 1412 of SDWA identifies in Table 1 to subsection (d) the BAT, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the maximum contaminant levels for all regulated PFAS identified in subsection (c).

Table 1 to Subsection (d) BAT for PFAS Listed in Subsection (c)(2)

CAS Number	Contaminant	BAT
Not applicable	Hazard Index PFAS	GAC, HPAE, RO, NF
122499-17-6	HFPO-DA	GAC, HPAE, RO, NF
108427-53-8	PFHxS	GAC, HPAE, RO, NF
72007-68-2	PFNA	GAC, HPAE, RO, NF
45285-51-6	PFOA	GAC, HPAE, RO, NF
45298-90-6	PFOS	GAC, HPAE, RO, NF

The definitions for the acronyms in Table 1 to Subsection (d) BAT for PFAS listed in Subsection (c)(2) can't be found. The acronyms must be defined. (For context, in 40 CFR 141.61(b), granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) are defined. In 40 CFR 142.62(a) Table 1 (on the left), only GAC is an acronym. The other 3 are written out.)

Table 2 to paragraph (a)—BATs for Other Synthetic Organic Contaminants Listed in § 141.61(c) and Volatile Organic Chemicals Listed in § 141.61(a)

Contaminant	Best available technologies		
	PTA [1]	GAC [2]	OX [3]
(1) Benzene	X	X	
(2) Carbon tetrachloride	X	X	
(3) 1,2-Dichloroethane	X	X	
(4) Trichloroethylene	X	X	
(5) para-Dichlorobenzene	X	X	
(6) 1,1-Dichloroethylene	X	X	
(7) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	X	X	
(8) Vinyl chloride	X		
(9) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	X	X	
(10) 1,2-Dichloropropane	X	X	
(11) Ethylbenzene	X	X	
(12) Monochlorobenzene	X	X	
(13) o-Dichlorobenzene	X	X	
(14) Styrene	X	X	
(15) Tetrachloroethylene	X	X	
(16) Toluene	X	X	
(17) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	X	X	
(18) Xylense (total)	X	X	

40 CFR 142.62(a)(1)-(54)[l]

35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.311(b)

USEPA, under section 1412 of SDWA identifies in this subsection (b) granular activated carbon (GAC), packed tower aeration (PTA), or oxidation (OX) as BAT, treatment technique, or other means available for achieving compliance with the MCLs for VOCs, and SOCs in subsections (a) and (c) except for per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as indicated:

CAS No.	Contaminant	BAT~~MCL (mg/ L)~~
15972-60-8	Alachlor	GAC
116-06-3	Aldicarb*	GAC
1646-87-4	Aldicarb sulfone*	GAC
1646-87-3	Aldicarb sulfoxide*	GAC
1912-24-9	Atrazine	GAC
71-43-2	Benzene	GAC, PTA
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	GAC
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	GAC
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	GAC, PTA
57-74-9	Chlordane	GAC

Stringency concern.
The proposed state regulation omits the following federal language (or a reference to such, if it exists in a different place in the state rules): "list of small system compliance technologies for the regulated PFAS for the purposes of providing variances and exemptions is provided in table 3 to this paragraph (a); for the purpose of this paragraph (a), small system is defined as a system serving 10,000 persons or fewer."

(19) Alachlor		X	
(20) Aldicarb		X	
(21) Aldicarb sulfoxide		X	
(22) Aldicarb sulfone		X	
(23) Atrazine		X	
(24) Carbofuran		X	
(25) Chlordane		X	
(26) Dibromochloropropane	X	X	
(27) 2,4-D		X	
(28) Ethylene dibromide	X	X	
(29) Heptachlor		X	
(30) Heptachlor epoxide		X	
(31) Lindane		X	
(32) Methoxychlor		X	
(33) PCBs		X	
(34) Pentachlorophenol		X	
(35) Toxaphene		X	
(36) 2,4,5-TP		X	
(37) Benzo[a]pyrene		X	
(38) Dalapon		X	
(39) Dichloromethane	X		
(40) Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	X	X	
(41) Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate		X	
(42) Dinoseb		X	
(43) Diquat		X	
(44) Endothall		X	
(45) Endrin		X	
(46) Glyphosate			X
(47) Hexachlorobenzene		X	
(48) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	X	X	
(49) Oxamyl (Vydate)		X	
(50) Picloram		X	
(51) Simazine		X	
(52) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	X	X	
(53) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	X	X	
(54) 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)		X	

1. *Packed Tower Aeration.*
2. *Granular Activated Carbon.*
3. *Oxidation (Chlorination or Ozonation).*

[1] *Note: The EPA only added a table number and title to this table.*

94-75-7	2,4-D	GAC
75-99-0	Dalapon	GAC
96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane	GAC, PTA
95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
106-46-7	p-Dichlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	GAC, PTA
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichoroethylene	GAC, PTA
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	GAC, PTA
75-09-2	Dichloromethane	PTA
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	GAC, PTA
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	GAC, PTA
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	GAC
88-85-7	Dinoseb	GAC
85-00-7	Diquat	GAC
145-73-3	Endothall	GAC
72-20-8	Endrin	GAC
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	GAC, PTA
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	GAC, PTA
1071-53-6	Glyphosate	OX
76-44-8	Heptachlor	GAC
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	GAC
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	GAC
77-47-3	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	GAC, PTA
58-89-9	Lindane	GAC
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	GAC
108-90-7	Monochlorobenzene	GAC, PTA
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	GAC
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	GAC
1918-02-1	Picloram	GAC

		1336-36-3 | Polychlorinated biphenyls | GAC 122-34-9 | Simazine | GAC 100-42-5 | Styrene | GAC, PTA 1746-01-6 | 2,3,7,8-TCDD | GAC 127-18-4 | Tetrachloroethylene | GAC, PTA 108-88-3 | Toluene | GAC, PTA 8001-35-2 | Toxaphene | GAC 120-82-1 | 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene | GAC, PTA 71-55-6 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | GAC, PTA 79-00-5 | 1,1,2-trichloroethane | GAC, PTA 79-01-6 | Trichloroethylene | GAC, PTA 93-72-1 | 2,4,5-TP | GAC 75-01-4 | Vinyl chloride | PTA 1330-20-7 | Xylene | GAC, PTA * See the Board note at the end of this Section. BOARD NOTE: This Section derives from 40 CFR 141.61. More stringent state MCLs for 2,4-D, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide appear at Section 611.310. In 40 CFR 141.6(g), USEPA postponed the effectiveness of the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfoxide until it took further action on those MCLs. See 40 CFR 141.6(g) and 57 Fed. Reg. 22178 (May 27, 1992). USEPA later stated that it anticipated taking no action until 2005 on a federal national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR) applicable to the aldicarbs. 68 Fed. Reg. 31108 (May 27, 2003). In 2005, USEPA indicated no projected date for final action on the aldicarbs. See 70 Fed. Reg. 27501, 671 (May 16, 2005). An entry for the aldicarbs last appeared in USEPA's Spring 2007 semiannual regulatory agenda, indicating no projected dates for further action. See 72 Fed. Reg. 23156, 97 (Apr. 30, 2007); see also 72 Fed. Reg. 70118, 23 (Dec. 10, 2007) (the first USEPA regulatory agenda that included no entry for the aldicarbs). As of early 2022, USEPA did not include the aldicarbs among the NPDWRs on its webpage. USEPA, Ground Water and Drinking Water, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations; accessed February 16, 2022). While the Board must maintain entries for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfoxide, and aldicarb sulfone to maintain consistency with the literal text of the federal rules (see Sections 7.2 and 17.5 of the Act; 42 U.S.C. 300g-2; 40 CFR 142.10), the Board intends that no aldicarb requirements apply in Illinois until after USEPA adopts such requirements, and the Board removes this statement.	
Subpart Q – Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations			
Appendix B to Subpart Q of Part 141—Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification	Appendix B to Subpart	**35 Ill. Adm. Code 611. APPENDIX H Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification**	Stringency concern.

Contaminant	**MCLG[1] mg/L**	**MCL[2] mg/L**	**Standard health effects language for public notification**	Q of Part 141	Appendix H—Endnotes 1. "MCLG" means maximum contaminant level goal. 2. "MCL" means maximum contaminant level.	While the proposed rule includes health effects language in Appendix A, the text regarding new PFAS contaminants is omitted from, and must be included in, the corresponding table in Appendix H. Revise to include Rows 55 through 60 for PFAS contaminants in a table in Appendix H.
* * * * *						
E. Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)						
* * * * *						
55. Hazard Index PFAS (HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA)	1 (unitless)	1 (unitless)	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) can persist in the human body and exposure may lead to increased risk of adverse health effects. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in increased risk of adverse health effects may result in adverse health effects when combined in a mixture. Some people who consume drinking water containing mixtures of PFAS in excess of the Hazard Index (HI) MCL may have increased health risks such as liver, immune, and thyroid effects following exposure over many years and developmental and thyroid effects following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.			
56. HFPO-DA	0.00001	0.00001	Some people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, liver, and kidney effects. There is also a potential concern for cancer associated with HFPO-DA exposure. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing HFPO-DA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.			
57. PFHxS	0.00001	0.00001	Some people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as immune, thyroid, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFHxS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.			

58. PFNA	0.00001	0.00001	Some people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as elevated cholesterol levels, immune effects, and liver effects. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental effects for people who drink water containing PFNA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.			
59. PFOA	Zero	0.0000040	Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including kidney and testicular cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.			
60. PFOS	Zero	0.0000040	Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased health risks such as cardiovascular, immune, and liver effects, as well as increased incidence of certain types of cancers including liver cancer. In addition, there may be increased risks of developmental and immune effects for people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL following repeated exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood.			
* * * * *						
1. MCLG–Maximum contaminant level goal. MCL–Maximum contaminant level.						

Subpart O—Consumer Confidence Reports (Includes Consumer Confidence Report Rule Revisions, PFAS, and LCRI Provisions)			
40 CFR 141.151 Purpose and applicability of this subpart.			
(See Appendix A) For the purpose of this subpart, detected means: at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.23(a)(4) for inorganic contaminants, at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.24(f)(7) for the contaminants listed in § 141.61(a), at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.24(h)(18) for the contaminants listed in § 141.61(c) (except PFAS), at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.131(b)(2)(iv) for the contaminants or contaminant groups listed in § 141.64, at or above the levels prescribed by § 141.25(c) for radioactive contaminants, and at or above the levels prescribed in § 141.902(a)(5) for PFAS listed in § 141.61(c).	40 CFR 141.151(d)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.881(d) For the purpose of this Subpart U, "detected" means the following: at or above the detection limit levels prescribed by Section 611.600(d) for inorganic contaminants; at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.646(a) for Phase I, II, and V VOCs; at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.648(r) for Phase II, IIB, and V SOCs (except for PFAS) at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.381(b)(2)(D) for the disinfection byproducts listed in Section 611.312; ~~and~~ at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.720(c)(2)~~Section 611.720(c)(3)~~ for radioactive contaminants; and at or above the levels prescribed by Section 611.7902(a)(5) for PFAS listed in Section 611.311(c)(2). BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.151. (Source: Amended at 50 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	(Included in PFAs Rule) Stringency Concern. Incorrect citation. Revise Section 611.646(a) to be 611.646(g) to reflect the prescribed levels, which parallels the federal reference of 40 C.F.R. 141.24(f)(7). Refer to Section 611.646(a) as to which contaminants are listed to parallel 40 C.F.R. 141.61(a). Typographical issue: Include comma after "(except for PFAS)".
Between June 24, 2024, and December 31, 2026, community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.151 through 141.155 (except § 141.153(d)(4)(xii)), as codified on July 1, 2023. Beginning January 1, 2027, community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.151 through 141.156 (except § 141.153(8)(h)(i)), as codified on July 1, 2024. Beginning November 1, 2027, community water systems must comply with 40 CFR 141.151 through 141.156, as codified on July 1, 2025.	40 CFR 141.152(a)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.882(a) Between June 24, 2024 and December 31, 2026, CWS suppliers must comply with Sections 611.881 through 611.885 (except Section 611.883(d)(4)(G)), as codified in Subpart AH. Beginning January 1, 2027, CWS suppliers must comply with Section 611.881 through 611.886 (except Section 611.883(h)(8)(A)) as codified in this subpart G. Beginning November 1, 2027, CWS suppliers must comply with Sections 611.881 through 611.886, as codified in this subpart G. ~~Each existing CWS must deliver its reports by July 1 annually. Each report must contain data collected during, or prior to, the previous calendar year as prescribed in Section 661.883(d)(3).~~	Typographical issue: Section 611.882(a) is in state Subpart U (Consumer Confidence Reports). The text should read "in subpart G" rather than "in this subpart G".
On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties; and	40 CFR 141.152(d)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.882(d)(2) On a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, and specifically included in a contract between the parties: and~~.~~	Typographical issue: Section The text should include a semicolon after "parties" rather than a colon.
A community water system that sells water to another community water system that is required to provide reports biannually according to § 141.155(i) must provide the applicable information required in § 141.155(j) by October 1, 2027, to the buyer system, and annually thereafter, or a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, included in a contract between the parties.	40 CFR 141.152 (d)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.882(d)(3) A CWS supplier that sells water to another CWS supplier that is required to provide reports biannually in compliance with Section 611.885(i) must provide the applicable information required in 611.855(j) by October 1, 2027, to the buyer system, and annually thereafter, or a date mutually agreed upon by the seller and the purchaser, included in a contract between the parties. BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.152. (Source: Amended at 50 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. The rule should reference 611.885(j) rather than 611.855(j).
40 CFR 141.153 Content of the reports.			
Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.	40 CFR 141.153 (c)(1)(iii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(c)(1) Each report must include two definitions: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(c)(1)(C) Contaminant: Any physical chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in the water.	Typographical issue: (Previous LCRR comment). The state header (within 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(c)(1)) still states "Each report must include two definitions:". The state added a third

			subparagraph (C). The text also should include a comma after "physical".
Where a system is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the contaminant data section must include the date and results of the most recent sampling and the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. No data older than 5 years need be included.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(i)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(d)(3)(A) Where a supplier is allowed to monitor for regulated contaminants less often than once a year, the contaminant data section must include the date and results of the most recent sampling and the report must include a brief statement indicating that the data presented in the report are from the most recent testing done in compliance with the regulations. No data older than 5 years need by included.	Typographical issue: Section 611.883(d)(3)(A): should read "no data older than 5 years need be included" rather than "by included."
[Reserved]	40 CFR 141.153(d)(3)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(d)(3)(B) This subsection (d)(3)(B) corresponds with 40 CFR 141.553(d)(3)(ii), which USEPA has designated as "reserved". This statement maintains structural correspondence with the corresponding federal regulation.	Stringency issue. Incorrect citation. Section 40 CFR 141.553(d)(3)(ii) should read 141.153(d)(3)(ii).
For each detected regulated contaminant (listed in appendix A to this subpart), the contaminant data section(s) must contain:	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(d)(4) For each detected regulated contaminant (listed in Appendix A to this subpart), data sections (s) must contain~~:the tables must contain specific information~~:	Typographical issue: Delete the extraneous highlighted "(s)".
When it is reported pursuant to the requirements of § 141.71: the highest monthly value. The report should include an explanation of the reasons for measuring turbidity.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(v)(B)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.833(d)(4)(E)(ii) If the supplier reports under Section 611.211(b): the highest monthly value. The report must explain the reasons for measuring turbidity.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. The text should cite to Section 611.211, since 611.211(b) does not exist.
For lead and copper: the 90th percentile concentration of the most recent round(s) of sampling, the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level, and the range of tap sampling results;	40 CFR 141.153(d)(4)(vi)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(d)(4)(F) – existing state language. For lead and copper: the 90th percentile concentration of the most recent rounds of sampling, the number of sampling sites exceeding the action level, and the range of tap sampling results;	Typographical issue: rounds should be round(s).
For systems that exceeded the lead action level in § 141.80(c), the detected contaminant data section must clearly identify the exceedance if any corrective action has been required by the Administrator or the State during the monitoring period covered by the report. The report must include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the exceedance, the steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water, and a description of any corrective actions the system has or will take to address the exceedance.	40 CFR 141.153(d)(8)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(d)(8) For suppliers that exceeded the lead action level in Section 611.350(c), the detected contaminant data section must clearly identify the exceedance if any corrective action has been required by the Agency during the monitoring period covered by the report. The report must include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the exceedance, the steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water, and a description of any corrective actions the supplier has or will take to address the exceedance.	Stringency concern. The proposed state rule omits USEPA – should read "has been required by the USEPA or the Agency". EPA could require corrective action that would be subject to this provision.
If the system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by contacting the Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or an alternative method identified on the website *epa.gov/safewater*. EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include:	40 CFR 141.153(e)(3)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(e)(3) If the CWS conducted additional monitoring indicating the presence of other contaminants in the supplier's finished water, the report must include specific information:	Stringency concern. Language regarding EPA hotline and website is missing.
Compliance with NPDWR. In addition to the requirements of paragraph (d)(6) of this section, the report must note any violation that occurred during the period covered by the report of a requirement listed below, and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the system has taken to correct the violation.	40 CFR 141.153(f)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(f) Complying with an NPDWR. In addition to the information subsection (d)(6) requires, the report must note any of specific violations that~~in subsections (f)(1) through (f)(7)~~ occurred~~occurring~~ during the period~~year~~ the report covers and include a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, and the steps the CWS took to correct the violation.	Typographical issue: Strike "of" after "any".

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(1)(iv)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(1)(D) One may reasonably expect drinking water, including bottled water, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean~~indicate~~ that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Information webpage (www.epa.gov/safewater~~ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information)~~.	Typographical issue: The end parenthesis and period in the last sentence is erroneously struck.
Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] assessment(s) of the system, also known as a Level 1 assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(B)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(7)(A)(ii) "During the past year we were required to conduct [insert number of Level 1 assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [insert number of Level 1 assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [insert number of corrective actions] corrective actions and we completed [insert number of corrective actions] of these actions."	Stringency concern. State language should preface section with omitted highlighted federal text: "Because we found coliforms during sampling". State omits in second sentence that the level 1 assessment was "to identify possible sources of contamination".
Because we found coliforms during sampling, we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] detailed assessments, also known as a Level 2 assessment, to identify possible sources of contamination. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(i)(C)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(7)(A)(iii) "During the past year [insert number of Level 2 assessments] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [insert number of Level 2 assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [insert number of corrective actions] corrective actions and we completed [insert number of corrective actions] of these actions."	Stringency concern. State language should preface section with omitted highlighted federal text: "Because we found coliforms during sampling". State omits in second sentence that the level 2 assessment was "to identify possible sources of contamination".
Any system required to conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an *E. coli* MCL violation must include in the report the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section, and health effects language in appendix A to this subpart, filling in the blanks accordingly and the text found in paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(C)(1) and (2) of this section, if appropriate. Systems may use an alternative statement with equivalent information for paragraphs (h)(7)(ii)(A) through (C) of this section, if approved by the primacy agency. [40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)(C)(1) and (C)(2): Any system that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate: (1) We failed to conduct the required assessment. (2) We failed to correct all defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.]	40 CFR 141.153(h)(7)(ii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(7)(B) Any supplier that must conduct a Level 2 assessment due to an E. coli MCL violation must include in the report the text found in subsections (h)(7)(B)(i) and (h)(7)(B)(ii), and health effects language in appendix A to this subpart, filling in the blanks accordingly and the appropriate alternative text found in subsection (h)(7)(B)(ii), if appropriate. Suppliers may use an alternative statement with equivalent information for paragraphs (h)(7)(B)(i) through (iii), if approved by the primacy agency. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(7)(B)(ii) "We were required to complete a detailed assessment of our water system, also known as a Level 2 assessment, because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [insert number of corrective actions] corrective actions and we completed [insert number of corrective actions] of these actions." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(7)(B)(iii) Any supplier that has failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as appropriate: "We failed to conduct the required assessment." or "We failed to correct all ~~sanitary~~ defects that were identified during the assessment that we conducted."	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. The reference to subsection (h)(7)(B)(ii) should read (h)(7)(B)(iii).

For systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the system's inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) and (b), the report must include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or a direct link to the plan if the system is required to make the service line replacement plan available online.	40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(iii)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.883(h)(8)(C) For suppliers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in the supplier's inventory under Section 611.854(a) and (b), the report must include information on how to obtain a copy of the service line replacement plan or a direct link to the plan if the supplier is required to make the service line replacement plan available online.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Refer to 611.354(a) and (b) rather than 611.854(a) and (b).
40 CFR 141.154 Required additional health information.			
Must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using language such as: Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. [NAME OF UTILITY] meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX ARSENIC LEVEL per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)] ppb.	40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.884(b)(1) The supplier must include in its report a short informational statement about arsenic, using the following language: "Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. [NAME OF SUPPLIER] meets the USEPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that USEPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and ~~While your drinking water meets USEPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against~~ the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX ARSENIC LEVEL per Section 611.184(d)(4)(D) ppb. ~~USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."; or~~	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation: Section "611.184(d)(4)(D)" should read "611.884(d)(4)(D)".
Must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children using language such as: Even though [NAME OF UTILITY] meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate [INSERT APPLICABLE SAMPLING FREQUENCY]. The highest level for nitrate found during [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX NITRATE LEVEL per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)] ppm.	40 CFR 141.154(c)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.884(c)(1) The supplier must include a short informational statement about the impacts of nitrate on children, using the following language: ~~"Nitrate in drinking water at~~ Even though [`NAME of SUPPLIER] meets USEPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose~~is~~ a particularly high health concern~~risk~~ for infants under ~~of less than~~ six months of age. and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." ~~High~~ Nitrate~~nitrate~~ levels in drinking water can ~~cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly~~ increase for short periods of time due to high levels of ~~because of~~ rainfall or agricultural activity, ~~If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider"; or~~ therefore we test for nitrate[INSERT APPLICABLE SAMPLING FREQUENCY]. The highest level for nitrate found during [YEAR] was [INSERT MAX NITRATE LEVEL per Section 611.883(d)(4)(D)] ppm.	Typographical issue: Strike the period after "age" and include a space after "therefore we test for nitrate" and before [INSERT APPLICABLE SAMPLING FREQUENCY].)
May use an alternative educational statement in the CCR if approved by the Primacy Agency.	40 CFR 141.154(c)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.884(c)(2) The CWS supplier may write its own educational statement, but only if approved by the ~~in consultation with the~~ Agency.	Stringency concern. Clarify by inserting omitted text "in the CCR" after "statement".
A short informational statement about lead in drinking water and its effects on children. The statement must include the information in figure 1 to this paragraph (d)(1): **Figure 1 to Paragraph (d)(1)**	40 CFR 141.154(d)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.884(d)(1) Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages ~~problems~~, especially for pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), ~~women~~ and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in ~~components associated with~~ service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME	Stringency concern. The revised state section omits the link or URL address to the Safewater website (…and steps you can take to

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SYSTEM and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.		OF SUPPLIER] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing ~~components~~ in your home. ~~You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility~~ Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. ~~Before drinking tap water,~~ Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. ~~You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.~~ If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish, ~~you may wish~~ to have your water tested, contact [INSERT NAME OF SUPPLIER~~UTILITY~~ and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at .	minimize exposure is available at *https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.) Typographical issue: There should be a space between infants and the parenthesis before "both" in the first sentence.)
40 CFR 141.155 Report delivery, reporting, and recordkeeping.			
The system must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using means recommended by the primacy agency. EPA expects that an adequate good faith effort will be tailored to the consumers who are served by the system but are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. A good faith effort to reach consumers includes a mix of methods to reach the broadest possible range of persons served by the water system such as, but not limited to: Posting the reports on the internet; mailing reports or postcards with links to the reports to all service addresses and/or postal customers; using an opt in notification system to send emails and/or texts with links to the reports to interested consumers; advertising the availability of the report in the news media and on social media; publication in a local newspaper or newsletter; posting a copy of the report or notice of availability with links (or equivalent, such as Quick Response (QR) codes) in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single-biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers; delivery to community organizations; holding a public meeting to educate consumers on the reports.	40 CFR 141.155(b)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.885(b) The CWS must make a good faith effort to reach consumers who do not get water bills, using a means approved by the Agency ~~by a SEP~~. A good faith effort to reach consumers includes a mix of methods to reach the broadest possible range of persons served by the supplier such as but not limited to: ~~the following:~~ Posting~~posting~~ the reports on the internet~~Internet~~, mailing reports or postcards with links to the reports to all service addresses and/or postal customers using an opt in notification system to send emails and/or texts with links to the reports to interested consumers; advertising the availability of the report in the news media and on social media~~,~~; publication in a local newspaper or ~~,~~newsletter; posting a copy of the report or notice of availability with the links or equivalent, such as Quick Response(QR) codes in public places such as cafeterias or lunch rooms of public buildings; ~~or~~ delivery to community organizations; holding a public meeting to educate consumers on the reports.	Stringency concern. The proposed state text does not specify that the good faith effort extends to consumers who are not bill-paying customers, such as renters or workers. Omits "delivery of multiple copies for distribution by single biller customers such as apartment buildings or large private employers". Typographical issue: Insert semi-colon between "customers" and "using an opt in notification". Insert space between "Response" and "(QR)".
Systems serving 500 or fewer persons may forego the requirements of paragraphs (g)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section if they provide notice that the report is available upon request at least once per year to their customers by mail, door-to-door delivery or by posting in one or more locations where persons served by the system can reasonably be expected to see it.	40 CFR 141.155(g)(2)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.885(g)(2) Systems serving fewer than 500 persons may forgo the requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) and (g)(1)(B) if they provide notice that the report is available upon request at least once per year to their customers by mail, ~~by~~ door-to-door delivery, or by posting in ~~a location approved by the Agency that the report is available upon request~~ one or more locations where persons served by the supplier can reasonably be expected to see it.	Stringency concern. Inconsistency. Revise the state provision "fewer than 500" to read "500 or fewer".

<table>
<tr><td>40 CFR 141.156 Summary of report contents.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Contact information for owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report, per § 141.153(h)(2).</td><td>40 CFR 141.156(b)(2)</td><td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.886(b)(2)
Contact information for owner, operator, or supplier of the CWS as a source of additional information concerning the report, per Section 611.183(h)(2).</td><td>Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise Section 611.183(h)(2) to read 611.883(h)(2).</td></tr>
<tr><td>For those systems required to include a 6-month update with the second report under § 141.155(j)(2), the summary should include a brief description of the nature of the report and update, noting the availability of new information for the current year (between January and June).</td><td>40 CFR 141.156(e)</td><td>35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.886(e)
For those suppliers required to include a 6-month update with the second report under Section 611.855(j)(2), the summary should include a brief description of the nature of the report and update, noting the availability of new information for the current year (between January and June)</td><td>Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Revise Section 611.855(j)(2) to read 611.885(j)(2).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Appendix A to Subpart O of Part 141</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Appendix A to Subpart O of Part 141—Regulated Contaminants
<table>
<tr><th>Contaminant (units)</th><th>Traditional MCL in mg/L</th><th>To convert for CCR, multiply by</th><th>MCL in CCR units</th><th>MCLG</th><th>Major sources in drinking water</th><th>Health effects language</th></tr>
<tr><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Inorganic contaminants</td></tr>
<tr><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lead (mg/L)</td><td>AL = 0.010</td><td>1,000</td><td>AL = 10</td><td>0</td><td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains, erosion of natural deposits.</td><td>There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.</td></tr>
<tr><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td><td>*</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Appendix A to Subpart O of Part 141</td><td>Contaminant (units): Lead (ppb)
Traditional MCL in mg/ℓ: AL=0.010~~AL=0.015~~
To convert for CCR, multiply by: 1000
MCL in CCR units: AL=10~~AL=15~~
MCLG: 0
Major sources in drinking water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems and service lines connecting buildings to water mains,~~;~~ erosion of natural deposits.
Health effects language: There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, ~~Infants and children~~ especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults hav e increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks. ~~who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.~~</td><td>Stringency Concern:
Revise the traditional MCL in the proposed state rules to be expressed in mg/L rather than as ng/L for Hazard Index, HFPO-DA, PFOA, and PFOS.

Typographical issue: Remove the space between the “v” and “e” in the highlighted word, “have”.</td></tr>
</table>

Analytical Methods (Illinois Subparts A, , and)			
		611.102 Incorporations by Reference a) Analytical Methods. The Board incorporates by reference the following analytical methods. The rules refer to the methods by the defined short-term names given them in this Section.	Text provided for context of comments below.
		"Hach 10312 (22)" means Hach Method 10312. "Spectrophotometric Measurement of Copper in Finished Drinking Water Aluminum-Chromeazural S Complex (AL-CAS) Using Plana Reagent-filled Cuvettes," Revision 1.0 (August 2022). Referenced in Section 611.611.	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. Hach Method 10312 is not approved for Copper. This method is approved for Flouride (see 40 CFR 141 App. A, ftn. 67). The approved methods for copper include Hach Method 8026 and Hach Method 10272 (see App. A, ftn. 35, 36) are listed above. Hach Method 10312 is not listed in Section 611.611 for Copper but is listed for Flouride. Revise the citation to state: "Hach Method 10312 – Spectrophotometric Measurement of Flouride in Finished Drinking Water Aluminum-Chromeazurol S complex (AL-CAS) Using Planar Reagent-filled Cuvettes." August 2022 Revision 1.0.
		"SM 2130 B (01)" means Method 2130 B, "Turbidity", "Nephelometric Method", only the version in the 21st, 22nd, ~~and~~ 23rd, and 24th editions. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Stringency concern. SM 3111 B in the 20th Edition is not approved. Footnote 4 of the method table for inorganic analyses at 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1) prohibits the use of the 20th edition.
		"SM 4500-ClO2 D (00)" means Method 4500-ClO2 D, "Chlorine Dioxide", "DPD Method", only the version in the 21st edition. Referenced in Section 611.381.	Stringency concern. Method is not approved. Per 40 CFR 141.74(a)(2), only the 18th, 19th and 20th editions may be used. Per 40 CFR 141.131(c)(1), only the method published in the 19th and 20th editions may be used.
		"SM 7500-U C (00)" means Method 7500-U C, "Uranium", "Isotopic Method", only the version in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, and 24th editions. Referenced in Section 611.720.	Stringency concern. 24th edition is not approved in the alternative testing methods for contaminants listed at 40 CFR 141.74(a)(1).

		"SM 9222 A (06)" means Method 9222 A, "Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group", "Introduction", only the version in the 22nd edition. Referenced in Section 611.531.	Stringency concern. 22nd edition is not approved per alternative testing methods tables for 141.21(f)(3), 141.74(a)(1).
		"SM 9230 B (93)" means Method 9230 B, "Fecal Streptococcus and Enterococcus Groups", "Multiple-Tube Techniques", only the version in the 20th and 21st editions. Referenced in Section 611.802.	Stringency concern. 21st edition is not approved per alternative testing methods table for 141.402(c)(2).
	40 CFR 141.31 and App. A to 40 CFR 141	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.381(d) Standard Methods Online, Methods 4500-ClO2 D-00 and 4500-ClO2 E-00 appear in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, and 24th editions as Methods 4500-ClO2 D and 4500-ClO2 E. These appear in this Section as SM 4500-ClO2 D (00) and SM 4500-ClO2 E (00).	Stringency concern. 4500-ClO2 D does not appear in the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, or 24th editions and is not approved by EPA.
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531 Analytical Requirements A supplier must use the analytical methods in this Section or Agency-approved alternative methods under Section 611.480 to demonstrate compliance with only 611.Subpart B. A supplier must measure pH, temperature, turbidity, and RDCs under the supervision of a certified operator. A supplier must conduct measurements for total coliforms, fecal coliforms and HPC using a certified laboratory in one of the categories in Section 611.490(a). The supplier must perform analyses using the methods in this Section, each incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:	Text provided for context of comments below.
	40 CFR 141.74, ftn. 2	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(A) Total Coliforms BOARD NOTE: The time from sample collection to beginning analysis for source (raw) water samples must not exceed eight hours. The supplier should but needs not hold samples below 10 °C during transit.	Stringency concern. Per 40 CFR 141.74 footnote 2, systems must hold samples below 10 degrees C during transit.
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(A)(ii) Total Coliform Membrane Filter Technique. SM 9222 A (91), SM 9222 A (94), SM 9222 A (97), SM 9222 A (06), SM 9222 A (15), SM 9222 A (22), SM 9222 B (91), SM 9222 B (94), SM 9222 B (97), 9222 B (06), SM 9222 B (15), SM 9222 B (22), SM 9222 C (91), SM 9222 C (94), SM 9222 C (97), SM 9222 C (06), or SM 9222 C (15), or SM 9222 C (22),.	Stringency concern. 9222 B (06) is not listed in the methods incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. The 22nd edition is not approved. This reference needs to be removed.
	40 CFR 141.74, ftn. 2	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(B) Fecal Coliforms BOARD NOTE: The time from collecting the sample to beginning analysis of source (raw) water samples must not exceed eight hours. The supplier should but needs not hold samples below 10 °C during transit.	Stringency concern. Per 40 CFR 141.74, footnote 2, systems must hold samples below 10 degrees C during transit.
	40 CFR 141.74(a)(1)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.531(a)(2)(C) Heterotrophic Bacteria Pour Plate Method. SM 9215 B (88), SM 9215 B (94), SM 9215 B (00), SM 9215 B (04), or SM 9215 B (16), SM 9215 B (22). BOARD NOTE: The time from collecting the sample to beginning analysis must not exceed eight hours. The supplier should but needs not hold samples below 10 °C during transit.	Stringency concerns. SM 9215 B published in the 24th edition is not approved per the alternative testing methods for 141.74(a)(1). The Board note conflicts with 40 CFR 141.74, ftn. 2, which states systems must hold

			samples below 10 ° C during transit.
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.611 Inorganic Analysis Analytical methods are from documents incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. The substantive rules mostly reference these by a short name Section 611.102(a) defines. Section 611.101 defines other abbreviations.	Text provided for context of comments below.
	40 CFR 141.23(k)(1), ftn. 4	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.611(a)(11) Atomic Absorption, Direct Aspiration. ASTM D1688-95 A, ASTM D1688-02 A, ASTM D1688-07 A, ASTM D1688-12 A, ASTM D1688-17 A, SM 3111 B (89), SM 3111 B (93), or SM 3111 B (99).	Stringency concern. 3111 B in the 20th edition of SM cannot be used per footnote 4 at 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1).
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.611(a)(14)(F) Arsenite-Free Colorimetric SPADNS. Hach 10225 (11) (SPADNS 2). Hach 10312 (22)	Stringency concern. Incorrect citation. The method description in section 611.102 is incorrectly cited. (See above)
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.611(b) The supplier must use specific sample preservation, container, and maximum holding time procedures when collecting samples for antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium under Sections 611.600 through 611.604: BOARD NOTE: For cyanide determinations, the supplier must adjust samples to pH 12 with sodium hydroxide to pH 12 when collecting them.	Technical recommendation: Revise the highlighted phrase to state “at time of collection”.
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.1052 Analytical Methods and Laboratory Certification [Revised Total Coliform Rule] (a) Analytical Methodology (5) The supplier must conduct total coliform and E. coli analyses in using certain analytical methods, each incorporated by reference in Section 611.102: (A)(i) Total Coliform Fermentation Technique. Sections 1 and 2 of SM 9221 B (94) (only the 20th ed.), SM 9221 B (99), SM 9221 B (06), sections 1 through 2 ~~or sections 1 through 4~~ of SM 9221 B (06) ~~SM 9221 B (14)~~, or sections 1 through 4 of SM 9221 B (14).	Typographical error: SM 9221 B (06) is listed twice. (Delete the duplicate entry)
		35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.2359 Analytical Methods The supplier must conduct analyses for lead, copper, pH, alkalinity, orthophosphate, and silica, using the methods in Section 611.611(a). (a) Only a certified laboratory in one of the categories in Section 611.490(a) may conduct analyses for lead and copper to demonstrate that a supplier complies with this Subpart G. To obtain certification for conducting analyses for lead and copper, a laboratory must fulfill specific conditions: 1. The laboratory must analyze lead- and copper-containing performance evaluation samples provided by USEPA or the Agency at least once a year by each method for which the laboratory seeks certification;	Technical recommendation: Revised the highlighted text to state "provided by or acceptable to USEPA or the Agency..."

Preliminary EPA Comments on Other Sections in the State R25-01/R25-09 Draft Rulemaking			
Variances and Exemptions (Illinois Subpart)			
If a system can demonstrate through comprehensive engineering assessments, which may include pilot plant studies, that the treatment methods identified in § 142.62 (a) and (b) would only achieve a de minimis reduction in contaminants, the State may issue a schedule of compliance that requires the system being granted the variance to examine other treatment methods as a condition of obtaining the variance.	40 CFR 142.62(d)	35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130 Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(b) Relief from an IOC, VOC, or SOC MCL 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.130(b)(1) A CWS or NTNCWS must first apply the appropriate BAT for the contaminant before the Board may grant any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for any VOC or SOC in Section 611.311(a) or (c) or any IOC in Section 611.301, unless the supplier demonstrates through comprehensive engineering assessments that applying BAT would achieve only a minimal and insignificant reduction in the contaminant level. BOARD NOTE: USEPA lists BAT for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a) for the purposes of variances and exemptions (adjusted standards). That list is identical to the lists~~list~~ at 40 CFR 141.61(b) and (d), which corresponds with Section 611.311(b).	Stringency concern: Omitted federal process requirement – If the supplier demonstrates a de minimis reduction in contaminants, the State may issue a schedule of compliance that requires the system being granted the variance to examine other treatment methods as a condition of obtaining the variance. Incorrect citation: The Board note only refers to BAT lists for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a). The note omits reference to 40 CFR 142.62(b), which pertains to IOCs. In addition, 40 CFR 141.61(d) pertains to PFAS. EPA questions whether this citation should be to 40 CFR 141.62(c) for IOCs rather than 141.61(d). Of note, EPA is further reviewing the Illinois variance and exemptions rules that are the subject of a state primacy request, and reserves comment on other sections pending this process.