TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SUBTITLE C: WATER POLLUTION

CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 302

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 13 and authorized by Sections 11(b) and 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/13, 11(b), and 27].

SOURCE: Filed with the Secretary of State January 1, 1978; amended at 2 Ill. Reg. 44, p. 151, effective November 2, 1978; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 20, p. 95, effective May 17, 1979; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 25, p. 190, effective June 21, 1979; codified at 6 Ill. Reg. 7818; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 11161, effective September 7, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 13750, effective October 26, 1982; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 1629, effective January 18, 1984; peremptory amendments at 10 Ill. Reg. 461, effective December 23, 1985; amended at R87-27 at 12 Ill. Reg. 9911, effective May 27, 1988; amended at R85-29 at 12 Ill. Reg. 12082, effective July 11, 1988; amended in R88-1 at 13 Ill. Reg. 5998, effective April 18, 1989; amended in R88-21(A) at 14 Ill. Reg. 2899, effective February 13, 1990; amended in R88-21(B) at 14 Ill. Reg. 11974, effective July 9, 1990; amended in R94-1(A) at 20 Ill. Reg. 7682, effective May 24, 1996; amended in R94-1(B) at 21 Ill. Reg. 370, effective December 23, 1996; expedited correction at 21 Ill. Reg. 6273, effective December 23, 1996; amended in R97-25 at 22 Ill. Reg. 1356, effective December 24, 1997; amended in R99-8 at 23 Ill. Reg. 11249, effective August 26, 1999; amended in R01-13 at 26 Ill. Reg. 3505, effective February 22, 2002; amended in R02-19 at 26 Ill. Reg. 16931, effective November 8, 2002; amended in R02-11 at 27 Ill. Reg. 166, effective December 20, 2002; amended in R04-21 at 30 Ill. Reg. 4919, effective March 1, 2006; amended in R04-25 at 32 Ill. Reg. 2254, effective January 28, 2008; amended in R07-9 at 32 Ill. Reg. 14978, effective September 8, 2008; amended in R11-18 at 36 Ill. Reg. 18871, effective December 12, 2012. ; amended in R11-18(B) at 37 Ill. Reg. 7493 effective May 16, 2013, amended at in R08-09(D) at 39 Ill. Reg. 9388, effective July 1, 2015; amended in R18-23 at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023.

**SUBPART A: GENERAL WATER QUALITY PROVISIONS**

**Section 302.100 Definitions**

Unless otherwise specified, the definitions of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) [415 ILCS 5] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301 apply to this Part. As used in this Part, each of the following definitions has the specified meaning.

"Acute Toxicity" means the capacity of any substance or combination of substances to cause mortality or other adverse effects in an organism resulting from a single or short-term exposure to the substance.

"Adverse Effect" means any gross or overt effect on an organism, including reversible histopathological damage, severe convulsions, irreversible functional impairment, and lethality, as well as any non-overt effect on an organism resulting in functional impairment or pathological lesions that may affect the performance of the whole organism, or that reduces an organism's ability to respond to an additional challenge.

"Chronic Toxicity" means the capacity of any substance or combination of substances to cause injurious or debilitating effects in an organism that result from exposure for a time period representing a substantial portion of the natural life cycle of that organism, including the growth phase, the reproductive phases, or such critical portions of the natural life cycle of that organism.

"Criterion" means the numerical concentration of one or more toxic substances derived in compliance with the procedures in Subpart F that, if not exceeded, would assure compliance with the narrative toxicity standard of Section 302.210.

"Early Life Stages" of fish means the pre-hatch embryonic period, the post-hatch free embryo or yolk-sac fry, and the larval period, during which the organism feeds. Juvenile fish, which are anatomically similar to adults, are not considered to be an early life stage.

"Hardness" means a water quality parameter or characteristic consisting of the sum of calcium and magnesium concentrations expressed in terms of equivalent milligrams per liter as calcium carbonate. Hardness is measured in compliance with methods specified in 40 CFR 136, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

"Mixing Zone" means a portion of the waters of the State identified as a region within which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102(d).

“Thermocline” means the plane of maximum rate of decrease of temperature with respect to depth in a thermally stratified body of water.

"Total Residual Chlorine" or "TRC" means those substances that include combined and uncombined forms of both chlorine and bromine and that are expressed, by convention, as an equivalent concentration of molecular chlorine. TRC is measured in compliance with methods specified in 40 CFR 136, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

"Toxic Substance" means a chemical substance that causes adverse effects in humans, or in aquatic or terrestrial animal or plant life. Toxic substances include those substances listed in 40 CFR 302.4, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106, or any "chemical substance" as defined by the Illinois Chemical Safety Act [430 ILCS 45]

"ZID" or "Zone of Initial Dilution" means a portion of a mixing zone, identified pursuant to Section 302.102(e), within which acute toxicity standards need not be met.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.101 Scope and Applicability**

a) This Part contains water quality standards that apply throughout the State as designated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303. Site-specific water quality standards are found with the water use designations in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.

b) Subpart B contains general use water quality standards that must be met in waters of the State for which there is no specific use designation (35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.201).

c) Subpart C contains the public and food processing water supply standards. These are cumulative with Subpart B and must be met by all designated waters at the point at which water is drawn for treatment and distribution as a potable supply or for food processing (35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.202).

d) Subpart D contains the Chicago Area Waterway System and the Lower Des Plaines River water quality standards. These standards must be met only by certain waters designated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.204, 303.220, 303.225, 303.227, 303.230, 303.235, 303.240, and 303.449. Subpart D also contains water quality standards applicable to indigenous aquatic life waters found only in the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek).

e) Subpart E contains the Lake Michigan Basin water quality standards. These must be met in the waters of the Lake Michigan Basin as designated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.443.

f) Subpart F contains the procedures for determining each of the criteria designated in Sections 302.210 and 302.410.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.102 Allowed Mixing, Mixing Zones, and ZIDs**

a) Whenever a water quality standard is more restrictive than its corresponding effluent standard, or where there is no corresponding effluent standard specified at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304, an opportunity will be allowed for compliance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.105 by the mixture of an effluent with its receiving waters, provided the discharger has made every effort to comply with the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.102.

b) The portion, volume, and area of any receiving waters within which mixing is allowed pursuant to subsection (a) must be limited by the following:

1) Mixing must be confined in an area or volume of the receiving water no larger than the area or volume that would result after incorporation of outfall design measures to attain optimal mixing efficiency of effluent and receiving waters. These measures may include the use of diffusers and engineered location and configuration of discharge points.

2) Mixing is not allowed in waters that include a tributary stream entrance if the mixing occludes the tributary mouth or otherwise restricts the movement of aquatic life into or out of the tributary.

3) Mixing is not allowed in water adjacent to bathing beaches, bank fishing areas, boat ramps or dockages or any other public access area.

4) Mixing is not allowed in waters containing mussel beds; endangered species habitat; fish spawning areas; areas of important aquatic life habitat; or any other natural features vital to the well-being of aquatic life in a manner that maintaining aquatic life in the body of water as a whole would be adversely affected.

5) Mixing is not allowed in waters that contain intake structures of public or food processing water supplies, points of withdrawal of water for irrigation, or watering areas accessed by wild or domestic animals.

6) Mixing must allow for a zone of passage for aquatic life in which water quality standards are met. However, a zone of passage is not required in receiving streams that have zero flow for at least seven consecutive days recurring on average in nine years out of 10.

7) The area and volume in which mixing occurs, alone or in combination with other areas and volumes of mixing, must not intersect any area of any body of water in such a manner that the maintenance of aquatic life in the body of water as a whole would be adversely affected.

8) The area and volume in which mixing occurs, alone or in combination with other areas and volumes of mixing must not contain more than 25% of the cross-sectional area or volume of flow of a stream except for those streams for which the dilution ratio is less than 3:1. In streams where the dilution ratio is less than 3:1, the volume in which mixing occurs, alone or in combination with other volumes of mixing, must not contain more than 50 % of the volume flow unless an applicant for an NPDES permit demonstrates, pursuant to subsection (d), that an adequate zone of passage is provided for pursuant to subsection (b)(6).

9) No mixing is allowed when the water quality standard for the constituent in question is already violated in the receiving water.

10) No body of water may be used totally for mixing of single outfall or combination of outfalls, except as provided in subsection (b)(6).

11) Single sources of effluents that have more than one outfall must be limited to a total area and volume of mixing no larger than that allowable if a single outfall were used.

12) The area and volume in which mixing occurs must be as small as is practicable under the limitations prescribed in this subsection (b), and in no circumstances may the mixing encompass a surface area larger than 26 acres.

c) All water quality standards of this Part must be met at every point outside of the area and volume of the receiving water within which mixing is allowed. The acute toxicity standards of this Part must be met within the area and volume within which mixing is allowed, except as provided in subsection (e).

d) Under the procedures of Section 39 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309, a person may apply to the Agency to include as a condition in an NPDES permit a formal definition of the area and volume of the waters of the State within which mixing is allowed for the NPDES discharge in question. The defined area and volume of allowed mixing will constitute a "mixing zone" for 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle C. Upon proof by the applicant that a proposed mixing zone conforms with the requirements of Section 39 of the Act, this Section, and any additional limitations as may be imposed by the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Act, or Board regulations, the Agency must, under Section 39(b) of the Act, include within the NPDES permit a condition defining the mixing zone.

e) Under Section 39 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309, a person may apply to the Agency to include as a condition in an NPDES permit a ZID as a component portion of a mixing zone. The ZID must be limited to waters within which effluent dispersion is immediate and rapid. For this subsection, "immediate" dispersion means an effluent's merging with receiving waters without delay in time after its discharge and within close proximity to the end of the discharge pipe so as to minimize the length of exposure time of aquatic life to undiluted effluent, and "rapid" dispersion means an effluent's merging with receiving waters so as to minimize the length of exposure time of aquatic life to undiluted effluent. Upon proof by the applicant that a proposed ZID conforms with the requirements of Section 39 of the Act and this Section, the Agency must, under Section 39(b) of the Act, include within the NPDES permit a condition defining the ZID.

f) Under Section 39 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.103, an applicant for an NPDES permit must submit data to allow the Agency to determine that the nature of any mixing zone or mixing zone in combination with a ZID conforms with the requirements of Section 39 of the Act and this Section. A permittee may appeal Agency determinations concerning a mixing zone or ZID under the procedures of Section 40 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.181.

g) When a mixing zone is defined in an NPDES permit, the waters within that mixing zone, for the duration of that NPDES permit, constitutes the sole waters within which mixing is allowed for the permitted discharge. It will not be a defense in any action brought pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.105 that the area and volume of waters within which mixing may be allowed pursuant to subsection (b) is less restrictive than the area or volume of waters encompassed in the mixing zone.

h) When a mixing zone is explicitly denied in an NPDES permit, no waters may be used for mixing by the discharge to which the NPDES permit applies, all other provisions of this Section notwithstanding.

i) Where an NPDES permit is silent on the matter of a mixing zone, or when no NPDES permit is in effect, the burden of proof will be on the discharger to demonstrate compliance with this Section in any action brought pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.105.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.103 Stream Flows**

Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the water quality standards in this Part apply at all times except during periods when flows are less than the average minimum seven-day low flow that occurs once in ten years.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023))

#### Section 302.104 Main River Temperatures

Main river temperatures are temperatures of those portions of a river essentially similar to and following the same thermal regime as the temperatures of the main flow of the river.

**Section 302.105 Antidegradation**

This Section protects existing uses of all waters of the State of Illinois, maintains the quality of waters with quality that is better than water quality standards, and prevents unnecessary deterioration of waters of the State.

a) Existing Uses

Uses actually attained in a surface water body or water body segment on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards, must be maintained and protected. Examples of degradation of existing uses of the waters of the State include:

1) an action that would result in the deterioration of the existing aquatic community, such as a shift from a community of predominantly pollutant-sensitive species to pollutant-tolerant species or a loss of species diversity;

2) an action that would result in a loss of a resident or indigenous species whose presence is necessary to sustain commercial or recreational activities; or

3) an action that would preclude continued use of a surface water body or water body segment for a public water supply or recreational or commercial fishing, swimming, paddling, or boating.

b) Outstanding Resource Waters

1) Waters that are designated as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs) pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.205 and listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.206 must not be lowered in quality except as provided below:

A) Activities that result in short-term, temporary (i.e., weeks or months) lowering of water quality in an ORW; or

B) Existing site stormwater discharges that comply with applicable federal and State stormwater management regulations and do not result in a violation of any water quality standards.

2) Any activity in subsection (b)(1)(A) or (b)(1)(B) that requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 certification must also comply with subsection (c)(2).

3) Any activity listed in subsection (b)(1) or any other proposed increase in pollutant loading to an ORW must also meet the following requirements:

A) All existing uses of the water will be fully protected; and

B) Except for activities falling under one of the exceptions provided in subsection (b)(1)(A) or (B) above:

i) The proposed increase in pollutant loading is necessary for an activity that will improve water quality in the ORW; and

ii) The improvement could not be practicably achieved without the proposed increase in pollutant loading.

4) Any proposed increase in pollutant loading requiring an NPDES permit or a CWA 401 certification for an ORW must be assessed pursuant to subsection (f) to determine compliance with this Section.

c) High-Quality Waters

1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), waters of the State whose existing quality is better than any of the established standards of this Part must be maintained in their present high quality unless the lowering of water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development.

2) The Agency must assess any proposed increase in pollutant loading that necessitates a new, renewed, or modified NPDES permit or any activity requiring a CWA Section 401 certification to determine compliance with this Section. The assessment to determine compliance with this Section must be made on a case-by-case basis. In making this assessment, the Agency must:

A) Consider the fate and effect of any parameters proposed for an increased pollutant loading.

B) Assure the following:

i) The applicable numeric or narrative water quality standard will not be exceeded as a result of the proposed activity;

ii) All existing uses will be fully protected;

iii) All technically and economically reasonable measures to avoid or minimize the extent of the proposed increase in pollutant loading have been incorporated into the proposed activity; and

iv) The activity that results in an increased pollutant loading will benefit the community at large.

C) Use the following information sources, when available:

i) Information, data, or reports available to the Agency from its own sources;

ii) Information, data, or reports supplied by the applicant;

iii) Agency experience with factually similar permitting scenarios; and

iv) Any other valid information available to the Agency.

d) Activities Not Subject to a Further Antidegradation Assessment

The following activities will not be subject to a further antidegradation assessment under subsection (c).

1) Short-term, temporary (i.e., weeks or months) lowering of water quality;

2) Bypasses that are not prohibited at 40 CFR 122.41(m), incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106;

3) Response actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, corrective actions under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended, or similar federal or State authority, taken to alleviate a release into the environment of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that may pose a danger to public health or welfare;

4) Thermal discharges that have been approved through a CWA Section 316(a) demonstration;

5) New or increased discharges of a non-contact cooling water:

A) without additives, except as provided in subsection (d)(5)(B), returned to the same body of water from which it was taken, as defined by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 352.104, provided that the discharge complies with applicable Illinois thermal standards; or

B) containing chlorine when the non-contact cooling water is treated to remove residual chlorine, and returned to the same body of water from which it was taken, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 352.104, provided that the discharge complies with applicable Illinois thermal and effluent standards at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302, 303, and 304;

6) Discharges permitted under a current general NPDES permit as provided by 415 ILCS 5/39(b)or a nationwide or regional CWA Section 404 permit are not subject to facility-specific antidegradation review; however, the Agency must assure that individual permits or certifications are required before all new pollutant loadings or hydrological modifications that necessitate a new, renewed, or modified NPDES permit, or CWA Section 401 certification that affects waters of particular biological significance, which may include streams identified by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources as "biologically significant”; or

7) Changing or including a new permit limitation that does not result in an actual increase of a pollutant loading, such as those stemming from improved monitoring data, new analytical testing methods, new or revised technology, or water quality-based effluent limits.

e) Lake Michigan Basin

Waters in the Lake Michigan basin as identified in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.443 are also subject to the requirements applicable to bioaccumulative chemicals of concern found at Section 302.521.

f) Antidegradation Assessments

In conducting an antidegradation assessment under this Section, the Agency must comply with the following procedures.

1) A permit application for any proposed increase in pollutant loading that necessitates the issuance of a new, renewed, or modified NPDES permit or a CWA Section 401 certification must include, to the extent necessary for the Agency to determine that the permit application meets the requirements of this Section, the following information:

A) Identification and characterization of the water body affected by the proposed load increase or proposed activity and the existing water body’s uses. The characterization must address the physical, biological, and chemical conditions of the water body.

B) Identification and quantification of the proposed load increases for the applicable parameters and of the potential impacts of the proposed activity on the affected waters.

C) The purpose and anticipated benefits of the proposed activity. These benefits may include:

i) Providing a centralized wastewater collection and treatment system for a previously unsewered community;

ii) Expanding to provide service for anticipated residential or industrial growth consistent with a community’s long-range urban planning;

iii) Adding a new product line or production increase or modification at an industrial facility; or

iv) Increasing or retaining current employment levels at a facility.

D) Assessments of alternatives to proposed increases in pollutant loading or activities subject to Agency certification under Section 401 of the CWA that result in less of a load increase, no load increase, or minimal environmental degradation. These alternatives may include:

i) Additional treatment levels, including no discharge alternatives;

ii) Discharge of waste to alternate locations, including publicly-owned treatment works and streams with greater assimilative capacity; or

iii) Manufacturing practices that incorporate pollution prevention techniques.

E) Any additional information the Agency may request.

F) Proof that a copy of the application has been provided to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

2) The Agency must complete an antidegradation assessment in compliance with the provisions of this Section on a case-by-case basis.

A) The Agency must consider the criteria stated in Section 302.105(c)(2).

B) The Agency must consider the information provided by the applicant under subsection (f)(1).

C) After its assessment, the Agency must produce a written analysis addressing the requirements of this Section and provide a decision yielding one of the following results:

i) If the proposed activity meets the requirements of this Section, then the Agency must proceed with public notice of the NPDES permit or CWA Section 401 certification and include the written analysis as a part of the fact sheet accompanying the public notice;

ii) If the proposed activity does not meet the requirements of this Section, then the Agency must provide a written analysis to the applicant and must be available to discuss the deficiencies that led to the disapproval. The Agency may suggest methods to remedy the conflicts with the requirements of this Section;

iii) If the proposed activity does not meet the requirements of this Section, but some lowering of water quality is allowable, then the Agency must contact the applicant with the results of the review. If the reduced loading increase is acceptable to the applicant, upon the receipt of an amended application, the Agency must proceed to public notice; or if the reduced loading increase is not acceptable to the applicant, the Agency must transmit its written review to the applicant in the context of an NPDES permit denial or a CWA Section 401 certification denial.

3) The Agency must conduct public notice and public participation through the public notice procedures found in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.109 or CWA Section 401 certifications. The Agency must incorporate the following information into a fact sheet accompanying the public notice:

A) A description of the activity, including identification of water quality parameters for which there will be an increased pollutant loading;

B) Identification of the affected surface water body or water body segment and any downstream surface water body or water body segment also expected to experience a lowering of water quality, characterization of the designated and current uses of the affected surface water body or water body segment, and identification of which uses are most sensitive to the proposed load increase;

C) A summary of any review comments and recommendations provided by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, local or regional planning commissions, zoning boards, and any other entities the Agency consults regarding the proposal;

D) An overview of alternatives considered by the applicant and identification of any provisions or alternatives imposed to lessen the load increase associated with the proposed activity; and

E) The name and telephone number of a contact person at the Agency who can provide additional information.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

### SUBPART B: GENERAL USE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

**Section 302.201 Scope and Applicability**

Subpart B contains general use water quality standards that must be met in waters of the State for which there is no specific designation (35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.201).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.202 Purpose**

The general use standards will protect the State's water for aquatic life, wildlife, agricultural use, secondary contact use, and most industrial uses and ensure the aesthetic quality of the State's aquatic environment. Primary contact uses are protected for all general use waters whose physical configuration permits primary contact use.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.203 Offensive Conditions**

Waters of the State must be free from sludge or bottom deposits, floating debris, visible oil, odor, plant or algal growth, and color or turbidity of other than natural origin. The allowed mixing provisions of Section 302.102 must not be used to comply with the provisions of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.204 pH**

pH must be within the range of 6.5 to 9.0 except due to natural causes.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.205 Phosphorus**

Phosphorus: After December 31, 1983, Phosphorus as P must not exceed 0.05 milligram per liter (mg/L) in any reservoir or lake with a surface area of 8.1 hectares (20 acres) or more, or in any stream at the point where it enters that reservoir or lake. For this Section, the term "reservoir or lake" does not include low-level pools constructed in free-flowing streams or any body of water that is an integral part of an operation that includes the application of sludge on land. Point source discharges which comply with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.123 must comply with this Section for purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.105.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.206 Dissolved Oxygen**

General use waters must maintain dissolved oxygen concentrations at or above the values contained in subsections (a), (b), and (c).

a) General use waters at all locations must maintain sufficient dissolved oxygen concentrations to prevent offensive conditions as required in Section 302.203. Quiescent and isolated sectors of general use waters including wetlands, sloughs, backwaters, and waters below the thermocline in lakes and reservoirs must be maintained at sufficient dissolved oxygen concentrations to support their natural ecological functions and resident aquatic communities.

b) Except in those waters identified in Appendix D, the dissolved oxygen concentration in the main body of all streams, in the water above the thermocline of thermally stratified lakes and reservoirs, and in the entire water column of unstratified lakes and reservoirs must not be less than the following:

1) During March through July,

A) 5.0 mg/L at any time; and

B) 6.0 mg/L as a daily mean averaged over 7 days.

2) During August through February,

A) 3.5 mg/L at any time;

B) 4.0 mg/L as a daily minimum averaged over 7 days; and

C) 5.5 mg/L as a daily mean averaged over 30 days.

c) The dissolved oxygen concentration in all sectors within the main body of all streams identified in Appendix D must not be less than:

1) During March through July,

A) 5.0 mg/L at any time; and

B) 6.25 mg/L as a daily mean averaged over 7 days.

2) During August through February,

A) 4.0 mg/L at any time;

B) 4.5 mg/L as a daily minimum averaged over 7 days; and

C) 6.0 mg/L as a daily mean averaged over 30 days.

d) Assessing Attainment of Dissolved Oxygen Mean and Minimum Values

1) Daily mean is the arithmetic mean of dissolved oxygen concentrations in 24 consecutive hours.

2) Daily minimum is the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration in 24 consecutive hours.

3) The measurements of dissolved oxygen used to determine attainment or lack of attainment with any of the dissolved oxygen standards in this Section must assure daily minima and daily means that represent the true daily minima and daily means.

4) The dissolved oxygen concentrations used to determine a daily mean or daily minimum should not exceed the air-equilibrated concentration.

5) "Daily minimum averaged over 7 days" means the arithmetic mean of daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations in 7 consecutive 24-hour periods.

6) "Daily mean averaged over 7 days" means the arithmetic mean of daily mean dissolved oxygen concentrations in 7 consecutive 24-hour periods.

7) "Daily mean averaged over 30 days" means the arithmetic mean of daily mean dissolved oxygen concentrations in 30 consecutive 24-hour periods.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.207 Radioactivity**

a) Gross beta concentration must not exceed 100 picocuries per liter (pCi/L).

1. Strontium 90 concentration must not exceed 2 pCi/L.

c) The annual average radium 226 and 228 combined concentration must not exceed 3.75 pCi/L.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.208 Numeric Standards for Chemical Constituents**

a) The acute standard (AS) for the chemical constituents listed in subsection (e) must not be exceeded at any time except for those waters for which a zone of initial dilution (ZID) has been approved by the Agency under Section 302.102.

b) The chronic standard (CS) for the chemical constituents listed in subsection (e) must not be exceeded by the arithmetic average of at least four consecutive samples collected over any period of at least four days, except for those waters in which the Agency has approved a mixing zone or in which mixing is allowed under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.102. The samples used to demonstrate attainment or lack of attainment with a CS must be collected in a manner that assures an average representative of the sampling period. For the chemical constituents that have water quality-based standards dependent upon hardness, the chronic water quality standard will be calculated according to subsection (e) using the hardness of the water body at the time the sample was collected. To calculate the attainment status of chronic standards, the concentration of the chemical constituent in each sample is divided by the calculated water quality standard for the sample to determine a quotient. The water quality standard is attained if the mean of the sample quotients is less than or equal to one for the duration of the averaging period.

c) The human health standard (HHS) for the chemical constituents listed in subsection (f) must not be exceeded when the streamflow is at or above the harmonic mean flow under Section 302.658, nor must an annual average, based on at least eight samples collected in a manner representative of the sampling period, exceed the HHS except for those waters in which the Agency has approved a mixing zone or in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102.

d) The standard for the chemical constituents of subsections (g) and (h) must not be exceeded at any time except for those waters in which the Agency has approved a mixing zone or in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102.

e) Numeric Water Quality Standards for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Constituent |  | AS (µg/L) | CS (µg/L) |
| Arsenic (trivalent, dissolved) |  | 360 × 1.0\* = 360 | 190 × 1.0\* = 190 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Boron (total) |  | 40,100 | 7,600 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cadmium (dissolved)  |  | \* | \* |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | where *A =* -2.918 and *B* = 1.128 | where *A* = -3.490 and *B* = 0.7852 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Chromium (hexavalent, total) |  | 16 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Chromium (trivalent, dissolved)  |  | where *A* = 3.688 and *B* = 0.8190 | where *A* = 1.561 and *B* = 0.8190 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Copper (dissolved)  |  | where *A* = -1.464 and *B* = 0.9422 | where *A* = -1.465 and *B* = 0.8545 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cyanide\*\* |  | 22 | 5.2 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Fluoride (total) |  |  | , but must not exceed 4.0 mg/Lwhere *A* = 6.0445 and *B* = 0.5394 |
| where *A* = 6.7319 and *B* = 0.5394 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lead (dissolved)  |  | *e A+B ln (H)* ×{1.46203 –[(ln(*H*))(0.145712)]}\* | *e A+B ln (H)* ×{1.46203 –[(ln(*H*))(0.145712)]}\* |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | where *A* = -1.301 and *B* = 1.273 | where *A* = -2.863 and *B* = 1.273 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Manganese (dissolved) |  |  0.9812\*where A = 4.9187and B = 0.7467 |  0.9812\*where A = 4.0635and B = 0.7467 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mercury (dissolved) |  | 2.6 × 0.85\* = 2.2 | 1.3 × 0.85\* = 1.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Nickel (dissolved) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | where *A* = 0.5173 and *B* = 0.8460 | where *A* = -2.286 and *B* = 0.8460 |
|  |  |  |  |
| TRC |  | 19 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Zinc (dissolved) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | where *A* = 0.9035 and *B* = 0.8473 | where *A* = -0.4456 and *B* = 0.8473 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Benzene |  | 4200 | 860 |
| Ethylbenzene |  | 150 | 14 |
| Toluene |  | 2000 | 600 |
| Xylene(s) |  | 920 | 360 |

|  |
| --- |
| where: |
|  | µg/L | = | microgram per liter |
|  | *ex* | = | base of natural logarithms raised to the x-power  |
|  | ln(*H*) | = | natural logarithm of hardness (in mg/L as CaCO3) |
|  | \* | = | conversion factor multiplier for dissolved metals  |
|  | \*\* | = | standard to be evaluated using either of the following USEPA approved methods, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106: Method OIA-1677, DW: Available Cyanide by Flow Injection, Ligand Exchange, and Amperometry, January 2004, Document Number EPA-821-R-04-001; or Cyanide Amenable to Chlorination, Standard Methods 4500-CN-G (40 CFR 136.3) |

f) Numeric Water Quality Standard for the Protection of Human Health

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Constituent |  | (µg/L) |
| Mercury (total) |  | 0.012 |
| Benzene |  | 310 |

|  |
| --- |
| where: |
|  | µg/L | = | micrograms per liter |

g) Single-value standards apply at the following concentrations for these substances:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Constituent | Unit  |  | Standard |
| Barium (total) | mg/L |  | 5.0 |
| Chloride (total) | mg/L |  | 500 |
| Iron (dissolved) | mg/L |  | 1.0 |
| Phenols | mg/L |  | 0.1 |
| Selenium (total) | mg/L |  | 1.0 |
| Silver (total) | µg/L |  | 5.0 |

|  |
| --- |
| where: |
|  | mg/L | = | milligram per liter and |
|  | µg/L | = | microgram per liter |

h) Water quality standards for sulfate are as follows:

1) At any point where water is withdrawn or accessed for purposes of livestock watering, the average of sulfate concentrations must not exceed 2,000 mg/L when measured at a representative frequency over a 30-day period.

2) The results of the following equations provide sulfate water quality standards in mg/L for the specified ranges of hardness (in mg/L as CaCO3) and chloride (in mg/L) and must be met at all times:

A) If the hardness concentration of receiving waters is greater than or equal to 100 mg/L but less than or equal to 500 mg/L, and if the chloride concentration of waters is greater than or equal to 25 mg/L but less than or equal to 500 mg/L, then:

C = [1276.7 + 5.508 (hardness) - 1.457 (chloride)] \* 0.65

where:

C = sulfate concentration

B) If the hardness concentration of waters is greater than or equal to 100 mg/L but less than or equal to 500 mg/L, and if the chloride concentration of waters is greater than or equal to 5 mg/L but less than 25 mg/L, then:

C = [-57.478 + 5.79 (hardness) + 54.163 (chloride)] \* 0.65

where:

C = sulfate concentration

3) The following sulfate standards must be met at all times when hardness (in mg/L as CaCO3) and chloride (in mg/L) concentrations other than specified in subsection (h)(2) are present:

A) If the hardness concentration of waters is less than 100 mg/L or chloride concentration of waters is less than 5 mg/L, the sulfate standard is 500 mg/L.

B) If the hardness concentration of waters is greater than 500 mg/L and the chloride concentration of waters is 5 mg/L or greater, the sulfate standard is 2,000 mg/L.

C) If the combination of hardness and chloride concentrations of existing waters are not reflected in subsection (h)(3)(A) or (B), the sulfate standard may be determined in a site-specific rulemaking under section 303(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C. 1313(c), and Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 131.10(j)(2).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.209 Fecal Coliform**

a) During the months May through October, based on a minimum of five samples taken over not more than a 30-day period, fecal coliform must not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 milliliters (ml), nor must more than 10% of the samples during any 30-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml in protected waters. Protected waters are defined as waters that, due to natural characteristics, aesthetic value, or environmental significance, deserve protection from pathogenic organisms. Protected waters will meet one or both of the following conditions:

1) presently support or have the physical characteristics to support primary contact;

2) flow through or adjacent to parks or residential areas.

b) Waters unsuited to support primary contact uses because of physical, hydrologic, or geographic configuration and that are located in areas unlikely to be frequented by the public on a routine basis as determined by the Agency at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.Subpart A are exempt from this standard.

c) The Agency must apply this rule as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 304.121.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.210 Other Toxic Substances**

Waters of the State must be free from any substances or combination of substances in concentrations toxic or harmful to human health or animal, plant, or aquatic life. Individual chemical substances or parameters for which numeric standards are specified in this Subpart are not subject to this Section.

a) Any substance or combination of substances must be deemed to be toxic or harmful to aquatic life if present in concentrations that exceed the following:

1) An Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (AATC) validly derived and correctly applied under procedures in Sections 302.612 through 302.618 or in Section 302.621; or

2) A Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (CATC) validly derived and correctly applied under procedures in Section 302.627 or 302.630.

b) Any substance or combination of substances must be deemed to be toxic or harmful to wild or domestic animal life if present in concentrations that exceed any Wild and Domestic Animal Protection Criterion (WDAPC) validly derived and correctly applied under Section 302.633.

c) Any substance or combination of substances must be deemed to be toxic or harmful to human health if present in concentrations that exceed criteria, validly derived and correctly applied, based on either of the following:

1) Disease or functional impairment due to a physiological mechanism for which there is a threshold dose below which no damage occurs calculated under Sections 302.642 through 302.648 (Human Threshold Criterion); or

2) Disease or functional impairment due to a physiological mechanism for which any dose may cause some risk of damage calculated under Sections 302.651 through 302.658 (Human Nonthreshold Criterion).

d) The most stringent criterion of subsections (a), (b), and (c) applies at all points outside of any waters within which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102. In addition, the AATC derived under subsection (a)(1) applies in all waters except that it must not apply within a ZID that is prescribed in compliance with Section 302.102.

e) The procedures of Subpart F set forth minimum data requirements, appropriate test protocols, and data assessment methods for establishing criteria under subsections (a), (b), and (c). No other procedures may be used to establish these criteria unless approved by the Board in a rulemaking or adjusted standard proceeding under Title VII of the Act. The validity and applicability of the Subpart F procedures may not be challenged in any proceeding brought under Title VIII or X of the Act, although the validity and correctness of application of the numeric criteria derived under Subpart F may be challenged in proceedings under subsection (f).

f) Challenges to Applying Criteria

1) A permittee may challenge the validity and correctness of application of a criterion derived by the Agency under this Section only at the time the criterion is first applied in an NPDES permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.152 or in an action under Title VIII of the Act for violation of the toxicity water quality standard. Failure of a person to challenge the validity of a criterion at the time of its first application will constitute a waiver of the challenge in any subsequent proceeding involving the application of the criterion to that person.

2) Consistent with subsection (f)(1), if a criterion is included as, or is used to derive, a condition of an NPDES discharge permit, a permittee may challenge the criterion in a permit appeal under Section 40 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.181.

3) Consistent with subsection (f)(1), in an action where the alleged violation of the toxicity water quality standard is based on an alleged excursion of a criterion, the person bringing the action will have the burdens of going forward with proof and of persuasion regarding the general validity and correctness of application of the criterion.

g) Subsections (a) through (e) do not apply to USEPA-registered pesticides approved for aquatic application and applied under the following conditions:

1) Application must be made in strict compliance with label directions;

2) Applicator must be properly certified under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. );

3) Applications of aquatic pesticides must comply with the laws, regulations, and guidelines of all state and federal agencies authorized by law to regulate, use, or supervise pesticide applications.

4) Aquatic pesticides must not be applied to waters affecting public or food processing water supplies unless a permit to apply the pesticide has been obtained from the Agency. All permits must be issued so as not to cause a violation of the Act or any of the Board's rules. To aid applicators in determining their responsibilities under this subsection, a list of waters affecting public water supplies will be published and maintained by the Agency's Division of Public Water Supplies.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.211 Temperature**

a) There must not be abnormal temperature changes that may adversely affect aquatic life unless caused by natural conditions.

b) The normal daily and seasonal temperature fluctuations that existed before the addition of heat due to other than natural causes must be maintained.

c) The maximum temperature rise above natural temperatures must not exceed 2.8 ºC (5 ºF).

d) In addition, the water temperature at representative locations in the main river must not exceed the maximum limits in the following table during more than one percent of the hours in the 12-month period ending with any month. Moreover, the water temperature at those locations must never exceed the maximum limits in the following table by more than 1.7 ºC (3 ºF).

 o C o F o C o F

JAN. 16 60 JUL. 32 90

FEB. 16 60 AUG. 32 90

MAR. 16 60 SEPT. 32 90

APR. 32 90 OCT. 32 90

MAY 32 90 NOV. 32 90

JUNE 32 90 DEC. 16 60

e) The owner or operator of a source of heated effluent that discharges 150 megawatts (0.5 billion British thermal units per hour) or more must demonstrate in a hearing before the Board in the case of new sources, after the commencement of operation, that discharges from that source have not caused and cannot be reasonably expected to cause significant ecological damage to the receiving waters. If this demonstration is not made to the satisfaction of the Board, the Board will order appropriate corrective measures to be implemented within a reasonable time as determined by the Board.

f) Permits for heated effluent discharges, whether issued by the Board or the Agency, can be revised if reasonable future development creates a need for reallocation of the assimilative capacity of the receiving stream as defined in the regulation above.

g) The owner or operator of a source of heated effluent must maintain records and conduct studies of the effluents from the sources and of their effects as may be required by the Agency or in any permit granted under the Act.

h) Appropriate corrective measures will be required if, upon complaint filed in compliance with Board rules, it is found at any time that any heated effluent causes significant ecological damage to the receiving stream.

i) All effluents to an artificial cooling lake must comply with the applicable provisions of the thermal water quality standards in this Section and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303, except when all of the following requirements are met:

1) All discharges from the artificial cooling lake to other waters of the State comply with the applicable provisions of subsections (a) through (d).

2) The heated effluent discharged to the artificial cooling lake complies with all other applicable provisions of this Chapter, except subsections (a) through (d).

3) At an adjudicative hearing, the discharger must satisfactorily demonstrate to the Board that the artificial cooling lake receiving the heated effluent will be environmentally acceptable, and within the intent of the Act, including:

A) providing conditions capable of supporting shellfish, fish and wildlife, and recreational uses consistent with good management practices, and

B) controlling the thermal component of the discharger's effluent by a technologically feasible and economically reasonable method.

4) The required demonstration in subsection (i)(3) may take the form of an acceptable final environmental impact statement or pertinent provisions of environmental assessments used in the preparation of the final environmental impact statement, or may take the form of a demonstration under Section 316(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) that addresses the requirements of subsection (i)(3).

5) If the Board finds the demonstration to be adequate as provided in subsection (i)(3), the Board will promulgate specific thermal standards to be applied to the discharge to that artificial cooling lake.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.212 Total Ammonia Nitrogen**

a) Total ammonia nitrogen (as N) must in no case exceed 15 mg/L.

b) The total ammonia nitrogen (as N) acute, chronic, and sub-chronic standards are determined by the equations given in subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2). Attainment of each standard must be determined by subsections (c) and (d) in mg/L.

1) The acute standard (AS) is calculated using the following equation:

 AS = 0.411 + 58.4

 1 + 107.204-pH  1 + 10pH-7.204

2) The chronic standard (CS) is calculated using the following equations:

A) During the Early Life Stage Present period, as defined in subsection (e):

1. When the water temperature is less than or equal to 14.51ºC:



1. When the water temperature is above 14.51ºC:

 

 Where T = Water Temperature, degrees Celsius

1. During the Early Life Stage Absent period, as defined in subsection (e):
2. When the water temperature is less than or equal to 7ºC:

 

1. When the water temperature is greater than 7ºC:

 

 Where T = Water Temperature, degrees Celsius

 3) The sub-chronic standard is equal to 2.5 times the chronic standard.

c) Attainment of the Total Ammonia Nitrogen Water Quality Standards

* 1. The acute standard of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) must not be exceeded at any time except in those waters for which the Agency has approved a ZID under Section 302.102.
	2. The 30-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) must not exceed the chronic standard (CS) except in those waters in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102. Attainment of the chronic standard (CS) is evaluated under subsection (d) by averaging at least four samples collected at weekly intervals or at other sampling intervals that statistically represent a 30-day sampling period. The samples must be collected in a manner that assures a representative sampling period.
	3. The 4-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) must not exceed the sub-chronic standard except in those waters in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102. Attainment of the sub-chronic standard is evaluated under subsection (d) by averaging daily sample results collected over four consecutive days within the 30-day averaging period. The samples must be collected in a manner that assures a representative sampling period.

d) The water quality standard for each water body must be calculated based on the temperature and pH of the water body measured at the time of each ammonia sample. The concentration of total ammonia in each sample must be divided by the calculated water quality standard for the sample to determine a quotient. The water quality standard is attained if the mean of the sample quotients is less than or equal to one for the duration of the averaging period.

 e) The Early Life Stage Present period occurs from March through October. In addition, during any other period when early life stages are present, and where the water quality standard does not provide adequate protection for these organisms, the water body must meet the Early Life Stage Present water quality standard. All other periods are subject to the Early Life Stage Absent period.

BOARD NOTE: Acute and chronic standard concentrations for total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) for different combinations of pH and temperature are shown in Appendix C.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

Section 302.213 Effluent Modified Waters (Ammonia) (Repealed)

(Source: Repealed at 26 Ill. Reg. 16931, effective November 8, 2002)

### SUBPART C: PUBLIC AND FOOD PROCESSING WATER SUPPLY STANDARDS

**Section 302.301 Scope and Applicability**

Subpart C contains the public and food processing water supply standards. These are cumulative with the general use standards of Subpart B and must be met in all waters designated in Part 303 at any point at which water is withdrawn for treatment and distribution as a potable supply or for food processing. Waters of the State are generally designated for public and food processing use (35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.202).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.302 Algicide Permits**

The water quality standards of Subparts B and C may be exceeded if the occurrence results from applying an algicide under an algicide permit issued by the Agency under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.303 Finished Water Standards**

Water must be of such quality that, with treatment consisting of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, storage, and chlorination, or other equivalent treatment processes, the treated water meets all requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.304 Chemical Constituents**

The following levels of chemical constituents must not be exceeded:

 CONCENTRATION

CONSTITUENT (mg/L)

Arsenic (total) 0.05

Barium (total) 1.0

Boron (total) 1.0

Cadmium (total) 0.010

Chloride (total) 250

Chromium 0.05

Fluoride (total) 1.4

Iron (dissolved) 0.3

Lead (total) 0.05

Manganese (total) 1.0

Nitrate-Nitrogen 10

Oil (hexane-solubles

or equivalent) 0.1

Organics

Pesticides

Chlorinated Hydro-

carbon Insecticides

Aldrin 0.001

Chlordane 0.003

DDT 0.05

Dieldrin 0.001

Endrin 0.0002

Heptachlor 0.0001

Heptachlor Expoxide 0.0001

Lindane 0.004

Methoxychlor 0.1

Toxaphene 0.0005

Organophosphate

Insecticides

Parathion 0.1

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides

2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-

acetic acid (2,4-D) 0.1

2-(2,4,5-Trichloro-

phenoxy)-propionic

acid (2,4,5-TP

or Silvex) 0.01

Phenols 0.001

Selenium (total) 0.01

Sulphates 250

Total Dissolved Solids 500

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.305 Other Contaminants**

Other contaminants that will not be adequately reduced by the treatment processes in Section 302.303 must not be present in concentrations hazardous to human health.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.306 Fecal Coliform**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 302.209, at no time shall the geometric mean, based on a minimum of five samples taken within a 30-day period, of fecal coliform exceed 2000 per 100 ml.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.307 Radium 226 and 228**

Radium 226 and 228 combined concentration must not exceed 5 picocuries per liter (pCi/L) at any time.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

### SUBPART D: CHICAGO AREA WATERWAY SYSTEM AND LOWER DES PLAINES RIVER WATER QUALITY STANDARDS AND INDIGENOUS AQUATIC LIFE STANDARDS

**Section 302.401 Scope and Applicability**

a) Subpart D contains the standards that must be met only by the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek). The Subpart B general use and Subpart C public and food processing water supply standards do not apply to Bubbly Creek.

b) Subpart D also contains the Chicago Area Waterway System and Lower Des Plaines River water quality standards. Except for the Chicago River, these standards must be met only by waters specifically designated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303. The Subpart B general use and Subpart C public and food processing water supply standards of this Part do not apply to waters described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.204 as the Chicago Area Waterway System or Lower Des Plaines River and listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.220 through 303.240, except that waters designated as Primary Contact Recreation Waters in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.220 must meet the numeric water quality standard for bacteria applicable to protected waters in Section 302.209. The Chicago River must meet the general use standards, including the numeric water quality standard for fecal coliform bacteria applicable to protected waters in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.209.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.402 Purpose**

The Chicago Area Waterway System and Lower Des Plaines River standards protect primary contact, incidental contact, or non-contact recreational uses (except when designated as non-recreational waters); commercial activity, including navigation and industrial water supply uses; and the highest quality aquatic life and wildlife that is attainable, limited only by the physical condition of these waters and hydrologic modifications to these waters. The numeric and narrative standards in this Part will assure the protection of the aquatic life, wildlife, human health, and recreational uses of the Chicago Area Waterway System and Lower Des Plaines River as those uses are defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301 and designated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303. Indigenous aquatic life standards are intended for the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek), which is capable of supporting an indigenous aquatic life limited only by the physical configuration of the body of water, characteristics and origin of the water and the presence of contaminants in amounts that do not exceed the water quality standards listed in this Subpart D. However, the Chicago River is required to meet the general use standard, including the water quality standard for fecal coliform bacteria applicable to protected waters in Section 302.209.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.403 Unnatural Sludge**

Waters subject to this subpart must be free from unnatural sludge or bottom deposits, floating debris, visible oil, odor, unnatural plant or algal growth, or unnatural color or turbidity.

(Source Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.404 pH**

pH must be within the range of 6.5 to 9.0 except due to natural causes, except for the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek), for which pH must be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 except due to natural causes.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.405 Dissolved Oxygen**

Dissolved oxygen concentrations must not be less than the applicable values in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d).

a) For the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek), dissolved oxygen concentrations must not be less than 4.0 mg/L at any time.

b) For the Upper Dresden Island Pool Aquatic Life Use waters listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.230:

1) for March through July:

A) 6.0 mg/L as a daily mean averaged over 7 days; and

B) 5.0 mg/L at any time; and

2) for August through February:

A) 5.5 mg/L as a daily mean averaged over 30 days;

B) 4.0 mg/L as a daily minimum averaged over 7 days; and

C) 3.5 mg/L at any time.

c) For the Chicago Area Waterway System Aquatic Life Use A waters listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.235:

1) for March through July, 5.0 mg/L at any time; and

2) for August through February:

A) 4.0 mg/L as a daily minimum averaged over 7 days; and

B) 3.5 mg/L at any time.

d) For the Chicago Area Waterway System and Brandon Pool Aquatic Life Use B waters listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.240:

1) 4.0 mg/L as a daily minimum averaged over 7 days; and

2) 3.5 mg/L at any time.

e) Assessing Attainment of Dissolved Oxygen Mean and Minimum Values

1) Daily mean is the arithmetic mean of dissolved oxygen concentrations in 24 consecutive hours.

2) Daily minimum is the minimum dissolved oxygen concentration in 24 consecutive hours.

3) The measurements of dissolved oxygen used to determine attainment or lack of attainment with any of the dissolved oxygen standards in this Section must assure daily minima and daily means that represent the true daily minima and daily means.

4) The dissolved oxygen concentrations used to determine a daily mean or daily minimum should not exceed the air-equilibrated concentration.

5) "Daily minimum averaged over 7 days" means the arithmetic mean of daily minimum dissolved oxygen concentrations in 7 consecutive 24-hour periods.

6) "Daily mean averaged over 7 days" means the arithmetic mean of daily mean dissolved oxygen concentrations in 7 consecutive 24-hour periods.

7) "Daily mean averaged over 30 days" means the arithmetic mean of daily mean dissolved oxygen concentrations in 30 consecutive 24-hour periods.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.406 Fecal Coliform (Repealed)

 (Source: Repealed at 6 Ill. Reg. 13750, effective October 26, 1982)

**Section 302.407 Chemical Constituents**

a) The acute standard (AS) for the chemical constituents listed in subsection (e) must not be exceeded at any time except as provided in subsection (d).

b) The chronic standard (CS) for the chemical constituents listed in subsection (e) must not be exceeded by the arithmetic average of at least four consecutive samples collected over any period of four days, except as provided in subsection (d). The samples used to demonstrate attainment or lack of attainment with a CS must be collected in a manner that assures an average representative of the sampling period. For the chemical constituents that have water quality-based standards dependent upon hardness, the chronic water quality standard will be calculated according to subsection (e) using the hardness of the water body at the time the sample was collected. To calculate the attainment status of chronic standards, the concentration of the chemical constituent in each sample is divided by the calculated water quality standard for the sample to determine a quotient. The water quality standard is attained if the mean of the sample quotients is less than or equal to one for the duration of the averaging period.

c) The human health standard (HHS) for the chemical constituents listed in subsection (f) must not be exceeded, on a 12-month rolling average based on at least eight samples, collected in a manner representative of the sampling period, except as provided in subsection (d).

d) In waters where mixing is allowed under Section 302.102, the following apply:

1) The AS must not be exceeded in any waters except for those waters for which a zone of initial dilution (ZID) applies under Section 302.102.

2) The CS must not be exceeded outside of waters in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102.

3) The HHS must not be exceeded outside of waters in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102.

e) Numeric Water Quality Standards for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Constituent | AS(µg/L) | CS(µg/L) |
|  |  |  |
| Arsenic(trivalent, dissolved) | 340 X 1.0\*=340 | 150 X 1.0\*=150 |
| Benzene | 4200 | 860 |
| Cadmium(dissolved) | *e* A+B ln(H) X {1.138672-[(lnH)(0.041838)]}\*, where A=-2.918 and B=1.128 | *e* A+B ln(H) X {1.101672-[(ln(H))(0.041838)]}\*, where A= -3.490 and B=0.7852 |
| Chromium (hexavalent, total)  | 16 | 11 |
| Chromium (trivalent, dissolved)  | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.316\*, where A=3.7256 andB=0.8190 | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.860\*,where A=0.6848 and B=0.8190 |
| Copper(dissolved)  | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.960\*,where A=-1.645 andB=0.9422 | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.960\*.where A=-1.646 and B=0.8545 |
| Cyanide\*\* | 22 | 10 |
| Ethylbenzene | 150 | 14 |
| Fluoride (total) | *e* A+B ln(H)where *A* = 6.7319and *B* = 0.5394 | *e* A+B ln(H), but must not exceed 4.0 mg/Lwhere *A* = 6.0445 and *B* = 0.5394 |
| Lead(dissolved)  | *e* A+B ln(H)  X {1.46203-[(ln(H))(0.145712)]}\*,where A=-1.301 and B=1.273 | *e* A+B ln(H) X {1.46203-[(ln(H))(0.145712)]}\*,where A=-2.863 andB=1.273 |
| Manganese (dissolved) | *e* A+B ln(H)  X 0.9812\*,where *A*=4.9187and *B*=0.7467 | *e* A+B ln(H)  X 0.9812\*,where *A*=4.0635and *B*=0.7467 |
| Mercury (dissolved) | 1.4 X 0.85\*=1.2 | 0.77 X 0.85\*=0.65 |
| Nickel (dissolved) | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.998\*,where A=0.5173 andB=0.8460 | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.997\*,where A=-2.286 andB=0.8460 |
| Toluene | 2000 | 600 |
| TRC | 19 | 11 |
| Xylene(s) | 920 | 360 |
| Zinc (dissolved) | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.978\*,where A=0.9035 andB=0.8473 | *e* A+B ln(H) X 0.986\*,where A =-0.4456 andB=0.8473 |

where:

µg/L = microgram per liter

H = Hardness concentration of receiving water in mg/L as CaCO3

*ex*  = base ofnatural logarithms raised to the x- power

ln(H) = natural logarithm of hardness in mg/L as CaCO3

\* = conversion factor multiplier for dissolved metals

\*\* = standard to be evaluated using either of the following USEPA approved methods, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106: Method OIA-1677, DW: Available Cyanide by Flow Injection, Ligand Exchange, and Amperometry, January 2004, Document Number EPA-821-R-04-001; or Cyanide Amenable to Chlorination, Standard Methods 4500-CN-G (40 CFR 136.3).

f) Numeric Water Quality Standard for the Protection of Human Health

Constituent HHS (µg/L)

Benzene 310

Mercury (total) 0.012

Phenols 860,000

where:

µg/L = microgram per liter

g) Numeric Water Quality Standards for Other Chemical Constituents

Concentrations of the following chemical constituents must not be exceeded except in waters for which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Constituent | Unit | Standard |
| Chloride | mg/L | 500 |
| Iron (dissolved) | mg/L | 1.0 |
| Selenium (total) | mg/L | 1.0 |
| Silver (dissolved) | µg/L  | *e*A+Bln(H) X 0.85\*, where A=-6.52 and B=1.72 |
| Sulfate (where H is ≥ 100 but ≤ 500 and C is ≥ 25 but ≤ 500) | mg/L | [1276.7+5.508(H)-1.457(C)] X 0.65 |
| Sulfate (where H is ≥ 100 but ≤ 500 and C is ≥ 5 but < 25) | mg/L | [-57.478 + 5.79(H) + 54.163(C)] X 0.65 |
| Sulfate (where H > 500 and C ≥ 5) | mg/L | 2,000 |

where:

mg/L = milligram per liter

µg/L = microgram per liter

H = hardness concentration of receiving water in mg/L as CaCO3

C = chloride concentration of receiving water in mg/L

exp[x] = base of natural logarithms raised to the x-power

ln(H) = natural logarithm of hardness in milligrams per liter

\* = conversion factor multiplier for dissolved metals

h) Concentrations of other chemical constituents in the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek) must not exceed the following standards:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   CONSTITUENT | CONCENTRATION(mg/L) |
| Ammonia Un-ionized (as N\*) |  0.1 |
| Arsenic (total) |  1.0 |
| Barium (total) |  5.0 |
| Cadmium (total) |  0.15 |
| Chromium (total hexavalent) |  0.3 |
| Chromium (total trivalent) |  1.0 |
| Copper (total) |  1.0 |
| Cyanide (total) |  0.10 |
| Fluoride (total) |  15.0 |
| Iron (total) |  2.0 |
| Iron (dissolved) |  0.5 |
| Lead (total) |  0.1 |
| Manganese (total) |  1.0 |
| Mercury (total) |  0.0005 |
| Nickel (total) |  1.0 |
| Oil, fats and grease |  15.0\*\* |
| Phenols |  0.3 |
| Selenium (total) |  1.0 |
| Silver |  1.1 |
| Zinc (total) |  1.0 |
| Total Dissolved Solids |  1500 |

\* For purposes of this Section the concentration of un-ionized ammonia must be computed according to the following equation:

U = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[0.94412(1 + 10x) + 0.0559]

*where:*

X = 0.09018 + 2729.92 - pH

(T + 273.16)

U = Concentration of un-ionized ammonia as N in mg/L

N = Concentration of ammonia nitrogen as N in mg/L

T = Temperature in degrees Celsius

\*\* Oil must be analytically separated into polar and non-polar components if the total concentration exceeds 15 mg/L. In no case may either of the components exceed 15 mg/L (i.e., 15 mg/L polar materials and 15 mg/L non-polar materials).

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.408 Temperature**

a) For the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek), the temperature) must not exceed 34 ºC (93 ºF) more than 5% of the time, or 37.8 ºC (100 ºF) at any time.

b) The temperature standards in subsections (c) through (i) will become applicable beginning July 1, 2018.

c) There must not be any abnormal temperature changes that may adversely affect aquatic life unless caused by natural conditions.

d) The normal daily and seasonal temperature fluctuations that existed before the addition of heat due to other than natural causes must be maintained.

e) The maximum temperature rise above natural temperatures must never exceed 2.8 ºC (5 ºF).

f) Water temperature at representative locations in the main river must never exceed the maximum limits in the applicable table in subsections (g), (h) and (i), during more than one percent of the hours in the 12-month period ending with any month. The water temperature must not exceed the maximum limits in the applicable table that follows by more than 1.7 ºC (3.0 ºF).

g) Water temperature in the Chicago Area Waterway System Aquatic Life Use A waters listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.235 must not exceed the limits in the following table in compliance with subsection (f):

Months Daily Maximum

(º C) (º F)

January 16 60

February 16 60

March 16 60

April 32 90

May 32 90

June 32 90

July 32 90

August 32 90

September 32 90

October 32 90

November 32 90

December 16 60

h) Water temperature in the Chicago Area Waterway System and Brandon Pool Aquatic Life Use B waters listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.240, must not exceed the limits in the following table in compliance with subsection (f):

Months Daily Maximum

(º C) (º F)

January 16 60

February 16 60

March 16 60

April 32 90

May 32 90

June 32 90

July 32 90

August 32 90

September 32 90

October 32 90

November 32 90

December 16 60

i) Water temperature for the Upper Dresden Island Pool Aquatic Life Use waters, as defined in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.230, must not exceed the limits in the following table in compliance with subsection (f):

Months Daily Maximum

 (º C) (º F)

January 16 60

February 16 60

March 16 60

April 32 90

May 32 90

June 32 90

July 32 90

August 32 90

September 32 90

October 32 90

November 32 90

December 16 60

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.409 Cyanide for the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek)**

Cyanide (total) must not exceed 0.10 mg/L in the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.410 Other Toxic Substances**

Any substance or combination of substances toxic to aquatic life not listed in Section 302.407 must not exceed one-half of the 96-hour median tolerance limit (96-hour TLm ) for native fish or essential fish food organisms in the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek). All other Chicago Area Waterway System and Lower Des Plaines River waters as designated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303 must be free from any substances or combination of substances in concentrations toxic or harmful to human health or animal, plant, or aquatic life. Individual chemical substances or parameters for which numeric standards are specified in this Subpart are not subject to this Section.

a) Any substance or combination of substances will be deemed to be toxic or harmful to aquatic life if present in concentrations that exceed the following:

1) An Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (AATC) validly derived and correctly applied under procedures in Sections 302.612 through 302.618 or in Section 302.621; or

2) A Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (CATC) validly derived and correctly applied under procedures in Section 302.627 or 302.630.

b) Any substance or combination of substances will be deemed to be toxic or harmful to wild or domestic animal life if present in concentrations that exceed any Wild and Domestic Animal Protection Criterion (WDAPC) validly derived and correctly applied under Section 302.633.

c) Any substance or combination of substances will be deemed to be toxic or harmful to human health if present in concentrations that exceed criteria, validly derived and correctly applied, based on either of the following:

1) Disease or functional impairment due to a physiological mechanism for which there is a threshold dose below which no damage occurs calculated under Sections 302.642 through 302.648 (Human Threshold Criterion); or

2) Disease or functional impairment due to a physiological mechanism for which any dose may cause some risk of damage calculated under Sections 302.651 through 302.658 (Human Nonthreshold Criterion).

d) The most stringent criterion of subsections (a)**,** (b), and (c) applies at all points outside of any waters within which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102. In addition, the AATC derived under subsection (a)(1) applies in all waters except that it must not apply within a ZID that is prescribed in compliance with Section 302.102.

e) The procedures of Subpart F set forth minimum data requirements, appropriate test protocols, and data assessment methods for establishing criteria under subsections (a), (b), and (c). No other procedures may be used to establish these criteria unless approved by the Board in a rulemaking or adjusted standard proceeding under Title VII of the Act. The validity and applicability of the Subpart F procedures may not be challenged in any proceeding brought under Title VIII or X of the Act, although the validity and correctness of application of the numeric criteria derived under Subpart F may be challenged in the proceedings under subsection (f).

f) Agency derived criteria may be challenged as follows:

1) A permittee may challenge the validity and correctness of application of a criterion derived by the Agency under this Section only at the time the criterion is first applied in an NPDES permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.152 or in an action under Title VIII of the Act for violation of the toxicity water quality standard. Failure of a person to challenge the validity of a criterion at the time of its first application constitutes a waiver of the challenge in any subsequent proceeding involving the application of the criterion to that person.

2) Consistent with subsection (f)(1), if a criterion is included as, or is used to derive, a condition of an NPDES discharge permit, a permittee may challenge the criterion in a permit appeal under Section 40 of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.181. In any such action, the Agency must include in the record all information upon which it has relied in developing and applying the criterion, whether that information was developed by the Agency or submitted by the petitioner. The burden of proof is on the petitioner to demonstrate that the criterion-based condition is not necessary to accomplish the purposes of subsection (f)(1) (see Section 40(a)(1) of the Act), but there is no presumption in favor of the general validity and correctness of the application of the criterion as reflected in the challenged condition.

3) Consistent with subsection (f)(1), in an action in which the alleged violation of the toxicity water quality standard is based on an alleged excursion of a criterion, the person bringing the action has the burdens of going forward with proof and of persuasion regarding the general validity and correctness of application of the criterion.

g) Subsections (a) through (e) do not apply to USEPA registered pesticides approved for aquatic application and applied under the following conditions:

1) Application must be made in strict compliance with label directions;

2) Applicator must be properly certified under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq);and

3) Applications of aquatic pesticides must comply with the laws, regulations, and guidelines of all state and federal agencies authorized by law to regulate, use, or supervise pesticide applications.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.412 Total Ammonia Nitrogen**

a) This Section does not apply to the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River (Bubbly Creek).

b) For the Chicago Area Waterway System and the Lower Des Plaines River described in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.204 and listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.220 through 303.240, total ammonia nitrogen must in no case exceed 15 mg/L.

c) The total ammonia nitrogen acute, chronic, and sub-chronic standards are determined in compliance with the equations in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2). Attainment of each standard must be determined in compliance with subsections (d) and (e) in mg/L.

1) The acute standard (AS) is calculated using the following equation:

AS = 0.411 + 58.4

1 + 107.204-pH  1 + 10pH-7.204

2) The chronic standard (CS) is calculated using the following equations:

A) During the Early Life Stage Present period, as defined in subsection (f):

i) When the water temperature is less than or equal to 14.51ºC:



ii) When the water temperature is above 14.51ºC:



where:

T = Water Temperature, degrees Celsius

B) During the Early Life Stage Absent period, as defined in subsection (f):

i) When the water temperature is less than or equal to 7ºC:



ii) When the water temperature is greater than 7ºC:



Where:

T = Water Temperature, degrees Celsius

3) The sub-chronic standard is equal to 2.5 times the chronic standard.

d) Attainment of the Total Ammonia Nitrogen Water Quality Standards

1) The acute standard for total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) must not be exceeded at any time except in those waters for which the Agency has approved a ZID under Section 302.102.

2) The 30-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) must not exceed the chronic standard (CS) except in those waters in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102. Attainment of the chronic standard (CS) is determined in compliance with subsection (e) by averaging at least four samples collected at weekly intervals or at other sampling intervals that statistically represent a 30-day sampling period. The samples must be collected in a manner that assures a representative sampling period.

3) The 4-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) must not exceed the sub-chronic standard is except in those waters in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102. Attainment of the sub-chronic standard is determined in compliance with subsection (e) by averaging daily sample results collected over four consecutive days within the 30-day averaging period. The samples must be collected in a manner that assures a representative sampling period.

e) The water quality standard for each water body must be calculated based on the temperature and pH of the water body measured at the time of each ammonia sample. The concentration of total ammonia in each sample must be divided by the calculated water quality standard for the sample to determine a quotient. The water quality standard is attained if the mean of the sample quotients is less than or equal to one for the duration of the averaging period.

f) The Early Life Stage Present period occurs from March through October. All other periods are subject to the Early Life Stage Absent period, except that waters listed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.240 are not subject to Early Life Stage Present ammonia limits at any time.

BOARD NOTE: Acute and chronic standard concentrations for total ammonia nitrogen (in mg/L) for different combinations of pH and temperature are shown in Appendix C.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**SUBPART E: LAKE MICHIGAN BASIN WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**

#### Section 302.501 Scope, Applicability, and Definitions

a) Subpart E contains the Lake Michigan Basin water quality standards. These must be met in the waters of the Lake Michigan Basin as designated in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 303.443.

b) In addition to the definitions provided at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.200 through 301.444, and in place of conflicting definitions at Section 302.100, the following terms have the meanings specified for the Lake Michigan Basin:

"Acceptable daily exposure" or "“ADE" means an estimate of the maximum daily dose of a substance that is not expected to result in adverse noncancerous effects to the general human population, including sensitive subgroups.

"Acceptable endpoints", for the purpose of deriving wildlife criteria, means acceptable subchronic and chronic endpoints that affect reproductive or developmental success, organismal viability or growth, or any other endpoint that is, or is directly related to, parameters that influence population dynamics.

"Acute to chronic ratio" or "ACR" is the standard measure of the acute toxicity of a material divided by an appropriate measure of the chronic toxicity of the same material under comparable conditions.

"Acute toxicity" means adverse effects that result from an exposure period that is a small portion of the life span of the organism.

"Adverse effect" means any deleterious effect to organisms due to exposure to a substance. This includes effects that are or may become debilitating, harmful, or toxic to the normal functions of the organism, but does not include non‑harmful effects such as tissue discoloration alone or the induction of enzymes involved in the metabolism of the substance.

"Baseline BAF" for organic chemicals, means a bioaccumulation factor (BAF) that is based on the concentration of a freely dissolved chemical in the ambient water and takes into account the partitioning of the chemical within the organism; for inorganic chemicals, a BAF is based on the wet weight of the tissue.

"Baseline BCF" for organic chemicals, means a bioconcentration factor(BCF) that is based on the concentration of a freely dissolved chemical in the ambient water and takes into account the partitioning of the chemical within the organism; for inorganic chemicals, a BCF is based on the wet weight of the tissue.

"Bioaccumulative chemical of concern" or "BCC" is any chemical that has the potential to cause adverse effects and that, upon entering the surface waters, by itself or as its toxic transformation product, accumulates in aquatic organisms by a human health bioaccumulation factor greater than 1,000, after considering metabolism and other physiochemical properties that might enhance or inhibit bioaccumulation based on the methodology in Section 302.570. In addition, the half-life of the chemical in the water column, sediment, or biota must be greater than eight weeks. BCCs include the following substances:

Chlordane
4,4’-DDD; p,p’-DDD; 4,4’-TDE; p,p’-TDE
4,4’-DDE; p,p’-DDE
4,4’-DDT; p,p’-DDT
Dieldrin
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene; Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene
Hexachlorocyclohexanes; BHCs
alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane; alpha-BHC
beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane; beta-BHC
delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane; delta-BHC
Lindane; gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane; gamma-BHC
Mercury
Mirex
Octachlorostyrene
PCBs; polychlorinated biphenyls
Pentachlorobenzene
Photomirex
2,3,7,8-TCDD; Dioxin
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
Toxaphene

"Bioaccumulation" is the net accumulation of a substance by an organism as a result of uptake from all environmental sources.

"Bioaccumulation factor" or "BAF" is the ratio (in L/kg) of a substance's concentration in the tissue of an aquatic organism to its concentration in the ambient water, in situations where both the organism and its food are exposed and the ratio does not change substantially over time.

"Bioconcentration" means the net accumulation of a substance by an aquatic organism as a result of uptake directly from the ambient water through gill membranes or other external body surfaces.

"Bioconcentration Factor" or "BCF" is the ratio (in L/kg) of a substance’s concentration in the tissue of an aquatic organism to its concentration in the ambient water, in situations where the organism is exposed through the water only and the ratio does not change substantially over time.

"Biota-sediment accumulation factor" or "BSAF" means the ratio (in kg of organic carbon/kg of lipid) of a substance’s lipid-normalized concentration in the tissue of an aquatic organism to its organic carbon-normalized concentration in surface sediment, in situations where the ratio does not change substantially over time, both the organism and its food are exposed, and the surface sediment is representative of average surface sediment in the vicinity of the organism.

"Carcinogen" means a substance that causes an increased incidence of benign or malignant neoplasms, or substantially decreases the time to develop neoplasms, in animals or humans. The classification of carcinogens is determined by the procedures in Section II.A of Appendix C to 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

"Chronic effect" means an adverse effect that is measured by assessing an acceptable endpoint, and results from continual exposure over several generations, or at least over a significant part of the test species' projected life span or life stage.

"Chronic toxicity" means adverse effects that result from an exposure period that is a large portion of the life span of the organism.

"Dissolved organic carbon" or "DOC" means organic carbon that passes through a 1 μm pore size filter.

"Dissolved metal" means the concentration of a metal that will pass through a 0.45 μm pore size filter.

"Food chain" means the energy stored by plants is passed along through the ecosystem through trophic levels in a series of steps of eating and being eaten, also known as a food web.

"Food chain multiplier" or "FCM" means the ratio of a BAF to an appropriate BCF.

"Linearized multi-stage model" means a mathematical model for cancer risk assessment. This model fits linear dose-response curves to low doses. It is consistent with a no-threshold model of carcinogenesis.

"Lowest observed adverse effect level" or "LOAEL" means the lowest tested dose or concentration of a substance that results in an observed adverse effect in exposed test organisms when all higher doses or concentrations result in the same or more severe effects.

"No observed adverse effect level" or "NOAEL" means the highest tested dose or concentration of a substance that results in no observed adverse effect in exposed test organisms where higher doses or concentrations result in an adverse effect.

"Octanol-water partition coefficient" or "Kow" is the ratio of the concentration of a substance in the n-octanol phase to its concentration in the aqueous phase in an equilibrated two-phase octanol-water system. For log Kow, the log of the octanol-water partition coefficient is a base 10 logarithm.

"Open Waters of Lake Michigan" means all of the waters within Lake Michigan in Illinois jurisdiction lakeward from a line drawn across the mouth of tributaries to Lake Michigan, but not including waters enclosed by constructed breakwaters.

"Particulate organic carbon" or "POC" means organic carbon that is retained by a 1 μm pore size filter.

"Relative source contribution" or "RSC" means the percentage of total exposure that can be attributed to surface water through water intake and fish consumption.

"Resident or indigenous species" means species that currently live a substantial portion of their life cycle or reproduce in a given body of water or that are native species whose historical range includes a given body of water.

"Risk associated dose" or “RAD" means a dose of a known or presumed carcinogenic substance in mg/kg/day that, over a lifetime of exposure, is estimated to be associated with a plausible upper bound incremental cancer risk equal to one in 100,000.

"Slope factor" or "q1\*" is the incremental rate of cancer development calculated by a linearized multistage model or another appropriate model. It is expressed in mg/kg/day of exposure to the chemical in question.

"Standard Methods" means "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", available from the American Public Health Association.

"Subchronic effect" means an adverse effect, measured by assessing an acceptable endpoint, resulting from continual exposure for a period of time less than that deemed necessary for a chronic test.

"Target species" is a species to be protected by the criterion.

"Target species value" is the criterion value for the target species.

"Test species" is a species that has test data available to derive a criterion.

"Test dose" or "TD" is a LOAEL or NOAEL for the test species.

"Tier I criteria" are numeric values derived by use of the Tier I methodologies that either have been adopted as numeric criteria into a water quality standard or are used to implement narrative water quality criteria.

"Tier II values" are numeric values derived by use of the Tier II methodologies that are used to implement narrative water quality criteria. They are applied as criteria, have the same effect, and are subject to the same appeal rights as criteria.

"Trophic level" means a functional classification of taxa within a community that is based on feeding relationships. For example, aquatic green plants and herbivores comprise the first and second trophic levels in a food chain.

"Toxic unit acute" or "TUa" is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes 50 percent of the test organisms to die by the end of the acute exposure period, which is 48 hours for invertebrates and 96 hours for vertebrates.

"Toxic unit chronic" or "TUc" is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period, which is at least seven days for Ceriodaphnia*,* fathead minnow, and rainbow trout.

"Uncertainty factor" or "UF" is one of several numeric factors used in deriving criteria from experimental data to account for the quality or quantity of the available data.

"USEPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.502 Dissolved Oxygen**

Dissolved oxygen must not be less than 90% of saturation, except due to natural causes, in the Open Waters of Lake Michigan as defined at Section 302.501. The other waters of the Lake Michigan Basin must not be less than 6.0 mg/L during at least 16 hours of any 24 hour period, nor less than 5.0 mg/L at any time.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.503 pH**

pH must be within the range of 7.0 to 9.0, except due to natural causes, in the Open Waters of Lake Michigan as defined at Section 302.501. Other waters of the Basin must be within the range of 6.5 to 9.0 except due to natural causes.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.504 Chemical Constituents**

The following concentrations of chemical constituents must not be exceeded, except as provided in Sections 302.102 and 302.530:

a) The following standards must be met in all waters of the Lake Michigan Basin. Acute aquatic life standards (AS) must not be exceeded at any time except for those waters for which the Agency has approved a zone of initial dilution (ZID) under Sections 302.102 and 302.530. Chronic aquatic life standards (CS) and human health standards (HHS) must not be exceeded outside of waters in which mixing is allowed under Sections 302.102 and 302.530 by the arithmetic average of at least four consecutive samples collected over at least four days. The samples used to demonstrate compliance with the CS or HHS must be collected in a manner that assures an average representation of the sampling period.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Constituent |  | Unit | AS | CS | HHS |
| Arsenic (Trivalent, dissolved) |  | µg/L |  | 148 x 1.0\* = 148 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boron (total) |  | mg/L | 40.1 | 7.6 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cadmium (dissolved) |  | µg/L |  |  | NA |
| (0.041838)]}\* | (0.041838)]}\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = -3.6867 and *B* = 1.128 | where *A* = -2.715 and *B* = 0.7852 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chromium (Hexavalent, total) |  | µg/L | 16 | 11 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chromium (Trivalent, dissolved) |  | µg/L |  |  | NA |
| 0.316\* | 0.860\* |
|  |  |  | where *A* = 3.7256 and *B* = 0.819 | where *A* = 0.6848 and *B* = 0.819 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper (dissolved) |  | µg/L |  |  | NA |
| 0.960\* | 0.960\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = -1.700 and *B* = 0.9422 | where *A* = -1.702 and *B* = 0.8545 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cyanide\*\* |  | µg/L | 22 | 5.2 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fluoride (total) |  | µg/L | where *A* = 6.7319 and *B* = 0.5394 | , but must not exceed 4.0 mg/L | NA |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = 6.0445 and *B* = 0.5394 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lead (dissolved) |  | µg/L |  |  | NA |
| (0.145712)]}\* | (0.145712)]}\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = -1.055 and *B* =1.273 | where A = -4.003 and B = 1.273 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manganese (dissolved) |  | µg/L |  |  | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = 4.9187 and *B* = 0.7467 | where *A* = 4.0635 and *B* = 0.7467 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nickel (dissolved) |  | µg/L |  |  | NA |
| 0.998\* | 0.997\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = 2.255 and *B* = 0.846 | where *A* = 0.0584 and *B* = 0.846 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selenium (dissolved) |  | µg/L | NA | 5.0 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRC |  | µg/L | 19 | 11 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zinc (dissolved) |  | µg/L |  |  | NA |
| 0.978\* | 0.986\* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = 0.884 and *B* = 0.8473 | where *A* = 0.884 and *B* = 0.8473 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Benzene |  | µg/L | 3900 | 800 | 310 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chlorobenzene |  | mg/L | NA | NA | 3.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.4-Dimethylphenol |  | mg/L | NA | NA | 8.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2,4-Dinitrophenol |  | mg/L | NA | NA | 2.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Endrin |  | µg/L | 0.086 | 0.036 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ethylbenzene |  | µg/L | 150 | 14 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hexachloroethane |  | µg/L | NA | NA | 6.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Methylene chloride |  | mg/L | NA | NA | 2.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parathion |  | µg/L | 0.065 | 0.013 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pentachlorophenol |  | µg/L |  |   | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | where *A* = -4.869 and *B* = 1.005 | where *A* = -5.134 and *B* = 1.005 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toluene |  | µg/L  | 2000 | 610 | 51.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trichloroethylene |  | µg/L | NA | NA | 370 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Xylene(s) |  | µg/L | 1200 | 490 | NA |

where:

 NA = Not Applied

 exp[x] = base of natural logarithms raised to the x-power

 ln(H) = natural logarithm of hardness in mg/L as CaCO3

 \* = conversion factor multiplier for dissolved metals

\*\* = standard to be evaluated using either of the following USEPA approved methods, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106: Method OIA-1677, DW: Available Cyanide by Flow Injection, Ligand Exchange, and Amperometry, January 2004, Document Number EPA-821-R-04-001; or Cyanide Amenable to Chlorination, Standard Methods 4500-CN-G (40 CFR 136.3).

b) The following water quality standards must not be exceeded at any time in any waters of the Lake Michigan Basin unless a different standard is specified under subsection (c).

Constituent Unit Water Quality Standard

Barium (total) 01007 mg/L 5.0

Chloride (total) mg/L 500

Iron (dissolved) mg/L 1.0

Phenols mg/L 0.1

Sulfate mg/L 500

Total Dissolved Solids mg/L 1000

c) In addition to the standards specified in subsections (a) and (b), the following standards must not be exceeded at any time in the Open Waters of Lake Michigan as defined in Section 302.501.

Constituent Unit Water Quality Standard

Arsenic (total) µg/L 50.0

Boron (total) mg/L 1.0

Barium (total) mg/L 1.0

Chloride (total) mg/L 12.0

Fluoride (total) mg/L 1.4

Iron (dissolved) mg/L 0.30

Lead (total) µg/L 50.0

Manganese (total) mg/L 0.15

Nitrate-Nitrogen mg/L 10.0

Phosphorus µg/L 7.0

Selenium (total) µg/L 10.0

Sulfate mg/L 24.0

Total Dissolved Solids mg/L 180.0

Oil (hexane solubles or equivalent) mg/L 0.10

Phenols µg/L 1.0

d) In addition to the standards specified in subsections (a), (b), and (c), the following human health standards (HHS) must not be exceeded in the Open Waters of Lake Michigan as defined in Section 302.501 by the arithmetic average of at least four consecutive samples collected over at least four days. The samples used to demonstrate compliance with the HHS must be collected in a manner that assures an average representation of the sampling period.

Constituent Unit Water Quality Standard

Benzene µg/L 12.0

Chlorobenzene µg/L 470.0

2,4-Dimethylphenol µg/L 450.0

2,4-Dinitrophenol µg/L 55.0

Hexachloroethane (total) µg/L 5.30

Lindane µg/L 0.47

Methylene chloride µg/L 47.0

Trichloroethylene µg/L 29.0

e) For the following bioaccumulative chemicals of concern (BCCs), acute aquatic life standards (AS) must not be exceeded at any time in any waters of the Lake Michigan Basin and chronic aquatic life standards (CS), human health standards (HHS), and wildlife standards (WS) must not be exceeded in any waters of the Lake Michigan Basin by the arithmetic average of at least four consecutive samples collected over at least four days subject to the limitations of Sections 302.520 and 302.530. The samples used to demonstrate compliance with the HHS and WS must be collected in a manner that assures an average representation of the sampling period.

Constituent Unit AS CS HHS WS

Mercury (total) ng/L 1,700 910 3.1 1.3

Chlordane ng/L NA NA 0.25 NA

DDT and metabolites pg/L NA NA 150 11.0

Dieldrin ng/L 240 56 0.0065 NA

Hexachlorobenzene ng/L NA NA 0.45 NA

Lindane µg/L 0.95 NA 0.5 NA

PCBs (class) pg/L NA NA 26 120

2,3,7,8-TCDD fg/L NA NA 8.6 3.1

Toxaphene pg/L NA NA 68 NA

where:

 mg/L = milligrams per liter (10-3 grams per liter)

 µg/L = micrograms per liter (10-6 grams per liter)

 ng/L = nanograms per liter (10-9 grams per liter)

 pg/L = picograms per liter (10-12 grams per liter)

 fg/L = femtograms per liter (10-15 grams per liter)

 NA = Not Applied

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.505 Fecal Coliform**

Based on a minimum of five samples taken over not more than a 30-day period, fecal coliform must not exceed a geometric mean of 20 per 100 ml in the Open Waters of Lake Michigan as defined in Section 302.501. The remaining waters of the Lake Michigan Basin must not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml, nor may more than 10% of the samples during any 30-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

a) The owner or operator of a source of heated effluent must maintain records and conduct studies of the effluents from the source and their effects as may be required by the Agency or in any permit granted under the Act.

b) Backfitting of alternative cooling facilities will be required if, upon complaint filed in compliance with Board rules, it is found at any time that any heated effluent causes significant ecological damage to the Lake.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.507 Thermal Standards for Existing Sources on January 1, 1971**

All sources of heated effluents in existence as of January 1, 1971, must meet the following restrictions outside of a mixing zone that is no greater than a circle with a radius of 305 m (1000 feet) or an equal fixed area of simple form.

a) There must be no abnormal temperature changes that may affect aquatic life.

b) The normal daily and seasonal temperature fluctuations that existed before the addition of heat must be maintained.

c) The maximum temperature rise at any time above natural temperatures must not exceed 1.7 ºC (3 ºF). In addition, the water temperature must not exceed the maximum limits indicated in the following table:

º C º F º Cº F

 JAN. 7 45 JUL. 27 80

 FEB. 7 45 AUG. 27 80

 MAR. 7 45 SEPT. 27 80

 APR. 13 55 OCT. 18 65

 MAY 16 60 NOV. 16 60

 JUN. 21 70 DEC. 10 50

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.508 Thermal Standards for Sources Under Construction But Not In**

**Operation on January 1, 1971**

Any effluent source under construction but not in operation on January 1, 1971, must meet all the requirements of Section 302.507 and must meet the following restrictions:

a) The bottom, the shore, the hypolimnion, and the thermocline must not be affected by any heated effluent.

b) Heated effluent must not affect spawning grounds or fish migration routes.

c) Discharge structures must be designed to maximize short-term mixing and thus to reduce the area significantly raised in temperature.

d) Discharge must not exceed ambient temperatures by more than 11 ºC (20 ºF).

e) Heated effluents from more than one source must not interact.

f) All reasonable steps must be taken to reduce the number of organisms drawn into or against the intakes.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.509 Other Sources**

a) A source of heated effluent that was not in operation or under construction as of January 1, 1971, must not discharge more than a daily average of 29 megawatts (0.1 billion British thermal units per hour).

b) Sources of heated effluents that discharge less than a daily average of 29 megawatts (0.1 billion British thermal units per hour) not in operation or under construction as of January 1, 1971, must meet all requirements of Sections 302.507 and 302.508.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.510 Incorporations by Reference**

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.515 Offensive Conditions**

Waters of the Lake Michigan Basin must be free from sludge or bottom deposits, floating debris, visible oil, odor, plant or algal growth, and color or turbidity of other than natural origin. The allowed mixing provisions of Section 302.102 must not be used to comply with the provisions of this Section.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.520 Regulation and Designation of Bioaccumulative Chemicals of**

**Concern (BCCs)**

a) For regulating BCCs in compliance with Sections 302.521 and 302.530, the following chemicals must be considered as BCCs:

1) any chemical or class of chemicals listed as a BCC in Section 302.501; and

2) any chemical or class of chemicals that the Agency has determined meets the characteristics of a BCC as defined in Section 302.501 as indicated by:

A) publication in the Illinois Register;

B) notification to a permittee or applicant; or

C) filing a petition with the Board to verify that the chemical must be designated a BCC.

b) Notwithstanding subsections (a)(2)(A) and (B), a chemical must not be regulated as a BCC if the Agency has not filed a petition, within 60 days after the publication or notification, with the Board in compliance with Section 28.2 of the Act to verify that the chemical must be designated a BCC.

c) Under subsection (b) and Section 302.570, if the Board verifies that a chemical has a human health bioaccumulation factor greater than 1,000 and is consistent with the definition of a BCC in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.501, the Board will designate the chemical as a BCC and list the chemical in Section 302.501. If the Board fails to verify the chemical as a BCC in its final action on the verification petition, the chemical must not be listed as a BCC and must not be regulated as a BCC in compliance with Sections 302.521 and 302.530.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.521 Supplemental Antidegradation Provisions for BCCs**

a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 302.105, waters within the Lake Michigan Basin must not be lowered in quality due to new or increased loading of substances defined as BCCs in Section 302.501 from any source or activity subject to the NPDES permitting, Section 401 water quality certification provisions of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1341), or joint permits from the Agency and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources under Section 39(n) of the Act [415 ILCS 5/39(n)] until and unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated that the change is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development.

1) Where ambient concentrations of a BCC are equal to or exceed an applicable water quality criterion, no increase in loading of that BCC is allowed.

2) Where ambient concentrations of a BCC are below the applicable water quality criterion, a demonstration to justify increased loading of that BCC must include the following:

A) Pollution Prevention Alternatives Analysis. Identify any cost-effective reasonably available pollution prevention alternatives and techniques that would eliminate or significantly reduce the extent of increased loading of the BCC.

B) Alternative or Enhanced Treatment Analysis. Identify alternative or enhanced treatment techniques that are cost-effective and reasonably available to the entity that would eliminate or significantly reduce the extent of increased loading of the BCC.

C) Important Social or Economic Development Analysis. Identify the social or economic development and the benefits that would be forgone if the increased loading of the BCC is not allowed.

3) In no case will increased loading of BCCs result in exceeding applicable water quality criteria or concentrations exceeding the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses.

4) Changes in loadings of any BCC within the existing capacity and processes of an existing NPDES authorized discharge, certified activity under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, or joint permits from the Agency and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources under Section 39(n) of the Act are not subject to the antidegradation review of subsection (a). These changes include:

A) normal operational variability, including intermittent increased discharges due to wet weather conditions;

B) changes in intake water pollutants;

C) increasing the production hours of the facility; or

D) increasing the rate of production.

5) Any determination to allow increased loading of a BCC based on a demonstration of important economic or social development need must satisfy the public participation requirements of 40 CFR 25 before final issuance of the NPDES permit, Section 401 water quality certification, or joint permits from the Agency and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources under Section 39(n) of the Act.

b) The following actions are not subject to the provisions of subsection (a) unless the Agency determines the circumstances of an individual situation warrant application of those provisions to adequately protect water quality:

1) Short-term, temporary (i.e., weeks or months) lowering of water quality;

2) Bypasses that are not prohibited at 40 CFR 122.41 (m), incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106; or

3) Response actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended, or similar federal or State authority, undertaken to alleviate a release into the environment of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that pose danger to public health or welfare.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.525 Radioactivity**

Except as provided in Section 302.102, all waters of the Lake Michigan Basin must meet the following concentrations:

a) Gross beta concentrations must not exceed 100 picocuries per liter (pCi/L).

1. Strontium 90 concentration must not exceed 2 picocuries per liter (pCi/L).

c) The annual average radium 226 and 228 combined concentration must not exceed 3.75 picocuries per liter (pCi/L).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.530 Supplemental Mixing Provisions for Bioaccumulative Chemicals of**

**Concern (BCCs)**

The Allowed Mixing, Mixing Zones, and ZIDs provisions of Section 302.102 apply within the Lake Michigan Basin except as otherwise provided for substances defined asBCCs in Section 302.501. Mixing is not allowed for BCCs for new discharges commencing on or after December 24, 1997.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.535 Ammonia Nitrogen**

The Open Waters of Lake Michigan as defined in Section 302.501 must not exceed 0.02 mg/L total ammonia (as N). The remaining waters of the Lake Michigan Basin are subject to the following:

a) Total ammonia nitrogen (as N) must in no case exceed 15 mg/L.

b) Un-ionized ammonia nitrogen (as N) must not exceed the acute and chronic standards given below subject to the provisions of Section 302.208(a) and (b):

1) From April through October, the Acute Standard (AS) must be 0.33 mg/L and the chronic standard (CS) must be 0.057 mg/L.

2) From November through March, the AS must be 0.14 mg/L and the CS must be 0.025 mg/L.

c) For this Section, the concentration of un-ionized ammonia nitrogen as N and total ammonia as N must be computed according to the following equations:

 U= N

 [0.94412(1 + 10x ) + 0.0559]

 and N = U[0.94412(1 + 10x ) + 0.0559]

 Where: X = 0.09018 + 2729.92 -pH

 (T + 273.16)

 U = Concentration of un-ionized ammonia as N in mg/L

 N = Concentration of ammonia nitrogen as N in mg/L

 T = Temperature in degrees Celsius.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.540 Other Toxic Substances**

Waters of the Lake Michigan Basin must be free from any substance or any combination of substances in concentrations toxic or harmful to human health or animal, plant, or aquatic life. The numeric standards protective of particular uses specified for individual chemical substances in Section 302.504 are not subject to recalculation by this Section; however, where no standard applies to a category, a numeric value may be calculated.

a) Any substance will be deemed toxic or harmful to aquatic life if present in concentrations that exceed the following:

1) A Tier I Lake Michigan Basin Acute Aquatic Life Toxicity Criterion (LMAATC) or Tier II Lake Michigan Basin Acute Aquatic Life Toxicity Value (LMAATV) derived under procedures in Sections 302.555, 302.560 or 302.563 at any time; or

2) A Tier I Lake Michigan Basin Chronic Aquatic Life Toxicity Criterion (LMCATC) or Tier II Lake Michigan Basin Chronic Aquatic Life Toxicity Value (LMCATV) derived under procedures in Section 302.565 as an average of four samples collected on four different days.

b) Any combination of substances, including effluents, will be deemed toxic to aquatic life if present in concentrations that exceed either subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2):

1) A sample of water from the Lake Michigan Basin collected outside of a designated zone of initial dilution must not exceed 0.3 TUa as determined for the most sensitive species tested using acute toxicity testing methods.

2) A sample of water from the Lake Michigan Basin collected outside a designated mixing zone must not exceed 1.0 TUc as determined for the most sensitive species tested using chronic toxicity testing methods.

3) To demonstrate compliance with subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2), at least two resident or indigenous species must be tested. The rainbow trout must be used to represent fish for the Open Waters of Lake Michigan and the fathead minnow must represent fish for the other waters of the Lake Michigan Basin. Ceriodaphnia must represent invertebrates for all waters of the Lake Michigan Basin. Other common species may be used if listed in Table I (a) of 40 CFR 136, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106, and approved by the Agency.

c) Any substance must be deemed toxic or harmful to wildlife if present in concentrations that exceed a Tier I Lake Michigan Basin Wildlife Criterion (LMWLC) derived under procedures in Section 302.575 as an arithmetic average of four samples collected over four different days.

d) For any substance that is a threat to human health through drinking water exposure only, the resulting criterion or value must apply to only the Open Waters of Lake Michigan. For any substance that is determined to be a BCC, the resulting criterion must apply to the entire Lake Michigan Basin. These substances must be deemed toxic or harmful to human health if present in concentrations that exceed either of the following:

1) A Tier I Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Threshold Criterion (LMHHTC) or Tier II Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Threshold Value (LMHHTV) based on disease or functional impairment due to a physiological mechanism for which there is a threshold dose below which no damage occurs as derived under procedures in Section 302.585 as an arithmetic average of four samples collected over four different days; or

2) A Tier I Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Nonthreshold Criterion (LMHHNC) or Tier II Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Nonthreshold Value (LMHHNV) based on disease or functional impairment due to a physiological mechanism for which any dose may cause some risk of damage as derived under procedures in Section 302.590 as an arithmetic average of four samples collected over four different days.

e) The derived criteria and values apply at all points outside of any waters in which mixing is allowed under Section 302.102 or 302.530.

f) The procedures of this Subpart E set forth minimum data requirements, appropriate test protocols, and data assessment methods for establishing criteria or values under subsections (b), (c), and (d). No other procedures may be used to establish these criteria or values unless approved by the Board in a rulemaking or adjusted standard proceeding under Title VII of the Act. The validity and applicability of these procedures may not be challenged in any proceeding brought under Title VIII or X of the Act, although the validity and correctness of application of the numeric criteria or values derived under this Subpart may be challenged in proceedings under subsection (g).

g) Challenges to Applying Criteria and Values

1) A permittee may challenge the validity and correctness of application of a criterion or value derived by the Agency under this Section only at the time the criterion or value is first applied in its NPDES permit under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.152 or in an action under Title VIII of the Act for violation of the toxicity water quality standard. Failure of a person to challenge the validity of a criterion or value at the time of its first application to that person’s facility constitutes a waiver of a challenge in any subsequent proceeding involving an application of the criterion or value to that person.

2) Consistent with subsection (g)(1), if a criterion or value is included as, or is used to derive, a condition of an NPDES discharge permit, a permittee may challenge the criterion or value in a permit appeal under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.181.

3) Consistent with subsection (g)(1), in an action when the alleged violation of the toxicity water quality standard is based on an alleged excursion of a criterion or value, the person bringing the action has the burdens of going forward with proof and persuasion regarding the general validity and correctness of application of the criterion or value.

h) Subsections (a) through (e) do not apply to USEPA registered pesticides approved for aquatic application and applied under the following conditions:

1) Application must be made in strict compliance with label directions;

2) Applicator must be properly certified under the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

3) Applications of aquatic pesticides must comply with the laws, regulations and guidelines of all State and federal agencies authorized by law to regulate, use or supervise pesticide applications;

4) Aquatic pesticides must not be applied to waters affecting public or food processing water supplies unless a permit to apply the pesticide has been obtained from the Agency. All permits must be issued so as not to cause a violation of the Act or any of the Board's rules. To aid applicators in determining their responsibilities under this subsection (h), a list of waters affecting public water supplies must be published and maintained by the Agency's Division of Public Water Supplies.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.545 Data Requirements**

The Agency must review for validity, applicability, and completeness the data used in calculating criteria or values. To the extent available and not otherwise specified, testing procedures, selection of test species, and other aspects of data acquisition must use methods published by USEPA or nationally recognized standards of organizations, including those methods found in Standard Methods, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106, or recommended in 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.550 Analytical Testing**

All methods of sample collection, preservation, and analysis used in applying any of the requirements of this Subpart must be consistent with the methods published by USEPA or nationally recognized standards of organizations, including those methods found in Standard Methods, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106, or recommended in 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.553 Determining the Lake Michigan Aquatic Toxicity Criteria or Values - General Procedures

The Lake Michigan Aquatic Life Criteria and Values are those concentrations or levels of a substance at which aquatic life is protected from adverse effects resulting from short- or long-term exposure in water.

a) Tier I criteria and Tier II values to protect against acute effects in aquatic organisms will be calculated according to procedures listed at Sections 302.555, 302.560, and 302.563. The procedures of Section 302.560 must be used as necessary to allow for interactions with other water quality characteristics such as hardness, pH, or temperature. Tier I criteria and Tier II values to protect against chronic effects in aquatic organisms must be calculated according to the procedures listed at Section 302.565.

b) Minimum Data Requirements. To derive a Tier I acute or chronic criterion, data must be available for at least one species of freshwater animal in at least eight different families such that the following taxa are included:

1) The family Salmonidae in the class Osteichthyes;

2) One other family in the class Osteichthyes;

3) A third family in the phylum Chordata;

4) A planktonic crustacean;

5) A benthic crustacean;

6) An insect;

7) A family in a phylum other than Arthropoda or Chordata; and

8) A family from any order of insect or any phylum not already represented.

c) Data for tests with plants, if available, must be included in the data set.

d) If data for acute effects are not available for all the eight families listed above, but are available for the family Daphnidae, a Tier II value must be derived according to procedures in Section 302.563. If data for chronic effects are not available for all the eight families, but there are acute and chronic data available according to Section 302.565(b) so that three acute to chronic ratios (ACRs) can be calculated, then a Tier I chronic criterion can be derived according to procedures in Section 302.565. If three ACRs are not available, then a Tier II chronic value can be derived according to procedures in Section 302.565(b).

e) Data must be obtained from species that have reproducing wild populations in North America except that data from saltwater species can be used in the derivation of an ACR.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.555 Determining the Tier I Lake Michigan Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (LMAATC): Independent of Water Chemistry

If the acute toxicity of the chemical has not been shown to be related to a water quality characteristic, including hardness, pH, or temperature, the Tier I LMAATC is calculated using the procedures below.

a) For each species for which more than one acute value is available, the Species Mean Acute Value (SMAV) is calculated as the geometric mean of the acute values from all tests.

b) For each genus for which one or more SMAVs are available, the Genus Mean Acute Value (GMAV) is calculated as the geometric mean of the SMAVs available for the genus.

c) The GMAVs are ordered from high to low in numerical order.

d) Ranks (R) are assigned to the GMAVs from "1" for the lowest to "N" for the highest. If two or more GMAVs are identical, successive ranks are arbitrarily assigned.

e) The cumulative probability, P, is calculated for each GMAV as R/(N+1).

f) The GMAVs to be used in the calculations of subsection (g) must be those with cumulative probabilities closest to 0.05. If there are fewer than 59 GMAVs in the total data set, the values utilized must be the lowest four obtained through the ranking procedures of subsections (c) and (d).

g) Using the GMAVs identified under subsection (f) and the Ps calculated under subsection (e), the Final Acute Value (FAV) and the LMAATC are calculated as:

FAV = exp(A) and

LMAATC = FAV/2

Where:

A = L + 0.2236 S

L = [(lnGMAV) - S((P0.5))]/4

S = [[((lnGMAV) 2) - (((lnGMAV)) 2)/4]/[ (P) - (((P0.5)) 2)/4]] 0.5

h) If a resident or indigenous species whose presence is necessary to sustain commercial or recreational activities will not be protected by the calculated FAV, then the SMAV for that species is used as the FAV.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.560 Determining the Tier I Lake Michigan Basin Acute Aquatic Life Toxicity Criterion (LMAATC): Dependent on Water Chemistry

If data are available to show that a relationship exists between a water quality characteristic (WQC) and acute toxicity to two or more species, a Tier I LMAATC must be calculated using procedures in this Section. Although the relationship between hardness and acute toxicity is typically non-linear, it can be linearized by a logarithmic transformation (i.e., for any variable, K, f(K) = logarithm of K) of the variables and plotting the logarithm of hardness against the logarithm of acute toxicity. Similarly, relationships between acute toxicity and other water quality characteristics, such as pH or temperature, may require a transformation, including no transformation (i.e., for any variable, K, f(K) = K), for one or both variables to obtain a least squares linear regression of the transformed acute toxicity values on the transformed values of the water quality characteristic. An LMAATC is calculated using the following procedures.

a) For each species for which acute toxicity values are available at two or more different values of the water quality characteristic, a least squares linear regression of the transformed acute toxicity (TAT) values on the transformed water quality characteristic (TWQC) values is performed to obtain the slope of the line describing the relationship.

b) Each of the slopes determined under subsection (a) is evaluated as to whether it is statistically valid, considering the range and number of tested values of the water quality characteristic and the degree of agreement within and between species. If slopes are not available for at least one fish and one invertebrate species, the available slopes are too dissimilar, or too few data are available to define the relationship between acute toxicity and the water quality characteristic, then the LMAATC must be calculated using the procedures in Section 302.555.

c) Normalize the TAT values for each species by subtracting W, the arithmetic mean of the TAT values of a species, from each of the TAT values used in the determination of the mean, such that the arithmetic mean of the normalized TAT values for each species individually or for any combination of species is zero (0.0).

d) Normalize the TWQC values for each species using X, the arithmetic mean of the TWQC values of a species, in the same manner as in subsection (c).

e) Group all the normalized data by treating them as if they were from a single species and perform a least squares linear regression of all the normalized TAT values on the corresponding normalized TWQC values to obtain the pooled acute slope, V.

f) For each species, the graphical intercept representing the species TAT intercept, f(Y), at a specific selected value, Z, of the WQC is calculated using the equation:

 f(Y) = W - V(X - g(Z))

Where:

f() is the transformation used to convert acute toxicity values to TAT values

Y is the species acute toxicity intercept or species acute intercept

W is the arithmetic mean of the TAT values as specified in subsection (c)

V is the pooled acute slope as specified in subsection (e)

X is the arithmetic mean of the TWQC values as specified in subsection (c)

g() is the transformation used to convert the WQC values to TWQC values

Z is a selected value of the WQC

g) For each species, determine the species acute intercept, Y, by carrying out an inverse transformation of the species TAT value, f(Y). For example, in the case of a logarithmic transformation, Y = antilogarithm of (f(Y)); or in the case where no transformation is used, Y = f(Y).

h) The Final Acute Intercept (FAI) is derived by using the species acute intercepts, obtained from subsection (f), in compliance with the procedures described in Section 302.555 (b) through (g), with the word "value" replaced by the word "intercept". Note that in this procedure, geometric means and natural logarithms are always used.

i) The Aquatic Acute Intercept (AAI) is obtained by dividing the FAI by two.

If, for a commercially or recreationally important species, the geometric mean of the acute values at Z is lower than the FAV at Z, then the geometric mean of that species must be used as the FAV.

j) The LMAATC at any value of the WQC, denoted by WQCx, is calculated using the terms defined in subsection (f) and the equation:

LMAATC = exp[V(g(WQCx) - g(Z)) + f(AAI)]

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.563 Determining the Tier II Lake Michigan Basin Acute Aquatic Life Toxicity Value (LMAATV)

If all eight minimum data requirements for calculating a FAV using Tier I procedures are not met, a Tier II LMAATV must be calculated for a substance as follows:

a) The lowest GMAV in the database is divided by the Secondary Acute Factor (SAF) corresponding to the number of satisfied minimum data requirements listed in the Tier I methodology (Section 302.553). To calculate a Tier II LMAATV, the database must contain, at a minimum, a GMAV for one of the following three genera in the family Daphnidae -- Ceriodaphnia sp., Daphnia sp., or Simocephalus sp. The Secondary Acute Factors are:

Number of Minimum data Secondary Acute Factor

requirements satisfied

(required taxa)

1 43.8

2 26.0

3 16.0

4 14.0

5 12.2

6 10.4

7 8.6

b) If dependent on a water quality characteristic, the Tier II LMAATV must be calculated according to Section 302.560.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.565 Determining the Lake Michigan Basin Chronic Aquatic Life**

**Toxicity Criterion (LMCATC) or the Lake Michigan Basin Chronic Aquatic Life**

**Toxicity Value (LMCATV)**

a) Determining Tier I LMCATC

1) When chronic toxicity data are available for at least eight resident or indigenous species from eight different North American genera of freshwater organisms as specified in Section 302.553, a Tier I LMCATC is derived in the same manner as the FAV in Section 302.555 or 302.560 by substituting LMCATC for FAV or FAI, chronic for acute, SMCV (Species Mean Chronic Value) for SMAV, and GMCV (Genus Mean Chronic Value) for GMAV.

2) If data are not available to meet the requirements of subsection (a), a Tier I LMCATC is calculated by dividing the FAV by the geometric mean of the acute-chronic ratios (ACRs) obtained from at least one species of aquatic animal from at least three different families provided that of the three species:

A) At least one is a fish;

B) At least one is an invertebrate; and

C) At least one species is an acutely sensitive freshwater species if the other two are saltwater species.

3) The acute-chronic ratio (ACR) for a species equals the acute toxicity concentration from data considered under Section 302.555 or 302.560, divided by the chronic toxicity concentration.

4) If a resident or indigenous species whose presence is necessary to sustain commercial or recreational activities will not be protected by the calculated LMCATC, then the SMCV for that species is used as the CATC.

b) Determining the Tier II LMCATV

1) If all eight minimum data requirements for calculating an FCV using Tier I procedures are not met, or if there are not enough data for all three ACRs, a Tier II Lake Michigan Chronic Aquatic Life Toxicity Value must be calculated using a secondary acute chronic ratio (SACR) determined as follows:

A) If fewer than three valid experimentally determined ACRs are available:

i) Use sufficient ACRs of 18 so that the total number of ACRs equals three; and

ii) Calculate the Secondary Acute-Chronic Ratio as the geometric mean of the three ACRs; or

B) If no experimentally determined ACRs are available, the SACR is 18.

2) Calculate the Tier II LMCATV using one of the following equations:

A) Tier II LMCATV = FAV / SACR

B) Tier II LMCATV = SAV / FACR

C) Tier II LMCATV = SAV / SACR

Where:

the SAV equals 2 times the value of the Tier II LMAATV calculated in Section 302.563.

3) If, for a commercially or recreationally important species, the SMCV is lower than the calculated Tier II LMCATV, then the SMCV must be used as the Tier II LMCATV.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.570 Procedures for Deriving Bioaccumulation Factors for the Lake Michigan Basin

A bioaccumulation factor (BAF) is used to relate the concentration of a substance in an aquatic organism to the concentration of the substance in the waters in which the organism resides when all routes of exposure (ambient water and food) are included. A BAF is used in the derivation of water quality criteria to protect wildlife and criteria and values to protect human health.

a) Selection of Data. BAFs can be obtained or developed from one of the following methods, listed in order of preference.

1) Field-measured BAF.

2) Field-measured biota-sediment accumulation factor (BSAF).

3) Laboratory-measured bioconcentration factor (BCF).

The concentration of particulate organic carbon (POC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in the test solution must be either measured or reliably estimated.

4) Predicted BCF.

Predicted baseline BCF = Kow.

b) Calculation of Baseline BAFs for Organic Chemicals

The most preferred BAF or BCF from above is used to calculate a baseline BAF which in turn is utilized to derive a human health or wildlife specific BAF.

1) Procedures for Determining the Necessary Elements of Baseline Calculation

A) Lipid Normalization. The lipid-normalized concentration, Cl, of a chemical in tissue is defined using the following equation:

Cl = Cb / fl

Where:

Cb = concentration of the organic chemical in the tissue of aquatic biota (either whole organism or specified tissue) (µg/g)

fl = fraction of the tissue that is lipid

B) Bioavailability.

The fraction of the total chemical in the ambient water that is freely dissolved, ffd, must be calculated using the following equation:

ffd = 1 / { 1 + [(DOC)(Kow)/10] + [(POC)(Kow)] }

Where:

DOC = concentration of dissolved organic carbon, kg of dissolved organic carbon/L of water

Kow = octanol-water partition coefficient of the chemical

POC = concentration of particulate organic carbon, kg of particulate organic carbon/L of water

C) Food Chain Multiplier (FCM). For an organic chemical, the FCM used must be taken from Table B-1 in Appendix B of 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

2) Calculation of Baseline BAFs

A) From Field-Measured BAFs~~:~~

Baseline BAF = { [measured BAFtT / ffd] - 1 } { 1 / fl }

Where:

BAFtT = BAF based on total concentration in tissue and water of study organism and site

fl = fraction of the tissue of study organism that is lipid

ffd = fraction of the total chemical that is freely dissolved in the ambient water

B) From a Field-Measured Biota-Sediment Accumulation Factor (BSAF)

(Baseline BAF)i =

(baseline BAF)r (BSAF)i (Kow)i / (BSAF)r (Kow)r

Where:

(BSAF)i = BSAF for chemical “i”

(BSAF)r = BSAF for the reference chemical “r”

(Kow)i = octanol-water partition coefficient for chemical “i”

(Kow)r = octanol-water partition coefficient for the reference chemical “r”

i) A BSAF must be calculated using the following equation:

BSAF = Cl / Csoc

Where:

Cl = the lipid-normalized concentration of the chemical in tissue

Csoc = the organic carbon-normalized concentration of the chemical in sediment

ii) The organic carbon-normalized concentration of a chemical in sediment, Csoc, must be calculated using the following equation:

Csoc = Cs / foc

Where:

Cs = concentration of chemical in sediment (μg/g sediment)

foc = fraction of the sediment that is organic carbon

C) From a Laboratory-Measured BCF

baseline BAF = (FCM) { [measured BCFtT / ffd] - 1 } { 1 /fl }

Where:

BCFtT = BCF based on total concentration in tissue and water.

fl = fraction of the tissue that is lipid

ffd = fraction of the total chemical in the test water that is freely dissolved

FCM = the food-chain multiplier obtained from Table B-1 in Appendix B to 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310.106, by linear interpolation for trophic level 3 or 4, as necessary

D) From a Predicted BCF

baseline BAF =

(FCM) (predicted baseline BCF) = (FCM)(Kow)

Where:

FCM = the food-chain multiplier obtained from Table B-1 in Appendix B to 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106, by linear interpolation for trophic level 3 or 4, as necessary

Kow = octanol-water partition coefficient

c) Human Health and Wildlife BAFs for Organic Chemicals

1) Fraction freely dissolved (ffd). By using the equation in subsection (b)(1)(B), the ffd to be used to calculate human health and wildlife BAFs for an organic chemical must be calculated using a standard POC concentration of 0.00000004 kg/L and a standard DOC concentration of 0.000002 kg/L:

ffd = 1 / [1+ (0.00000024 kg/L)(Kow)]

2) Human health BAF. The human health BAFs for an organic chemical must be calculated using the following equations:

A) For Trophic Level 3

Human Health BAFHHTL3 = [(baseline BAF)(0.0182) + 1] (ffd)

B) For Trophic Level 4

Human Health BAFHHTL4 = [(baseline BAF) (0.0310) + 1] (ffd)

Where:

0.0182 and 0.0310 are the standardized fraction lipid values for trophic levels 3 and 4, respectively, that are used to derive human health criteria and values

3) Wildlife BAF. The wildlife BAFs for an organic chemical must be calculated using the following equations:

A) For Trophic Level 3

Wildlife BAFWLTL3 = [(baseline BAF)(0.0646) +1] (ffd)

B) For Trophic Level 4

Wildlife BAFWLTL4 =[( baseline BAF)(0.1031) + 1] (ffd)

Where:

0.0646 and 0.1031 are the standardized fraction lipid values for trophic levels 3 and 4, respectively, that are used to derive wildlife criteria

d) Human Health and Wildlife BAFs for Inorganic Chemicals. For inorganic chemicals, the baseline BAFs for trophic levels 3 and 4 are both assumed to equal the BCF determined for the chemical with fish.

1) Human Health. Measured BAFs and BCFs used to determine human health BAFs for inorganic chemicals must be based on concentration in edible tissue (e.g., muscle) of freshwater fish.

2) Wildlife. Measured BAFs and BCFs used to determine wildlife BAFs for inorganic chemicals must be based on concentration in the whole body of freshwater fish and invertebrates.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

Section 302.575 Procedures for Deriving Tier I Water Quality Criteria and Values in the Lake Michigan Basin to Protect Wildlife

The Lake Michigan Basin Wildlife Criterion (LMWC) is the concentration of a substance that, if not exceeded, protects Illinois wild mammal and bird populations from adverse effects resulting from the ingestion of surface waters of the Lake Michigan Basin or aquatic prey organisms taken from surface waters of the Lake Michigan Basin. Wildlife criteria calculated under this Section protect against long-term effects and are therefore considered chronic criteria. The methodology involves the use of data from test animals to derive criteria to protect representative or target species: bald eagle, herring gull, belted kingfisher, mink, and river otter. The lower of the geometric mean of species-specific criteria for bird species or mammal species is chosen as the LMWC to protect a broad range of species.

a) This method must also be used for non-BCCs when appropriately modified to consider the following factors:

1) Selection of scientifically justified target species;

2) Relevant routes of chemical exposure;

3) Pertinent toxicity endpoints.

b) Minimum Data Requirements

1) Test Dose (TD). To calculate an LMWC, the following minimal database is required:

A) There must be at least one data set showing dose-response for oral, subchronic, or chronic exposure of 28 days for one bird species; and

B) There must be at least one data set showing dose-response for oral, subchronic, or chronic exposure of 90 days for one mammal species.

2) Bioaccumulation Factor (BAF) Data Requirements

A) For any chemical with a BAF of less than 125, the BAF may be obtained by any method; and

B) For chemicals with a BAF of greater than 125, the BAF must come from a field measured BAF or Biota-Sediment Accumulation Factor (BSAF).

c) Principles for Developing Criteria

1) Dose Standardization. The data for the test species must be expressed as, or converted to, the form mg/kg/d utilizing the guidelines for drinking and feeding rates and other procedures in 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

2) Uncertainty factors (UF) for utilizing test dose data in the calculation of the target species value (TSV);

A) Correction for Intermittent Exposure. If the animals used in a study were not exposed to the toxicant each day of the test period, the no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) must be multiplied by the ratio of days of exposure to the total days in the test period.

B) Correction from the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level (LOAEL) to NOAEL (UFl). For those substances for which a LOAEL has been derived, the UF1 must not be less than one and should not exceed 10.

C) Correction for Subchronic to Chronic Extrapolation (UFs). In instances where only subchronic data are available, the TD may be derived from subchronic data. The value of the UFs must not be less than one and should not exceed 10.

D) Correction for Interspecies Extrapolations (UFa). For the derivation of criteria, a UFa  must not be less than one and should not exceed 100. The UFa must be used only for extrapolating toxicity data across species within a taxonomic class. A species-specific UFa  must be selected and applied to each target species, consistent with the equation in subsection (d).

d) Calculation of TSV. The TSV, measured in milligrams per liter (mg/L), is calculated according to the equation:

TSV = { [TD x Wt] / [UFa x UFs x UFl] } / { W + Σ[FTLi x BAFWLTLi] }

Where:

TSV = target species value in milligrams of substance per liter (mg/L).

TD = test dose that is toxic to the test species, either NOAEL or LOAEL.

UFa = the uncertainty factor for extrapolating toxicity data across species (unitless). A species-specific UFa must be selected and applied to each target species, consistent with the equation.

UFs = the uncertainty factor for extrapolating from subchronic to chronic exposures (unitless).

UFl = the uncertainty factor for extrapolation from LOAEL to NOAEL (unitless)

Wt = average weight in kilograms (kg) of the target species.

W = average daily volume of water in liters consumed per day (L/d) by the target species.

FTLi = average daily amount of food consumed by the target species in kilograms (kg/d) for trophic level i.

BAFWLTLi = aquatic life bioaccumulation factor with units of liter per kilogram (L/kg), as derived from 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.570 for trophic level i.

e) Calculation of the Lake Michigan Basin Wildlife Criterion. TSVs are obtained for each target species. The geometric mean of the TSVs is calculated for all mammal species and all bird species. The LMWC is the lower of the bird or mammal geometric mean TSV.

 (Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.580 Procedures for Deriving Water Quality Criteria and Values in the Lake Michigan Basin to Protect Human Health-General

a) The Lake Michigan Basin human health criteria or values for a substance are those concentrations at which humans are protected from adverse effects resulting from incidental exposure to, or ingestion of, the waters of Lake Michigan and from ingestion of aquatic organisms taken from the waters of Lake Michigan. A Lake Michigan Human Health Threshold Criterion (LMHHTC) or Lake Michigan Human Health Threshold Value (LMHHTV) will be calculated for all substances according to Section 302.585, if data is available. Water quality criteria or values for substances that are, or may be, carcinogenic to humans will also be calculated according to procedures for the Lake Michigan Human Health Nonthreshold Criterion (LMHHNC) or the Lake Michigan Human Health Nonthreshold Value (LMHHNV) in Section 302.590.

b) Minimum data requirements for BAFs for Lake Michigan Basin human health criteria:

1) Tier I

A) For all organic chemicals, either a field-measured BAF or a BAF derived using the BSAF methodology is required unless the chemical has a BAF less than 125, then a BAF derived by any methodology is required; and

B) For all inorganic chemicals, including organometals such as mercury, either a field-measured BAF or a laboratory-measured BCF is required.

2) Tier II. Any bioaccumulation factor method in Section 302.570(a) may be used to derive a Tier II criterion.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.585 Procedures for Determining the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Threshold Criterion (LMHHTC) and the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Threshold Value (LMHHTV)

The LMHHTC or LMHHTV is derived for all toxic substances from the most sensitive endpoint for which there exists a dosage or concentration below which no adverse effect or response is likely to occur.

a) Minimum Data Requirements

1) Tier I. The minimum data set sufficient to derive a Tier I LMHHTC must include at least one epidemiological study or one animal study of greater than 90 days duration; or

2) Tier II. When the minimum data for deriving Tier I criteria are not available, a more limited database consisting of an animal study of greater than 28 days duration must be used.

b) Principles for Development of Tier I Criteria and Tier II Values

1) The experimental exposure level representing the highest level tested at which no adverse effects were demonstrated (NOAEL) must be used to calculate a criterion or value. In the absence of a NOAEL, a LOAEL must be used if it is based on relatively mild and reversible effects;

2) Uncertainty factors (UFs) must be used to account for the uncertainties in predicting acceptable dose levels for the general human population based upon experimental animal data or limited human data:

A) A UF of 10 must be used when extrapolating from experimental results of studies on prolonged exposure to average healthy humans;

B) A UF of 100 must be used when extrapolating from results of long-term studies on experimental animals;

C) A UF of up to 1000 must be used when extrapolating from animal studies for which the exposure duration is less than chronic~~,~~ but greater than subchronic;

D) A UF of up to 3000 must be used when extrapolating from animal studies for which the exposure duration is less than subchronic;

E) An additional UF of between one and ten must be used when deriving a criterion from a LOAEL. The level of additional uncertainty applied will depend upon the severity and the incidence of the observed adverse effect;

F) An additional UF of between one and ten must be applied when there are limited effects data or incomplete sub-acute or chronic toxicity data;

3) The total uncertainty ( of the uncertainty factors) must not exceed 10,000 for Tier I criterion and 30,000 for Tier II value; and

4) All study results must be converted to the standard unit for acceptable daily exposure of milligrams of toxicant per kilogram of body weight per day (mg/kg/day). Doses must be adjusted for continuous exposure.

c) Tier I Criteria and Tier II Value Derivation

1) Determining the Acceptable Daily Exposure (ADE)

ADE = test value / of the UFs from subsection (b)(2)

Where:

acceptable daily exposure is in milligrams toxicant per kilogram body weight per day (mg/kg/day)

2) Determining the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Threshold Criterion (LMHHTC) or the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Threshold Value (LMHHTV)

LMHHTC or LMHHTV=

{ ADE x BW x RSC } /

{ WC + [(FCTL3 x BAFHHTL3) + (FCTL4 x BAFHHTL4)] }

Where:

LMHHTC or LMHHTV is in milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ADE = acceptable daily intake in milligrams toxicant per kilogram body weight per day (mg/kg/day)

RSC = relative source contribution factor of 0.8

BW = weight of an average human (BW = 70 kg)

WC = per capita water consumption (both drinking and incidental exposure) for surface waters classified as public water supplies = two liters/day; or per capita incidental daily water ingestion for surface waters not used as human drinking water sources = 0.01 liters/day

FCTL3 = mean consumption of trophic level 3 fish by regional sport fishers of regionally caught freshwater fish = 0.0036 kg/day

FCTL4 = mean consumption of trophic level 4 fish by regional sport fishers of regionally caught freshwater fish = 0.0114 kg/day

BAFHHTL3 = human health bioaccumulation factor for edible portion of trophic level 3 fish, as derived using the BAF methodology in Section 302.570

BAFHHTL4 = human health bioaccumulation factor for edible portion of trophic level 4 fish, as derived using the BAF methodology in Section 302.570

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.590 Procedures for Determining the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Nonthreshold Criterion (LMHHNC) or the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Nonthreshold Value (LMHHNV)

An LMHHNC or LMHHNV must be derived for those toxic substances for which any exposure, regardless of extent, carries some risk of damage from cancer or a nonthreshold toxic mechanism. For single or combinations of substances, a risk level of 1 in 100,000 (or 10-5) must be used to determine an LMHHNC or LMHHNV.

a) Minimum Data Requirements. Minimal experimental or epidemiological data requirements are incorporated in the cancer classification determined by USEPA in Appendix C II A to 40 CFR 132, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

b) Principles for Development of Criteria or Values

1) Animal data are fitted to a linearized multistage computer model (Global 1986 in “Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity Assessment for 1, 3-Butadiene” September 1985 EPA/600/8-85/004A, incorporated by reference at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106 or scientifically justified equivalents). The upper-bound 95 percent confidence limit on risk at the 1 in 100,000 risk level must be used to calculate a risk associated dose (RAD); and

2) A species scaling factor must be used to account for differences between test species and humans. Milligrams per surface area per day is an equivalent dose between species. All doses presented in mg/kg body weight will be converted to an equivalent surface area dose by raising the mg/kg dose to the 3/4 power.

c) Determining the Risk-Associated Dose (RAD). The RAD must be calculated using the following equation:

RAD = 0.00001 / q1\*

Where:

RAD = risk-associated dose in milligrams of

 toxicant or combinations of toxicants per

 kilogram body weight per day (mg/kg/day)

0.00001 (1 X 10-5) = incremental risk of developing cancer equal

to 1 in 100,000

q1\* = slope factor (mg/kg/day)-1

RAD = risk-associated dose in milligrams of

 toxicant or combinations of toxicants per

 kilogram body weight per day (mg/kg/day)

0.00001 (1 X 10(-5)) = incremental risk of developing cancer equal

to 1 in 100,000

q1\* = slope factor (mg/kg/day)-1

d) Determining the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Nonthreshold Criterion (LMHHNC) or the Lake Michigan Basin Human Health Nonthreshold Value (LMHHNV)

LMHHNC or LMHHNV=

{RAD x BW } / { WC + [(FCTL3 x BAFHHTL3) + (FCTL4 x BAFHHTL4)]}

Where:

LMHHNC or LMHHNV is in milligrams per liter (mg/L)

RAD = risk-associated dose of a substance or combination of substances in milligrams per day (mg/d) which is associated with a lifetime cancer risk level equal to a ratio of 1 to 100,000

BW = weight of an average human (BW = 70 kg)

WC = per capita water consumption for surface waters classified as public water supplies = 2 liters/day, or per capita incidental daily water ingestion for surface waters not used as human drinking water sources = 0.01 liters/day

FCTL3 = mean consumption of trophic level 3 of regionally caught freshwater fish = 0.0036 kg/day

FCTL4 = mean consumption of trophic level 4 of regionally caught freshwater fish = 0.0114 kg/day

BAFHHTL3, BAFHHTL4 = bioaccumulation factor for trophic levels 3 and 4 as derived in Section 302.570

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.595 Listing of Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern, Derived Criteria and Values

a) The Agency must maintain a listing of toxicity criteria and values derived under this Subpart. This list must be made available to the public and updated whenever a new criterion or value is derived and must be published when updated in the Illinois Register.

b) A criterion or value published under subsection (a) may be proposed to the Board for adoption as a numeric water quality standard.

c) The Agency must maintain for inspection all information, including assumptions, toxicity data, and calculations, used in the derivation of any toxicity criterion or value listed pursuant to subsection (a) until adopted by the Board as a numeric water quality standard.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

### SUBPART F: PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

**Section 302.601 Scope and Applicability**

This Subpart contains the procedures for determining the water quality criteria in Sections 302.210(a), (b), and (c) and 302.410(a), (b), and (c).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.603 Definitions**

As used in this Subpart, the following terms have the meanings specified.

"Bioconcentration" means an increase in the concentration of a chemical and its metabolites in an organism (or its specified tissues) relative to the concentration of the chemical in the ambient water acquired through contact with the water alone.

"Carcinogen" means a chemical that causes an increased incidence of benign or malignant neoplasms, or a statistically significant decrease in the latency period between exposure and onset of neoplasms, in at least one mammalian species or man through epidemiological or clinical studies.

"EC-50" means the concentration of a substance or effluent that causes a given effect to 50% of the exposed organisms in a given time period.

"LC-50" means the concentration of a toxic substance or effluent that is lethal to 50% of the exposed organisms in a given time period.

"LOAEL" or "Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level" means the lowest tested concentration of a chemical or substance that produces a statistically significant increase in frequency or severity of non-overt adverse effects between the exposed population and its appropriate control.

"MATC" or "Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Concentration" means the value obtained by calculating the geometric mean of the lower and upper chronic limits from a chronic test. A lower chronic limit is the highest tested concentration that did not cause a specified adverse effect. An upper chronic limit is the lowest tested concentration that did cause a specified adverse effect and above which all tested concentrations caused a specified adverse effect.

"NOAEL" or "No Observable Adverse Effect Level" means the highest tested concentration of a chemical or substance which does not produce a statistically significant increase in frequency or severity of non-overt adverse effects between the exposed population and its appropriate control.

"Resident or Indigenous Species" means species that currently live a substantial portion of their lifecycle or reproduce in a given body of water or that are native species whose historical range includes a given body of water.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.604 Mathematical Abbreviations

This Subpart uses the following mathematical abbreviations:

exp x base of the natural logarithm, e, raised to x- power

ln x natural logarithm of x

log x logarithm to the base 10 of x

A\*\*B A raised to the B-power

SUM(x) summation of the values of x

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.606 Data Requirements

The Agency must review, for validity, applicability, and completeness, data used in calculating criteria. To the extent available and not otherwise specified, testing procedures, selection of test species and other aspects of data acquisition must be according to methods published by USEPA or nationally recognized standards organizations, including methods found in "Standard Methods", incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.612 Determining the Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion for an Individual Substance - General Procedures

a) A chemical-specific Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (AATC) is calculated using procedures specified in Sections 302.615 and 302.618 if acute toxicity data are available for at least five resident or indigenous species from five different North American genera of freshwater organisms, including representatives of the following taxa:

1) Representatives of two families in the Class Osteichthyes (Bony Fish).

2) The family Daphnidae.

3) A benthic aquatic macroinvertebrate.

4) A vascular aquatic plant or a third family in the Phylum Chordata that may be from the Class Osteichthyes.

b) If data are not available for resident or indigenous species, data for non-resident species may be used if the non-resident species is of the same family or genus and has a similar habitat and environmental tolerance. The procedures of Section 302.615 must be used to obtain an AATC for individual substances whose toxicity is unaffected by ambient water quality characteristics. The procedures of Section 302.618 must be used if the toxicity of a substance is dependent upon some other water quality characteristic.

c) If data are not available that meet the requirements of subsection (a), an AATC is calculated by obtaining at least one EC-50 or LC-50 value from both a daphnid species and either fathead minnow or bluegill. If there are data available for any other North American freshwater species, they must also be included. An AATC is calculated by dividing the lowest Species Mean Acute Value (SMAV), as determined according to Section 302.615, by 10.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.615 Determining the Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion - Toxicity Independent of Water Chemistry

If the acute toxicity of the chemical has not been shown to be related to a water quality characteristic, including hardness, pH, or temperature, the AATC is calculated by using the procedures below.

a) For each species for which more than one acute value is available, the Species Mean Acute Value (SMAV) is calculated as the geometric mean of the acute values from all tests.

b) For each genus for which one or more SMAVs are available, the Genus Mean Acute Value (GMAV) is calculated as the geometric mean of the SMAVs available for the genus.

c) The GMAVs are ordered from high to low.

d) Ranks (R) are assigned to the GMAVs from "1" for the lowest to "N" for the highest. If two or more GMAVs are identical, successive ranks are arbitrarily assigned.

e) The cumulative probability, P, is calculated for each GMAV as R/(N + 1).

f) The GMAVs to be used in the calculations of subsection (g) must be those with cumulative probabilities closest to 0.05. If there are less than 59 GMAVs in the total data set, the values utilized must be the lowest obtained through the ranking procedures of subsections (c) and (d). "T" is the number of GMAVs that are to be used in the calculations of subsection (g). T is equal to 4 when the data set includes at least one representative from each of the five taxa in Section 302.612 and a representative from each of the three taxa listed below. T is equal to 3 when the data includes at least one representative from each of the five taxa in Section 302.612 and one or two of the taxa listed below. T is equal to 2 when the data set meets the minimum requirements of Section 302.612 but does not include representatives from any of the three taxa listed below. When toxicity data on any of the three taxa listed below are available, they must be used along with the minimum data required pursuant to Section 302.612.

1) A benthic crustacean, unless one was used under Section 302.612(a)(3), in which case an insect must be used.

2) A member of a phylum not used in subsection (a), (b), or (f)(1).

3) An insect from an order not already represented.

g) Using the GMAVs and T-value identified under subsection (f) and the Ps calculated under subsection (e), the Final Acute Value (FAV) and the AATC are calculated as:

FAV = exp(A) and

AATC = FAV/2

Where:

A = L + 0.2236 S;

L = [SUM(1n GMAV) - S(SUM(P\*\*0.5))]/T; and

S = [[SUM((1n GMAV)\*\*2) - ((SUM(1n GMAV))\*\*2)/T]/[SUM(P) - ((SUM(P\*\*0.5))\*\*2)/T]]\*\*0.5.

h) If a resident or indigenous species~~,~~ whose presence is necessary to sustain commercial or recreational activities~~,~~ or prevent disruptions of the waterbody's ecosystem, including loss of species diversity or a shift to a biotic community dominated by pollution-tolerant species, will not be protected by the calculated FAV, then the EC-50 or LC-50 for that species is used as the FAV.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.618 Determining the Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion - Toxicity Dependent on Water Chemistry

If data are available to show that a relationship exists between a water quality characteristic (WQC) and acute toxicity to two or more species, an Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (AATC) may be calculated. The best-documented relationship is between the water quality characteristic, hardness, and acute toxicity of metals. Although this relationship between hardness and acute toxicity is typically non-linear, it can be linearized by a logarithmic transformation (i.e., for any variable, K, f(K) = logarithm of K) of the variables and plotting the logarithm of hardness against the logarithm of acute toxicity. Similarly, relationships between acute toxicity and other water quality characteristics, such as pH or temperature, may require a transformation, including no transformation (i.e., for any variable, K, f(K) = K), for one or both variables to obtain a least squares linear regression of the transformed acute toxicity values on the transformed values of the water quality characteristic. An AATC is calculated using the following procedures:

a) For each species for which acute toxicity values are available at two or more different values of the water quality characteristic, a least squares linear regression of the transformed acute toxicity (TAT) values on the transformed water quality characteristic (TWQC) values is performed to obtain the slope of the line describing the relationship.

b) Each of the slopes determined pursuant to subsection (a) is evaluated as to whether or not it is statistically valid, taking into account the range and number of tested values of the water quality characteristic and the degree of agreement within and between species. If slopes are not available for at least one fish and one invertebrate species, if the available slopes are too dissimilar, or if too few data are available to define the relationship between acute toxicity and the water quality characteristic, then the AATC must be calculated using the procedures in Section 302.615.

c) Normalize the TAT values for each species, by subtracting W, the arithmetic mean of the TAT values of a species from each of the TAT values used in the determination of the mean, such that the arithmetic mean of the normalized TAT values for each species individually or for any combination of species is zero (0.0).

d) Normalize the TWQC values for each species using X, the arithmetic mean of the TWQC values of a species, in the same manner as in subsection (c).

e) Group all the normalized data by treating them as if they were from a single species and perform at least squares linear regression of all the normalized TAT values on the corresponding normalized TWQC values to obtain the pooled acute slope, V.

f) For each species, the graphical intercept representing the species TAT intercept, f(Y), at a specific selected value, Z, of the WQC is calculated using the equation:

f (Y)= W - V (X - g(Z))

Where:

f ( ) is the transformation used to convert acute toxicity values to TAT values;

Y is the species acute toxicity intercept or species acute intercept;

W is the arithmetic mean of the TAT values as specified in subsection (c);

V is the pooled acute slope as specified in subsection (e);

X is the arithmetic mean of the TWQC values as specified in subsection (d);

g ( ) is the transformation used to convert the WQC values to TWQC values; and

Z is a selected value of the WQC.

g) For each species, determine the species acute intercept, Y, by carrying out an inverse transformation of the species TAT value, f(Y). For example, in the case of a logarithmic transformation, Y = antilogarithm of (f (Y)); or in the case where no transformation is used, Y = f (Y).

h) The Final Acute Intercept (FAI) is derived by using the species acute intercepts, obtained from subsection (g), in compliance with the procedures described in Section 302.615(b) through (g), with the word "value" replaced by the word "intercept". Note that in this procedure, geometric means and natural logarithms are always used.

i) The Aquatic Acute Intercept (AAI) is obtained by dividing the FAI by two.

j) The AATC at any value of the WQC, denoted by WQCx, is calculated using the terms defined in subsection (f) and the equation:

AATC = exp[V (g(WQCx) - g(Z)) + f (AAI)].

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.621 Determining the Acute Aquatic Toxicity Criterion - Procedure for Combinations of Substances

An AATC for any combination of substances (including effluent mixtures) must be determined by the following toxicity testing procedures:

a) Not more than 50% of test organisms from the most sensitive species tested may exhibit mortality or immobility after a 48-hour test for invertebrates or a 96-hour test for fish.

b) Three resident or indigenous species of ecologically diverse taxa must be tested initially. If resident or indigenous species are not available for testing, non-resident species may be used if the non-resident species is of the same family or genus and has a similar habitat and environmental tolerance.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.627 Determining the Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Criterion for an Individual Substance - General Procedures**

a) A chemical-specific Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Criterion (CATC) is calculated using procedures specified in subsection (b) when chronic toxicity data are available for at least five species from five different North American genera of freshwater organisms, including representatives from the following taxa:

1) Representatives of two families in the Class Osteichthyes (Bony Fish).

2) The family Daphnidae.

3) A benthic aquatic macroinvertebrate.

4) An alga (96-hour test) or a vascular aquatic plant.

b) A CATC is derived in the same manner as the FAV in Section 302.615 or 302.618 by substituting CATC for FAV or FAI, chronic for acute, MATC for LC-50, SMCV (Species Mean Chronic Value) for SMAV, and GMCV (Genus Mean Chronic Value) for GMAV.

c) If data are not available to meet the requirements of subsection (a), a CATC is calculated by dividing the FAV by the highest acute-chronic ratio obtained from at least one fish and one invertebrate species. The acute-chronic ratio for a species equals the acute toxicity concentration from data considered under Sections 302.612 through 302.618, divided by the chronic toxicity concentration from data calculated under subsections (a) and (b) subject to the following conditions:

1) If the toxicity of a substance is related to any water quality characteristic (WQC), the acute-chronic ratio must be based on acute and chronic toxicity data obtained from organisms exposed to test water with WQC values that are representative of the WQC values of the waterbody under consideration. Preference under this subsection must be given to data from acute and chronic tests done by the same author or in the same reference to increase the likelihood of comparable test conditions.

2) If the toxicity of a substance is unrelated to water quality parameters, the acute-chronic ratio may be derived from any acute and chronic test on a species regardless of the similarity in values of those water quality parameters. Preference under this subsection must be given to data from acute and chronic tests done on the same organisms or their descendants.

3) If there is more than one acute-chronic ratio for a species, a geometric mean of the ratio is calculated, corrected for the relationship of toxicity to water quality parameters.

4) If the acute and chronic toxicity data indicate that the acute-chronic ratio varies with changes in water quality parameters, the acute-chronic ratio used over specified values of the water quality parameters must be based on the ratios at water quality parameter values closest to those specified.

5) If acute and chronic toxicity data are unavailable to determine an acute-chronic ratio for at least two North American freshwater species, a ratio of 25 must be used.

d) If a resident or indigenous species whose presence is necessary to sustain commercial or recreational activities~~,~~ or prevent disruptions of the waterbody's ecosystem, including loss of species diversity or a shift to a biotic community dominated by pollution-tolerant species, will not be protected by the calculated CATC, then the MATC for that species is used as the CATC.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.630 Determining the Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Criterion - Procedure for Combinations of Substances

A CATC for any combination of substances (including effluent mixtures) may be determined by toxicity testing procedures pursuant to the following:

a) A combination of substances must not exceed concentrations greater than a NOAEL as determined for the most sensitive of the species tested.

b) Three resident or indigenous species of ecologically diverse taxa must be tested initially. If resident or indigenous species are not available for testing, non-resident species may be used if the non-resident species is of the same family or genus and has a similar habitat and environmental tolerance.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.633 The Wild and Domestic Animal Protection Criterion

The Wild and Domestic Animal Protection Criterion (WDAPC) is the concentration of a substance that if not exceeded, protects Illinois wild and domestic animals from adverse effects, such as functional impairment or pathological lesions, resulting from ingestion of surface waters of the State or ingestion of aquatic organisms taken from surface waters of the State.

a) For those substances for which a NOAEL has been derived from studies of mammalian or avian species exposed to the substance via oral routes including gavage, the lowest NOAEL among species must be used in calculating the WDAPC. Additional considerations in selecting NOAEL include:

1) If the NOAEL is given in milligrams of toxicant per liter of water consumed (mg/L), before calculating the WDAPC, the NOAEL must be multiplied by the daily average volume of water consumed by the test animals in liters per day (L/d) and divided by the average weight of the test animals in kilograms (kg).

2) If the NOAEL is given in milligrams of toxicant per kilogram of food consumed (mg/kg), before calculating the WDAPC, the NOAEL must be multiplied by the average amount of food in kilograms consumed daily by the test animals (kg/d) and divided by the average weight of the test animals in kilograms (kg).

3) If the animals used in a study were not exposed to the toxicant each day of the test period, the NOAEL must be multiplied by the ratio of days of exposure to the total days in the test period.

4) If more than one NOAEL is available for the same animal species, the geometric mean of the NOAELs must be used to calculate the WDAPC.

b) For those substances for which a NOAEL is not available but the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) has been derived from studies of animal species exposed to the substance via oral routes including gavage, one-tenth of the LOAEL must be substituted for the NOAEL.

c) The LOAEL must be selected in the same manner as that specified for the NOAEL in subsection (a).

d) The WDAPC, measured in milligrams per liter (mg/L), is calculated according to the equation:

WDAPC = [0.1 NOAEL x Wt]/[W + (F x BCF)]

Where:

NOAEL is derived from mammalian or avian studies as specified in subsections (a) and (b), and is measured in units of milligrams of substance per kilogram of body weight per day (mg/kg-d);

Wt = Average weight in kilograms (kg) of the test animals;

W = Average daily volume of water in liters consumed per day (L/d) by the test animals;

F = Average daily amount of food consumed by the test

animals in kilograms (kg/d);

BCF = Aquatic life Bioconcentration Factor with units of liter per kilogram (L/kg), as derived in Sections 302.660 through 302.666; and

The 0.1 represents an uncertainty factor to account for species variability.

e) If no studies pertaining to the toxic substance in question can be found by the Agency, no criterion can be determined.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.642 The Human Threshold Criterion

The Human Threshold Criterion (HTC) of a substance is that concentration or level of a substance at which humans are protected from adverse effects resulting from incidental exposure to, or ingestion of, surface waters of the State and from ingestion of aquatic organisms taken from surface waters of the State. HTCs are derived for those toxic substances for which there exists a threshold dosage or concentration below which no adverse effect or response is likely to occur.

 (Source: Added at 14 Ill. Reg. 2899, effective February 13, 1990)

#### Section 302.645 Determining the Acceptable Daily Intake

The Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) is the maximum amount of a substance that, if ingested daily for a lifetime, results in no adverse effects to humans. Subsections (a) through (e) list, in the order of preference, methods for determining the acceptable daily intake.

a) The lowest of the following ADI values:

1) For substances listed with a maximum contaminant level in 40 CFR 141 (incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106) or in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611, the ADI equals the product of multiplying the maximum contaminant level given in milligrams per liter (mg/L) by 2 liters per day (L/d).

2) For substances listed with a maximum allowable concentration standard in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle F, the acceptable daily intake equals the product of multiplying the public health enforcement standard given in milligrams per liter (mg/L) by 2 liters per day (L/d).

b) For substances for which a no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL-H) for humans exposed to the substance in drinking water has been derived, the acceptable daily intake equals the product of multiplying one-tenth of the NOAEL-H given in milligrams of toxicant per liter of water consumed (mg/L) by 2 liters per day (L/d). The lowest NOAEL-H must be used in the calculation of the acceptable daily intake.

c) For substances for which the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL-H) for humans exposed to the substance in drinking water has been derived, one-hundredth of the LOAEL-H may be substituted for the NOAEL-H in subsection (b).

d) For substances for which a no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL-A) has been derived from studies of mammalian test species exposed to the substance via oral routes including gavage, the acceptable daily intake equals the product of multiplying 1/100 of the NOAEL-A given in milligrams toxicant per day per kilogram of test species weight (mg/kg-d) by the average weight of an adult human of 70 kilograms (kg). The lowest NOAEL-A among animal species must be used in the calculation of the acceptable daily intake. Additional considerations in selecting the NOAEL-A include:

1) If the NOAEL-A is given in milligrams of toxicant per liter of water consumed (mg/L), before calculating the acceptable daily intake, the NOAEL-A must be multiplied by the daily average volume of water consumed by the mammalian test species in liters per day (L/d) and divided by the average weight of the mammalian test species in kilograms (kg).

2) If the NOAEL-A is given in milligrams of toxicant per kilogram of food consumed (mg/kg), before calculating the acceptable daily intake, the NOAEL-A must be multiplied by the average amount in kilograms of food consumed daily by the mammalian test species (kg/d) and divided by the average weight of the mammalian test species in kilograms (kg).

3) If the mammalian test species were not exposed to the toxicant each day of the test period, the NOAEL-A must be multiplied by the ratio of days of exposure to the total days of the test period.

4) If more than one NOAEL-A is available for the same mammalian test species, the geometric mean of the NOAEL-As must be used.

e) For substances for which a NOAEL-A is not available but the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL-A) has been derived from studies of mammalian test species exposed to the substance via oral routes including gavage, one-tenth of the LOAEL-A may be substituted for the NOAEL-A in subsection (d). The LOAEL-A must be selected in the same manner as that specified for the NOAEL-A in subsection (d).

f) If no studies pertaining to the toxic substance in question can be found by the Agency, no criterion can be determined.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.648 Determining the Human Threshold Criterion**

The HTC is calculated according to the equation:

HTC = ADI/[W + (F x BCF)]

where:

HTC = Human health protection criterion in milligrams per liter (mg/L);

ADI = Acceptable daily intake of substance in milligrams per day (mg/d)

as specified in Section 302.645;

W = Per capita daily water consumption equal to 2 liters per day (L/d)

for surface waters at the point of intake of a public or food processing water supply, or equal to 0.01 liters per day (L/d) which represents incidental exposure through contact or ingestion of small volumes of water while swimming or during other recreational activities for areas that are determined to be public access areas under Section 302.102 (b)(3), or 0.001 liters per day (L/d) for other waters;

F = Assumed daily fish consumption in the United States equal to 0.020

kilograms per day (kg/d); and

BCF = Aquatic organism Bioconcentration Factor with units of liter per

kilogram (L/kg) as derived in Sections 302.660 through 302.666.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.651 The Human Nonthreshold Criterion

The Human Nonthreshold Criterion (HNC) of a substance is the concentration or level of a substance at which humans are protected from an unreasonable risk of disease caused by a nonthreshold toxic mechanism as a result of incidental exposure to or ingestion of surface waters of the State or ingestion of aquatic organisms taken from surface waters of the State. HNCs are derived for those toxic substances for which any exposure, regardless of extent, carries some risk of damage as specified in subsections (a) and (b).

a) For single substances, a risk level of one in one million (1 in 1,000,000) must be allowed (i.e., considered acceptable) to determine an HNC.

b) For mixtures of substances, an additive risk level of one in one hundred thousand (1 in 100,000) must be allowed (i.e., considered acceptable) to determine an HNC.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.654 Determining the Risk Associated Intake

The Risk Associated Intake (RAI) is the maximum amount of a substance that if ingested daily for a lifetime, is expected to result in the risk of one additional case of human cancer in a population of one million. Where more than one carcinogenic chemical is present, the RAI must be based on an allowed additive risk of one additional case of cancer in a population of one hundred thousand. The RAI must be derived as specified in subsections (a) through (c).

a) For those substances for which a human epidemiologic study has been performed, the RAI equals the product of the dose from exposure in units of milligrams of toxicant per kilogram body weight per day (mg/kg-d) that results in a 70-year lifetime cancer probability of one in one million, times the average weight of an adult human of 70 kilograms (kg). The resulting RAI is expressed in milligrams toxicant per day (mg/d). If more than one human epidemiologic study is available, the lowest exposure level resulting in a 70-year lifetime probability of cancer equal to a ratio of one in one hundred thousand must be used in calculating the RAI.

b) In the absence of an epidemiologic study, for those toxic substances for which a carcinogenic potency factor (CPF) has been derived from studies of mammalian test species, the risk associated intake is calculated from the equation:

RAI = K/CPF

Where:

RAI = Risk associated intake in milligrams per day (mg/d);

K = A constant consisting of the product of the average weight of an adult human, assumed to be 70 kg, and the allowed cancer risk level of one in one million (1/1,000,000); and

CPF = Carcinogenic Potency Factor is the risk of one additional cancer per unit dose from exposure. The CPF is expressed in units of inverse milligrams per kilogram-day (1/mg/kg-d) as derived in subsections (b)(1) through (b)(7).

1) Only those studies that fulfill the data requirement criteria of Section 302.606 must be used in calculating the CPF.

2) The linear no-threshold dose-response relationship developed in the same manner as in the USEPA document "Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity Assessment of 1,3-butadiene", incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106, must be used in obtaining the unit risk, defined as the 95th percentile upper bound risk of one additional cancer resulting from a lifetime exposure to a unit concentration of the substance being considered. The CPF must be estimated from the unit risk in compliance with subsection (b)(7). In calculating a CPF, the Agency must review alternate scientifically valid protocols if so requested.

3) If in a study of a single species more than one type of tumor is induced by exposure to the toxic substance, the highest of the CPFs is used.

4) If two or more studies vary in either species, strain, or sex of the test animal, or tumor type, the highest CPF is used.

5) If more than one tumor of the same type is found in some of the test animals, these should be pooled so that the dose-response relationship is dose versus number of tumors per animal. The potency estimate for this dose-response relationship is used if it is higher than estimates resulting from other methods.

6) If two or more studies are identical regarding species, strain, and sex of the test animal, and tumor type, the highest of the CPFs is used.

7) Calculation of an equivalent dose between animal species and humans using a surface area conversion, and conversion of units of exposure to dose in milligrams of toxicant per kilogram of body weight per day (mg/kg-d), must be performed as specified in the USEPA document "Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity Assessment of 1,3-butadiene", incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106.

c) If both a human epidemiologic study and a study of mammalian test species are available for use in subsections (a) and (b), the risk associated intake is determined as follows:

1) When the human epidemiologic study provides evidence of a carcinogenic effect on humans, the RAI is calculated from the human epidemiology study as specified in subsection (a).

2) When the mammalian study provides evidence of a carcinogenic effect on humans, but the human epidemiologic study does not, a cancer risk to humans is assumed and the risk associated intake is calculated as specified in subsection (b).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.657 Determining the Human Nonthreshold Criterion**

The HNC is calculated according to the equation:

HNC = RAI/[W + (F x BCF)]

where:

HNC = Human Nonthreshold Protection Criterion in milligrams per liter

(mg/L);

RAI = Risk Associated Intake of a substance in milligrams per day (mg/d)

that is associated with a lifetime cancer risk level equal to a ratio

of one to 1,000,000 as derived in Section 302.654;

W = Per capita daily water consumption equal to 2 liters per day (L/d)

for surface waters at the point of intake of a public or food processing water supply, or equal to 0.01 liters per day (L/d) which represents incidental exposure through contact or ingestion of small volumes of water while swimming or during other recreational activities for areas which are determined to be public access areas under Section 302.102(b)(3), or 0.001 liters per day (L/d) for other waters;

F = Assumed daily fish consumption in the United States equal to

0.020 kilograms per day (kg/d); and

BCF = Aquatic Life Bioconcentration Factor with units of liter per

kilogram (L/kg) as derived in Section 302.663.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.658 Stream Flow for Application of Human Nonthreshold Criterion

The HNC applies at all times except during periods when flows are less than the harmonic mean flow (Qhm), as determined by:

Qhm = N / SUM(1/Qi)

Where:

Qhm = harmonic mean flow,

N = number of daily values for streamflows, and

Qi = daily streamflow value on day i.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.660 Bioconcentration Factor

A Bioconcentration Factor is used to relate substance residue in aquatic organisms to the concentration of the substance in the waters in which the organisms reside.

 (Source: Added at 14 Ill. Reg. 2899, effective February 13, 1990)

#### Section 302.663 Determination of Bioconcentration Factors

A Bioconcentration Factor equals the concentration of a substance in all or part of an aquatic organism in milligrams per kilogram of wet tissue weight (mg/kg), divided by the concentration of the substance in the water to which the organism is exposed in milligrams of the substance per liter of water (mg/L).

a) The Bioconcentration Factor is calculated from a field study if the following conditions are met:

1) Data are available to show that the concentration of the substance in the water to which the organism was exposed remained constant over the range of territory inhabited by the organism and for a period of time exceeding 28 days;

2) Competing mechanisms for removal of the substance from solution did not affect the bioavailability of the substance; and

3) The concentration of the substance to which the organism was exposed is less than the lowest concentration causing any adverse effects on the organism.

b) In the absence of a field-derived Bioconcentration Factor, the Bioconcentration Factor is calculated from a laboratory test if the following conditions are met:

1) The Bioconcentration Factor was calculated from measured concentrations of the toxic substance in the test solution;

2) The laboratory test was of sufficient duration to have reached steady state, which is defined as a less than 10 percent change in the calculated Bioconcentration Factor over a 2-day period or 16 percent of the test duration, whichever is longer. In the absence of a laboratory test that has reached steady state, the Bioconcentration Factor may be calculated from a laboratory test with a duration greater than 28 days if more than one test is available for the same species of organism;

3) The concentration of the toxic substance to which the test organism was exposed is less than the lowest concentration causing any adverse effects on the organism;

4) If more than one Bioconcentration Factor for the same species is available, the geometric mean of the Bioconcentration Factors is used; and

5) The Bioconcentration Factor is calculated on a wet tissue weight basis. A Bioconcentration Factor calculated using dry tissue weight must be converted to a wet tissue weight basis by multiplying the dry weight bioconcentration value by 0.1 for plankton and by 0.2 for individual species of fish and invertebrates.

c) In the absence of any Bioconcentration Factors measured from field studies as specified in subsection (a) or laboratory studies that have reached steady state as specified in subsection (b), the Bioconcentration Factor is calculated according to the equation:

log BCF = A + B log Kow

Where:

BCF = Bioconcentration Factor;

Kow = The octanol/water partition coefficient measured as specified in ASTM E 1147, incorporated by reference in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 301.106 (If the Kow is not available from laboratory testing, it must be calculated from structure-activity relationships or available regression equations.); and

The constants A = -0.23 and B = 0.76 must be used unless a change in the value of the constants is requested (The Agency must honor requests for changes only if the changes are accompanied by scientifically valid supporting data.).

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.666 Utilizing the Bioconcentration Factor

The Bioconcentration Factor derived in Section 302.663 is used to calculate water quality criteria for a substance as specified below:

a) When calculating a WDAPC as described in Section 302.633, the geometric mean of all available steady-state, whole-body Bioconcentration Factors for fish and shellfish species that constitute or represent a portion of the diet of indigenous wild and domestic animal species is used. Additional considerations in deriving a Bioconcentration Factor include:

1) An edible portion Bioconcentration Factor is converted to a whole-body Bioconcentration Factor for a fish or shellfish species by multiplying the edible portion Bioconcentration Factor by the ratio of the percent lipid in the whole body to the percent lipid in the edible portion of the same species.

2) A Bioconcentration Factor calculated as described in Section 302.663(c) is converted to a whole-body Bioconcentration Factor by multiplying the calculated Bioconcentration Factor by the ratio of the percent lipid in the whole body to 7.6.

b) When calculating either a human threshold criterion or a human nonthreshold criterion as described in Sections 302.642 through 302.648 or Sections 302.651 through 302.657, respectively, the geometric mean of all available edible portion Bioconcentration Factors for fish and shellfish species consumed by humans is used. Additional considerations in deriving a Bioconcentration Factor include:

1) Edible portions include:

A) Decapods -- muscle tissue.

B) Bivalve mollusks -- total living tissue.

C) Scaled fish -- boneless, scaleless filets including skin except for bloater chubs in which the edible portion is the whole body excluding head, scales, and viscera.

D) Smooth-skinned fish -- boneless, skinless filets.

2) A whole-body Bioconcentration Factor is converted to an edible portion Bioconcentration Factor by multiplying the whole-body Bioconcentration Factor of a species by the ratio of the percent lipid in the edible portion to the percent lipid in the whole body of the same species.

3) A Bioconcentration Factor calculated as described in Section 302.663 is converted to an edible portion Bioconcentration Factor by multiplying the calculated Bioconcentration Factor by the ratio of the percent lipid in the edible portion to 7.6.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

#### Section 302.669 Listing of Derived Criteria

a) The Agency must develop and maintain a listing of toxicity criteria pursuant to this Subpart. This list must be made available to the public and updated whenever a new criterion is derived and must be published when updated in the Illinois Register.

b) A criterion published pursuant to subsection (a) may be proposed to the Board for adoption as a numeric water quality standard.

c) The Agency must maintain for inspection all information, including assumptions, toxicity data, and calculations, used to derive any toxicity criterion listed pursuant to subsection (a) until adopted by the Board as a water quality standard.

(Source: Amended at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.APPENDIX A References to Previous Rules (Repealed)**

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

**Section 302.APPENDIX B Sources of Codified Sections (Repealed)**

(Source: Repealed at 47 Ill. Reg. 4437, effective March 23, 2023)

Section 302.APPENDIX C Maximum total ammonia nitrogen concentrations allowable for certain combinations of pH and temperature

Section 302.TABLE A  pH-Dependent Values of the AS (Acute Standard)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pH | Acute Standard (mg/L)  |
| ≤7.67.77.87.98.08.18.28.38.48.58.68.78.88.99.0 | 15.014.412.110.18.416.955.734.713.883.202.652.201.841.561.32 |

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg.16931, effective November 8, 2002)

Section 302.TABLE B Temperature and pH‑Dependent Values of the CS (Chronic Standard) for Fish Early Life Stages Absent

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pH | Temperature, °Celsius |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0-7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 6 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 9.92 | 9.30 | 8.72 | 8.17 | 7.66 | 7.19 | 6.74 | 6.32 |
| 6.1 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.87 | 9.25 | 8.67 | 8.13 | 7.62 | 7.15 | 6.70 | 6.28 |
| 6.2 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.81 | 9.19 | 8.62 | 8.08 | 7.58 | 7.10 | 6.66 | 6.24 |
| 6.3 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 9.73 | 9.12 | 8.55 | 8.02 | 7.52 | 7.05 | 6.61 | 6.19 |
| 6.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 9.63 | 9.03 | 8.47 | 7.94 | 7.44 | 6.98 | 6.54 | 6.13 |
| 6.5 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 9.51 | 8.92 | 8.36 | 7.84 | 7.35 | 6.89 | 6.46 | 6.06 |
| 6.6 | 10.7 | 9.99 | 9.37 | 8.79 | 8.24 | 7.72 | 7.24 | 6.79 | 6.36 | 5.97 |
| 6.7 | 10.5 | 9.81 | 9.20 | 8.62 | 8.08 | 7.58 | 7.11 | 6.66 | 6.25 | 5.86 |
| 6.8 | 10.2 | 9.58 | 8.98 | 8.42 | 7.90 | 7.40 | 6.94 | 6.51 | 6.10 | 5.72 |
| 6.9 | 9.93 | 9.31 | 8.73 | 8.19 | 7.68 | 7.20 | 6.75 | 6.33 | 5.93 | 5.56 |
| 7 | 9.60 | 9.00 | 8.43 | 7.91 | 7.41 | 6.95 | 6.52 | 6.11 | 5.73 | 5.37 |
| 7.1 | 9.20 | 8.63 | 8.09 | 7.58 | 7.11 | 6.67 | 6.25 | 5.86 | 5.49 | 5.15 |
| 7.2 | 8.75 | 8.20 | 7.69 | 7.21 | 6.76 | 6.34 | 5.94 | 5.57 | 5.22 | 4.90 |
| 7.3 | 8.24 | 7.73 | 7.25 | 6.79 | 6.37 | 5.97 | 5.60 | 5.25 | 4.92 | 4.61 |
| 7.4 | 7.69 | 7.21 | 6.76 | 6.33 | 5.94 | 5.57 | 5.22 | 4.89 | 4.59 | 4.30 |
| 7.5 | 7.09 | 6.64 | 6.23 | 5.84 | 5.48 | 5.13 | 4.81 | 4.51 | 4.23 | 3.97 |
| 7.6 | 6.46 | 6.05 | 5.67 | 5.32 | 4.99 | 4.68 | 4.38 | 4.11 | 3.85 | 3.61 |
| 7.7 | 5.81 | 5.45 | 5.11 | 4.79 | 4.49 | 4.21 | 3.95 | 3.70 | 3.47 | 3.25 |
| 7.8 | 5.17 | 4.84 | 4.54 | 4.26 | 3.99 | 3.74 | 3.51 | 3.29 | 3.09 | 2.89 |
| 7.9 | 4.54 | 4.26 | 3.99 | 3.74 | 3.51 | 3.29 | 3.09 | 2.89 | 2.71 | 2.54 |
| 8 | 3.95 | 3.70 | 3.47 | 3.26 | 3.05 | 2.86 | 2.68 | 2.52 | 2.36 | 2.21 |
| 8.1 | 3.41 | 3.19 | 2.99 | 2.81 | 2.63 | 2.47 | 2.31 | 2.17 | 2.03 | 1.91 |
| 8.2 | 2.91 | 2.73 | 2.56 | 2.40 | 2.25 | 2.11 | 1.98 | 1.85 | 1.74 | 1.63 |
| 8.3 | 2.47 | 2.32 | 2.18 | 2.04 | 1.91 | 1.79 | 1.68 | 1.58 | 1.48 | 1.39 |
| 8.4 | 2.09 | 1.96 | 1.84 | 1.73 | 1.62 | 1.52 | 1.42 | 1.33 | 1.25 | 1.17 |
| 8.5 | 1.77 | 1.66 | 1.55 | 1.46 | 1.37 | 1.28 | 1.20 | 1.13 | 1.06 | 0.99 |
| 8.6 | 1.49 | 1.40 | 1.31 | 1.23 | 1.15 | 1.08 | 1.01 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 0.84 |
| 8.7 | 1.26 | 1.18 | 1.11 | 1.04 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.80 | 0.75 | 0.71 |
| 8.8 | 1.07 | 1.01 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.78  | 0.73 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.60 |
| 8.9 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.76 | 0.71 | 0.66  | 0.62 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.51 |
| 9.0 | 0.79 | 0.74 | 0.69 | 0.65 | 0.61  | 0.57  | 0.54 | 0.50 | 0.47 | 0.44 |

\* At 15 °C and above, the criterion for fish ELS Absent is the same as the criterion for fish ELS Present.

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. 16931, effective November 8, 2002)

Section 302.TABLE C Temperature and pH‑Dependent Values of the CS (Chronic Standard)for Fish Early Life Stages Present

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pH | Temperature, °Celsius |
|  | 0 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 |
| 6 | 6.95 | 6.95 | 6.32 | 5.55 | 4.88 | 4.29 | 3.77 | 3.31 | 2.91 | 2.56 |
| 6.1 | 6.91 | 6.91 | 6.28 | 5.52 | 4.86 | 4.27 | 3.75 | 3.30 | 2.90 | 2.55 |
| 6.2 | 6.87 | 6.87 | 6.24 | 5.49 | 4.82 | 4.24 | 3.73 | 3.28 | 2.88 | 2.53 |
| 6.3 | 6.82 | 6.82 | 6.19 | 5.45 | 4.79 | 4.21 | 3.70 | 3.25 | 2.86 | 2.51 |
| 6.4 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.13 | 5.39 | 4.74 | 4.17 | 3.66 | 3.22 | 2.83 | 2.49 |
| 6.5 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 6.06 | 5.33 | 4.68 | 4.12 | 3.62 | 3.18 | 2.80 | 2.46 |
| 6.6 | 6.57 | 6.57 | 5.97 | 5.25 | 4.61 | 4.05 | 3.56 | 3.13 | 2.75 | 2.42 |
| 6.7 | 6.44 | 6.44 | 5.86 | 5.15 | 4.52 | 3.98 | 3.50 | 3.07 | 2.70 | 2.37 |
| 6.8 | 6.29 | 6.29 | 5.72 | 5.03 | 4.42 | 3.89 | 3.42 | 3.00 | 2.64 | 2.32 |
| 6.9 | 6.12 | 6.12 | 5.56 | 4.89 | 4.30 | 3.78 | 3.32 | 2.92 | 2.57 | 2.25 |
| 7 | 5.91 | 5.91 | 5.37 | 4.72 | 4.15 | 3.65 | 3.21 | 2.82 | 2.48 | 2.18 |
| 7.1 | 5.67 | 5.67 | 5.15 | 4.53 | 3.98 | 3.50 | 3.08 | 2.70 | 2.38 | 2.09 |
| 7.2 | 5.39 | 5.39 | 4.90 | 4.31 | 3.78 | 3.33 | 2.92 | 2.57 | 2.26 | 1.99 |
| 7.3 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 4.61 | 4.06 | 3.57 | 3.13 | 2.76 | 2.42 | 2.13 | 1.87 |
| 7.4 | 4.73 | 4.73 | 4.30 | 3.78 | 3.32 | 2.92 | 2.57 | 2.26 | 1.98 | 1.74 |
| 7.5 | 4.36 | 4.36 | 3.97 | 3.49 | 3.06 | 2.69 | 2.37 | 2.08 | 1.83 | 1.61 |
| 7.6 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 3.61 | 3.18 | 2.79 | 2.45 | 2.16 | 1.90 | 1.67 | 1.47 |
| 7.7 | 3.58 | 3.58 | 3.25 | 2.86 | 2.51 | 2.21 | 1.94 | 1.71 | 1.50 | 1.32 |
| 7.8 | 3.18 | 3.18 | 2.89 | 2.54 | 2.23 | 1.96 | 1.73 | 1.52 | 1.33 | 1.17 |
| 7.9 | 2.80 | 2.80 | 2.54 | 2.24 | 1.96 | 1.73 | 1.52 | 1.33 | 1.17 | 1.03 |
| 8 | 2.43 | 2.43 | 2.21 | 1.94 | 1.71 | 1.50 | 1.32 | 1.16 | 1.02 | 0.90 |
| 8.1 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 1.91 | 1.68 | 1.47 | 1.29 | 1.14 | 1.00 | 0.88  | 0.77 |
| 8.2 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.63 | 1.43 | 1.26 | 1.11 | 0.97 | 0.86 | 0.75  | 0.66 |
| 8.3 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 1.39 | 1.22 | 1.07 | 0.94 | 0.83 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.56 |
| 8.4 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.17 | 1.03 | 0.91 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.54 | 0.48 |
| 8.5 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 0.99 | 0.87 | 0.76 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.40 |
| 8.6 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.84 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.34 |
| 8.7 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.71 | 0.62 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.29 |
| 8.8 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 0.53 | 0.46 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.24 |
| 8.9 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.51 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.35 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.21 |
| 9 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.20  | 0.18 |

(Source: Added at 26 Ill. Reg. 16931, effective November 8, 2002)

**302.Appendix D Section 302.206(d): Stream Segments for Enhanced Dissolved Oxygen Protection**

 **BASIN NAME**

 **Segment Name**

 **Segment No.**

 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 **Illinois**

 **Aux Sable Creek**

 **239**

 start 41.3982125891033 -88.3307365155966 GRUNDY

 end 41.5221610266554 -88.3153074461322 KENDALL

 **Baker Creek**

 **123**

 start 41.0993159446094 -87.833779044559 KANKAKEE

 end 41.1187483257075 -87.7916507082604 KANKAKEE

 **Baptist Creek**

 **160**

 start 40.5172643895406 -90.9781701980636 HANCOCK

 end 40.5217773790395 -90.9703232423026 HANCOCK

 **Barker Creek**

 **170**

 start 40.4730175690641 -90.3623822544051 FULTON

 end 40.4505102531327 -90.423698306895 FULTON

 **Battle Creek**

 **196**

 start 41.791467372356 -88.6440656199133 DEKALB

 end 41.8454435074814 -88.6580317835588 DEKALB

 **Big Bureau Creek**

 **209**

 start 41.2403303426443 -89.3778305139628 BUREAU

 end 41.6599418992971 -89.0880711727354 LEE

 **Big Rock Creek**

 **275**

 start 41.6325949399571 -88.5379727020413 KENDALL

 end 41.7542831812644 -88.5621629654129 KANE

 **Blackberry Creek**

 **271**

 start 41.6432480686252 -88.451129393594 KENDALL

 end 41.7663693677829 -88.3855968808499 KANE

 **Boone Creek**

 **284**

 start 42.3430701828297 -88.2604646456881 MCHENRY

 end 42.3116813126792 -88.3284649937798 MCHENRY

 **Buck Creek**

 **225**

 start 41.4305449377211 -88.7732713228626 LASALLE

 end 41.4508806057478 -88.919966063547 LASALLE

 **403**

 start 40.6513984442885 -88.8660496976016 MCLEAN

 end 40.6757825960266 -88.8490439132056 MCLEAN

 **Camp Creek**

 **116**

 start 41.0119168530464 -89.7317034650143 STARK

 end 41.0202988179758 -89.6817209218761 STARK

 **BASIN NAME**

 **Segment Name**

 **Segment No.**

 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 **168**

 start 40.2936155016035 -90.7791785207262 MCDONOUGH

 end 40.3985161419285 -90.5089903510732 MCDONOUGH

 **Camp Run**

 **115**

 start 41.0119168530464 -89.7317034650143 STARK

 end 41.0575944852479 -89.6822685234528 STARK

 **Cantway Slough**

 **250**

 start 41.1654521279715 -87.6179423055771 KANKAKEE

 end 41.1204910206261 -87.6018847740212 KANKAKEE

 **Cedar Creek**

 **164**

 start 40.4187924503946 -91.0119249544251 HANCOCK

 end 40.4320989747514 -90.9816512014458 HANCOCK

 **Central Ditch**

 **17**

 start 40.2466345144431 -89.8605138200519 MASON

 end 40.259146892407 -89.8331744969958 MASON

 **Clear Creek**

 **70**

 start 40.2358631766436 -89.1715114085864 LOGAN

 end 40.2817523596784 -89.2105606026356 MCLEAN

 **Coal Creek**

 **173**

 start 40.6458316286298 -90.2773695191768 FULTON

 end 40.6911917975894 -90.0990104026141 FULTON

 **Collins Run**

 **243**

 start 41.4219631544372 -88.3508108111242 GRUNDY

 end 41.4172036201222 -88.3955434158999 GRUNDY

 **Conover Branch**

 **184**

 start 39.8376993452498 -90.1465720267561 MORGAN

 end 39.8696939232648 -90.1234898871846 MORGAN

 **Coon Creek**

 **60**

 start 40.1076562155273 -89.0130117597621 DEWITT

 end 40.1755351290733 -88.8857086715202 DEWITT

 **Coop Branch**

 **31**

 end 39.2042878811665 -90.0972130791043 MACOUPIN

 end 39.1194481626997 -89.9878509202749 MACOUPIN

 **Coopers Defeat Creek**

 **114**

 start 41.1557502062867 -89.748162019475 STARK

 end 41.1485959333575 -89.6944246708098 STARK

 **Copperas Creek**

 **88**

 start 40.4856512052475 -89.8867983078194 FULTON

 end 40.549513691198 -89.9011907117391 FULTON

 **Court Creek**

 **122**

 **BASIN NAME**

 **Segment Name**

 **Segment No.**

 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 start 40.9184191403691 -90.1108008628507 KNOX

 end 40.9349919352638 -90.2673514797552 KNOX

 **Cox Creek**

 **177**

 start 40.0231674243157 -90.1158780774246 CASS

 end 39.9657957063914 -90.0180644049351 CASS

 **Crane Creek**

 **174**

 start 40.1328714038267 -89.9709414534257 MENARD

 end 40.2466345144431 -89.8605138200519 MASON

 **Crow Creek**

 **102**

 start 40.9323207251964 -89.4264477600798 MARSHALL

 end 40.9663161180876 -89.2558617294218 MARSHALL

 **Deer Creek**

 **59**

 start 40.117679723776 -89.3801215076251 LOGAN

 end 40.1915602627115 -89.1582023776838 LOGAN

 **Dickerson Slough**

 **421**

 start 40.3597968706068 -88.3225685158141 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.4568389800294 -88.3442742579475 FORD

 **Drummer Creek**

 **423**

 start 40.37389931547 -88.3480753423386 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.479101489993 -88.388698487066 FORD

 **Dry Fork**

 **35**

 start 39.1989703827155 -89.9609795725648 MACOUPIN

 end 39.1445756951412 -89.8876581181152 MACOUPIN

 **Du Page River**

 **268**

 start 41.4988385272507 -88.2166248594859 WILL

 end 41.7019525201778 -88.1476209409341 WILL

 **Eagle Creek**

 **392**

 start 41.1360015419764 -88.8528525904771 LASALLE

 end 41.1291172842462 -88.8664977236647 LASALLE

 **East Aux Sable Creek**

 **240**

 start 41.5221610266554 -88.3153074461322 KENDALL

 end 41.6231669397764 -88.2938779285952 KENDALL

 **East Branch Big Rock Creek**

 **277**

 start 41.7542830239271 -88.5621632556731 KANE

 end 41.8161922949561 -88.6002917634599 KANE

 **East Branch Copperas Creek**

 **47**

 start 40.549514632509 -89.901189903351 FULTON

 **BASIN NAME**

 **Segment Name**

 **Segment No.**

 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 end 40.6583152735498 -89.8516717710553 PEORIA

 **East Fork La Moine River**

 **167**

 start 40.3962156185095 -90.9339386121768 HANCOCK

 end 40.4506930058171 -90.758703782814 MCDONOUGH

 **East Fork Mazon River**

 **256**

 start 41.1872307009926 -88.2731640461448 GRUNDY

 end 41.0815161304671 -88.3093601699244 LIVINGSTON

 **East Fork Spoon River**

 **110**

 start 41.2158736312898 -89.6870256054763 STARK

 end 41.2603216291895 -89.7311074496692 BUREAU

 **Easterbrook Drain**

 **410**

 start 40.3687232740908 -88.5787269955356 MCLEAN

 end 40.3909243275675 -88.5484031360558 MCLEAN

 **Exline Slough**

 **252**

 start 41.1187483257075 -87.7916507082604 KANKAKEE

 end 41.3377194296138 -87.674538578544 WILL

 **Fargo Run**

 **94**

 start 40.8110626738718 -89.7625906815013 PEORIA

 end 40.7936211492847 -89.7147157689809 PEORIA

 **Ferson Creek**

 **281**

 start 41.9275380999085 -88.3177738518806 KANE

 end 41.9518312998438 -88.3965138071814 KANE

 **Fitch Creek**

 **131**

 start 41.0629732421579 -89.9929808862433 KNOX

 end 41.1048465021615 -90.0171275726119 KNOX

 **Forked Creek**

 **265**

 start 41.312634893655 -88.1518349597477 WILL

 end 41.4208599921871 -87.8221168060732 WILL

 **Forman Creek**

 **129**

 start 41.0920068762041 -90.1229512077171 KNOX

 end 41.061779692349 -90.1373931430424 KNOX

 **Fourmile Grove Creek**

 **232**

 start 41.5880621752377 -89.0154533767497 LASALLE

 end 41.6281572065102 -89.0480036727754 LEE

 **Fox Creek**

 **121**

 start 41.2158736312898 -89.6870256054763 STARK

 end 41.2178841576744 -89.6378797955943 BUREAU

 **Fox River**

 **270**

 start 41.6177003859476 -88.5558384703467 KENDALL

 end 41.7665361019038 -88.3100243828453 KANE

 **BASIN NAME**

 **Segment Name**

 **Segment No.**

 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 **Friends Creek**

 **56**

 start 39.9296881580789 -88.7753341828841 MACON

 end 40.0511150621524 -88.756810733868 MACON

 **Furrer Ditch**

 **175**

 start 40.259146892407 -89.8331744807195 MASON

 end 40.256856262248 -89.8235353908665 MASON

 **Gooseberry Creek**

 **138**

 start 41.0815161304671 -88.3093601699244 LIVINGSTON

 end 41.0229178273291 -88.3433997610298 LIVINGSTON

 **181**

 start 41.2273512263311 -88.3737634512576 GRUNDY

 end 41.1567969821084 -88.3954921510714 GRUNDY

 **Grindstone Creek**

 **169**

 start 40.2936155016035 -90.7791785207262 MCDONOUGH

 end 40.3128991202966 -90.6514786739624 MCDONOUGH

 **Hall Ditch**

 **176**

 start 40.214043063866 -89.8947856138658 MASON

 end 40.1996396083582 -89.8430392085184 MASON

 **Hallock Creek**

 **101**

 start 40.9330251540704 -89.523027406387 PEORIA

 end 40.9162496002415 -89.5368879858621 PEORIA

 **Haw Creek**

 **125**

 start 40.8575772861862 -90.2335091570553 KNOX

 end 40.9174343445877 -90.3387634753254 KNOX

 **Henline Creek**

 **401**

 start 40.5867014223785 -88.6971328093932 MCLEAN

 end 40.6247936449316 -88.6315733675586 MCLEAN

 **Henry Creek**

 **100**

 start 40.932455717876 -89.5256512687818 PEORIA

 end 40.9472322228041 -89.5711427004422 PEORIA

 **Hermon Creek**

 **126**

 start 40.7818347201379 -90.2738699961108 KNOX

 end 40.7628476930817 -90.3372052339614 KNOX

 **Hickory Creek**

 **244**

 start 41.5038289458964 -88.0990240076033 WILL

 end 41.4935392717868 -87.8108342251738 WILL

 **Hickory Grove Ditch**

 **87**

 start 40.4870721779667 -89.7285827911466 TAZEWELL

 end 40.4136575635669 -89.7349507058786 MASON

 **Hickory Run**

 **93**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 start 40.8217198390551 -89.7449749384213 PEORIA

 end 40.8581447502391 -89.7622130910013 PEORIA

 **Hillsbury Slough**

 **416**

 start 40.3453953438371 -88.3035309970523 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.3928682378873 -88.2265028280313 CHAMPAIGN

 **Hodges Creek**

 **34**

 start 39.2630316914552 -90.1858200381692 GREENE

 end 39.2801974743086 -90.1528766403572 GREENE

 **Hurricane Creek**

 **44**

 start 39.449376470161 -90.5400508230403 GREENE

 end 39.4781872332274 -90.4508986197452 GREENE

 **Illinois River**

 **236**

 start 41.3255740245957 -88.9910230492306 LASALLE

 end 41.3986780470527 -88.2686499362959 GRUNDY

 **Indian Creek**

 **120**

 start 40.988610901184 -89.8221496834014 STARK

 end 41.2003389912185 -89.9349435285117 HENRY

 **182**

 start 39.8785447641605 -90.3782080959549 CASS

 end 39.8234731084942 -90.103743390331 MORGAN

 **224**

 start 41.7480730242898 -88.8741562924388 DEKALB

 end 41.7083887626958 -88.9437996894049 LEE

 **226**

 start 41.4400734113231 -88.7627018786422 LASALLE

 end 41.7377348577433 -88.8557728844589 DEKALB

 **396**

 start 40.7701181840118 -88.4858209632899 LIVINGSTON

 end 40.6469799222669 -88.4812665778082 LIVINGSTON

 **Iroquois River**

 **253**

 start 41.0739205590002 -87.8152251833303 KANKAKEE

 end 40.9614905075375 -87.8149010739444 IROQUOIS

 **447**

 start 40.7817769095357 -87.7532807121524 IROQUOIS

 end 40.8174648935578 -87.5342555764515 IROQUOIS

 **Jack Creek**

 **109**

 start 41.1283656948767 -89.7699479168181 STARK

 end 41.150467875432 -89.8374616586589 STARK

 **Jackson Creek**

 **246**

 start 41.4325013563553 -88.1725611633353 WILL

 end 41.4638503957577 -87.9160301224816 WILL

 **Joes Creek**

 **33**

 start 39.2801974743086 -90.1528766403572 GREENE

 end 39.3757180969001 -90.0772968234561 MACOUPIN

 **BASIN NAME**

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 **Johnny Run**

 **258**

 start 41.2826709079541 -88.3633805819326 GRUNDY

 end 41.0807507198308 -88.5801638050665 LIVINGSTON

 **Jordan Creek**

 **266**

 start 41.3044458242397 -88.1279087273328 WILL

 end 41.3077177643453 -88.1188984685001 WILL

 **Judd Creek**

 **106**

 start 41.089645284216 -89.1847595119809 MARSHALL

 end 41.0429807674449 -89.1339049242164 MARSHALL

 **Kankakee River**

 **248**

 start 41.3923135096469 -88.2590124225285 GRUNDY

 end 41.1660752568715 -87.526360971907 KANKAKEE

 **Kickapoo Creek**

 **57**

 start 39.9932216924528 -88.8083252484687 MACON

 end 39.9987405799186 -88.8205170598483 MACON

 **65**

 start 40.1286520491088 -89.4532728967436 LOGAN

 end 40.4376592310728 -88.8667409562596 MCLEAN

 **92**

 start 40.6548826785105 -89.6134608723157 TAZEWELL

 end 40.9170471944911 -89.6577393908301 PEORIA

 **Kings Mill Creek**

 **83**

 start 40.4558745105979 -89.1642930044364 MCLEAN

 end 40.509184986927 -89.0937965002854 MCLEAN

 **La Harpe Creek**

 **159**

 start 40.4678428297867 -91.0424167497572 HANCOCK

 end 40.5172643895406 -90.9781701980636 HANCOCK

 **La Moine River**

 **158**

 start 40.3320849972693 -90.8997234923388 MCDONOUGH

 end 40.5923258750258 -91.0177293656635 HANCOCK

 **Lake Fork**

 **61**

 start 40.0837107988142 -89.3969397975165 LOGAN

 end 39.9367293000733 -89.2343282851812 LOGAN

 **Langan Creek**

 **254**

 start 40.9614905075375 -87.8149010739444 IROQUOIS

 end 40.9432018898477 -88.0465558527168 IROQUOIS

 **Lime Creek**

 **214**

 start 41.4515003790233 -89.5271752648714 BUREAU

 end 41.4951141474998 -89.456554884734 BUREAU

 **Little Indian Creek**

 **183**

 start 39.8355964564522 -90.1231971747256 MORGAN

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 end 39.8658175367056 -90.0423591294145 MORGAN

 **227**

 start 41.5091299863247 -88.7725444056074 LASALLE

 end 41.749433980972 -88.8141442269697 DEKALB

 **Little Kickapoo Creek**

 **67**

 start 40.3336625070255 -88.9736094275975 MCLEAN

 end 40.394785197415 -88.9473142490326 MCLEAN

 **Little Mackinaw River**

 **82**

 start 40.4423190352496 -89.4617848276975 TAZEWELL

 end 40.4481261917524 -89.4329939054056 TAZEWELL

 **Little Rock Creek**

 **274**

 start 41.6345548769785 -88.5384723455853 KENDALL

 end 41.7895688619816 -88.6981590581244 DEKALB

 **Little Sandy Creek**

 **107**

 start 41.0912632622075 -89.2247552498617 MARSHALL

 end 41.125352501365 -89.1758716886846 PUTNAM

 **Little Senachwine Creek**

 **99**

 start 40.9533145540839 -89.5292433956921 PEORIA

 end 41.0084439145565 -89.5499765139822 MARSHALL

 **Little Vermilion River**

 **233**

 start 41.3237602050852 -89.0811945323001 LASALLE

 end 41.5760289435671 -89.0829047126545 LASALLE

 **Lone Tree Creek**

 **418**

 start 40.3750682121535 -88.3819688457729 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.3145980401842 -88.4738655755984 MCLEAN

 **Long Creek**

 **163**

 start 40.4466427913955 -91.0499607552846 HANCOCK

 end 40.4297652043359 -91.1507109600489 HANCOCK

 **Long Point Creek**

 **68**

 start 40.2755311999445 -89.0786438507327 DEWITT

 end 40.2549604211821 -88.9826285651361 DEWITT

 **394**

 start 41.038177645276 -88.7908409579793 LIVINGSTON

 end 41.0018214714974 -88.8534349418926 LIVINGSTON

 **Mackinaw River**

 **397**

 start 40.5796794158534 -89.2813445945626 TAZEWELL

 end 40.5649627479232 -88.478822725546 MCLEAN

 **Macoupin Creek**

 **32**

 start 39.1989703827155 -89.9609795725648 MACOUPIN

 start 39.2121253451487 -90.2312084410337 JERSEY

 **Madden Creek**

 **413**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 start 40.0943580002069 -88.5400649488702 PIATT

 end 40.2109635906658 -88.4943738561926 PIATT

 **Masters Creek**

 **220**

 start 41.4976109383336 -89.4125473607076 BUREAU

 end 41.5439000049343 -89.421988392756 BUREAU

 **Masters Fork**

 **217**

 start 41.4531024225454 -89.4290492805799 BUREAU

 end 41.5702310455498 -89.3821188149649 BUREAU

 **Mazon River**

 **257**

 start 41.3086768327676 -88.3389845675056 GRUNDY

 end 41.1872307009926 -88.2731640461448 GRUNDY

 **Mendota Creek**

 **234**

 start 41.5281666288805 -89.1041764154672 LASALLE

 end 41.5282367334928 -89.1224368860589 LASALLE

 **Middle Branch of Copperas Creek**

 **90**

 start 40.549514632509 -89.901189903351 FULTON

 end 40.5980896362772 -89.9368482699851 FULTON

 **Middle Creek**

 **165**

 start 40.3957329294144 -90.9741776721721 HANCOCK

 end 40.3888894030526 -91.0072502737366 HANCOCK

 **Mill Creek**

 **494**

 start 41.8213649020421 -88.3222376599138 KANE

 end 41.9231053361497 -88.4419826012614 KANE

 **Mole Creek**

 **390**

 start 41.0193910577853 -88.8019375580673 LIVINGSTON

 end 40.9109452909954 -88.9263176124884 LIVINGSTON

 **Morgan Creek**

 **272**

 start 41.6481172046369 -88.4151168308869 KENDALL

 end 41.6530911245692 -88.3631669287476 KENDALL

 **Mud Creek**

 **449**

 start 40.637099482441 -87.5885960450541 IROQUOIS

 end 40.6100172186722 -87.5261312404789 IROQUOIS

 **Mud Run**

 **117**

 start 41.0092425694765 -89.7790957399812 STARK

 end 40.9876287937001 -89.6785472090663 STARK

 **Murray Slough**

 **259**

 start 41.2428845425989 -88.3615508333781 GRUNDY

 end 41.054741775769 -88.5825975362008 LIVINGSTON

 **Nettle Creek**

 **237**

 start 41.3559056532822 -88.4326806825019 GRUNDY

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 end 41.3989525138118 -88.5519708865374 GRUNDY

 **Nippersink Creek**

 **285**

 start 42.403479031235 -88.1904263022916 LAKE

 end 42.408321560969 -88.341299199739 MCHENRY

 **289**

 start 42.3885864249526 -88.3641081665149 MCHENRY

 end 42.4692291197455 -88.4764236384547 MCHENRY

 **North Branch Crow Creek**

 **103**

 start 40.9663161180876 -89.2558617294218 MARSHALL

 end 41.0005549578781 -89.1943061363378 MARSHALL

 **North Branch Nippersink Creek**

 **286**

 start 42.4376632559979 -88.2872504317539 MCHENRY

 end 42.4945866793007 -88.3294075716268 MCHENRY

 **North Creek**

 **119**

 start 40.9486975483619 -89.7633680090807 PEORIA

 end 40.9421533616142 -89.7281078793964 PEORIA

 **North Fork Lake Fork**

 **62**

 start 39.9367293000733 -89.2343282851812 LOGAN

 end 40.0523211989442 -89.0999303242614 DEWITT

 **North Fork Salt Creek**

 **71**

 start 40.2675598120912 -88.7867164044023 DEWITT

 end 40.3620541452609 -88.7204600533309 MCLEAN

 **Otter Creek**

 **171**

 start 40.2161621556914 -90.164317977292 FULTON

 end 40.3182822717998 -90.3860609925548 FULTON

 **279**

 start 41.9619670384069 -88.3574449893747 KANE

 end 41.9903303640688 -88.3568570687618 KANE

 **393**

 start 41.1611802253124 -88.8310854379729 LASALLE

 end 41.1541734588026 -88.7148550047115 LASALLE

 **Panther Creek**

 **178**

 start 40.0231674243157 -90.1158780774246 CASS

 end 39.9411115612757 -90.0607356525317 CASS

 **405**

 start 40.6607941387838 -89.196034413193 WOODFORD

 end 40.8483817762616 -89.0003562591212 WOODFORD

 **Paw Paw Run**

 **231**

 start 41.6177945875792 -88.8847204360202 LASALLE

 end 41.6630271288718 -88.9144064528509 DEKALB

 **Pike Creek**

 **216**

 start 41.5121637096396 -89.3366888940457 BUREAU

 end 41.5707857354427 -89.2125163729316 BUREAU

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 **388**

 start 40.8655185113965 -88.7090974772719 LIVINGSTON

 end 40.7989226101833 -88.7756316859923 LIVINGSTON

 **Pond Creek**

 **212**

 start 41.3494925800361 -89.5685244208084 BUREAU

 end 41.3541221673156 -89.6001721270724 BUREAU

 **Poplar Creek**

 **493**

 start 42.0127893042098 -88.2799278350546 KANE

 end 42.0604682884044 -88.151517184544 COOK

 **Prairie Creek**

 **69**

 start 40.2688606116755 -89.1209318708141 DEWITT

 end 40.3183618654781 -89.1150133167993 MCLEAN

 **79**

 start 40.1610672222447 -89.6159697428554 MASON

 end 40.3105388304102 -89.4819788351989 LOGAN

 **264**

 start 41.3410818305214 -88.1859963163497 WILL

 end 41.4048430210988 -87.9636949110551 WILL

 **391**

 start 41.0691920852358 -88.8106812576958 LIVINGSTON

 end 41.0162806406811 -89.0122375626521 LASALLE

 **Prairie Creek Ditch**

 **81**

 start 40.242940205103 -89.5831738921535 LOGAN

 end 40.268603376062 -89.5902703680441 LOGAN

 **Prince Run**

 **118**

 start 40.9953442805941 -89.7634490486344 STARK

 end 40.9486975483619 -89.7633680090807 PEORIA

 **Rob Roy Creek**

 **495**

 start 41.6340658591268 -88.530902327864 KENDALL

 end 41.7208669225124 -88.4449822691918 KENDALL

 **Rock Creek**

 **180**

 start 39.9533586794244 -89.7717217346798 MENARD

 end 39.9192042890665 -89.881417605895 MENARD

 **251**

 start 41.2029705333006 -87.9860450524621 KANKAKEE

 end 41.2416733683013 -87.9199539652218 KANKAKEE

 **Rocky Run**

 **221**

 start 41.2966432755716 -89.5031050607007 BUREAU

 end 41.2892114895079 -89.5271301009319 BUREAU

 **Rooks Creek**

 **386**

 start 40.9620056243899 -88.737743684525 LIVINGSTON

 end 40.7615433072922 -88.6752675977812 LIVINGSTON

 **Salt Creek**

 **58**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 start 40.1286520491088 -89.4532728967436 LOGAN

 end 40.1404369482862 -88.8817439726269 DEWITT

 **409**

 start 40.2793653821328 -88.6019348286105 DEWITT

 end 40.3687232740908 -88.5787269955356 MCLEAN

 **Sandy Creek**

 **105**

 start 41.1083947129797 -89.3471796913242 PUTNAM

 end 41.0855613697751 -89.0792291942694 MARSHALL

 **Sangamon River**

 **408**

 start 40.0056362283258 -88.6286241506431 PIATT

 end 40.4223231153926 -88.67328493366 MCLEAN

 **Senachwine Creek**

 **96**

 start 40.929825860388 -89.4632928486271 PEORIA

 end 41.0900318754938 -89.5885134178247 MARSHALL

 **Short Creek**

 **162**

 start 40.4611057719393 -91.0582083107674 HANCOCK

 end 40.4682735975769 -91.0704506789577 HANCOCK

 **Short Point Creek**

 **389**

 start 40.9883827214271 -88.7830008925065 LIVINGSTON

 end 40.8951301673701 -88.8749997260932 LIVINGSTON

 **Silver Creek**

 **111**

 start 41.2185762138697 -89.6793069447094 STARK

 end 41.2431713087936 -89.6494927441058 BUREAU

 **South Branch Crow Creek**

 **104**

 start 40.9663161180876 -89.2558617294218 MARSHALL

 end 40.9410075148431 -89.1948285503851 MARSHALL

 **South Branch Forked Creek**

 **267**

 start 41.2631372965881 -88.0315238211836 WILL

 end 41.292604367733 -87.9621751169561 KANKAKEE

 **South Fork Lake Fork**

 **63**

 start 39.9367293000733 -89.2343282851812 LOGAN

 end 39.9674631778105 -89.0884701339793 MACON

 **South Fork Vermilion River**

 **395**

 start 40.7701181840118 -88.4858209632899 LIVINGSTON

 end 40.7234241258087 -88.355790853647 LIVINGSTON

 **Spoon River**

 **3**

 start 40.883272448156 -90.0994555125119 KNOX

 end 41.2158736312898 -89.6870256054763 STARK

 **Spring Creek**

 **161**

 start 40.5838583294631 -91.0397056763892 HANCOCK

 end 40.595079516268 -91.0572149428165 HANCOCK

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 **166**

 start 40.4506930058171 -90.758703782814 MCDONOUGH

 end 40.5047702003096 -90.7202911238868 MCDONOUGH

 **223**

 start 41.3114342012759 -89.1969933188526 BUREAU

 end 41.5341774964794 -89.1599030581214 LASALLE

 **Stevens Creek**

 **55**

 start 39.833172054334 -89.008501860042 MACON

 end 39.8725126750168 -88.9902570309468 MACON

 **Sugar Creek**

 **76**

 start 40.1505909949415 -89.6335239996087 MENARD

 end 40.3515916252906 -89.1626966142058 MCLEAN

 **124**

 start 40.9273148603695 -90.1168866799652 KNOX

 end 40.9407150872189 -90.126984172004 KNOX

 **448**

 start 40.7817769095357 -87.7532807121524 IROQUOIS

 end 40.650106664471 -87.5259225515566 IROQUOIS

 **Sutphens Run**

 **228**

 start 41.5813276727649 -88.9196815109252 LASALLE

 end 41.5940767755281 -89.0434408697488 LASALLE

 **Swab Run**

 **127**

 start 40.8043825531334 -90.0417502151246 KNOX

 end 40.8089204046364 -89.9959890937906 KNOX

 **Tenmile Creek**

 **64**

 start 40.1166122038468 -89.0605809659338 DEWITT

 end 40.1573804135529 -88.9870426654374 DEWITT

 **Timber Creek**

 **77**

 start 40.3499903738803 -89.1633832938062 MCLEAN

 end 40.3824906556377 -89.0653243216353 MCLEAN

 **Trim Creek**

 **249**

 start 41.1679695055755 -87.6275919071884 KANKAKEE

 end 41.3235679470585 -87.6273348723156 WILL

 **Turkey Creek**

 **172**

 start 40.5312633037562 -90.2784734138591 FULTON

 end 40.6100168551688 -90.1683886238592 FULTON

 **402**

 start 40.6346912128201 -88.8256051903746 MCLEAN

 end 40.6636296144043 -88.7848217949076 MCLEAN

 **Tyler Creek**

 **283**

 start 42.057069434075 -88.2869209701875 KANE

 end 42.0886074301339 -88.3939734393445 KANE

 **Unnamed Tributary**

 **230**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 start 41.6008353940091 -88.9239309686064 LASALLE

 end 41.6393800996109 -88.95237726256 LEE

 **406**

 start 40.8483817762616 -89.0003562591212 WOODFORD

 end 40.8446321845668 -88.9879480330159 WOODFORD

 **Unnamed Tributary of Big Bureau Creek**

 **222**

 start 41.2923889187328 -89.4849627504116 BUREAU

 end 41.2746773653832 -89.4967232161933 BUREAU

 **Unnamed Tributary of Coopers Defeat Creek**

 **113**

 start 41.1485959333575 -89.6944246708098 STARK

 end 41.1432423938169 -89.6549152326434 STARK

 **Unnamed Tributary of Dickerson Slough**

 **422**

 start 40.4068214049304 -88.3388760698826 FORD

 end 40.4286849455119 -88.3118606581845 FORD

 **Unnamed Tributary of Drummer Creek**

 **425**

 start 40.430183509928 -88.3944923485681 FORD

 end 40.4228198536222 -88.4420280012069 FORD

 **Unnamed Tributary of East Branch of Copperas Creek**

 **89**

 start 40.59257130763 -89.8385498955685 PEORIA

 start 40.59257130763 -89.8385498955685 PEORIA

 **Unnamed Tributary of East Fork of Spoon River**

 **112**

 start 41.1911731339471 -89.6948993736812 STARK

 end 41.1958777466981 -89.6635132189552 STARK

 **Unnamed Tributary of Indian Creek**

 **185**

 start 39.8195431621523 -90.231206997871 MORGAN

 end 39.7997709298014 -90.2444898890822 MORGAN

 **229**

 start 41.5989641246871 -88.913295513256 LASALLE

 end 41.6212302072922 -88.9971274321449 LASALLE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Jackson Creek**

 **247**

 start 41.4328713295604 -88.0777949404827 WILL

 end 41.4181859202087 -88.0389954976751 WILL

 **Unnamed Tributary of Johnny Run**

 **261**

 start 41.1315090714299 -88.5704499691513 GRUNDY

 end 41.1211734141418 -88.5813177275807 GRUNDY

 **Unnamed Tributary of Kickapoo Creek**

 **66**

 start 40.4376592310728 -88.8667409562596 MCLEAN

 end 40.4499435649154 -88.7941853627565 MCLEAN

 **95**

 start 40.843847234267 -89.6598940056171 PEORIA

 end 40.8376970553513 -89.655765678658 PEORIA

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 **Unnamed Tributary of Lone Tree Creek**

 **417**

 start 40.3145980401842 -88.4738655755984 MCLEAN

 end 40.3084681821929 -88.4721825603404 MCLEAN

 **419**

 start 40.3200878690807 -88.4758169784284 MCLEAN

 end 40.3246054213609 -88.502979969789 MCLEAN

 **420**

 start 40.3555955038811 -88.4486860730234 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.3553786361326 -88.4890287857383 MCLEAN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Mackinaw River**

 **398**

 start 40.5649627479232 -88.478822725546 MCLEAN

 end 40.4956570103387 -88.5106552787079 MCLEAN

 **399**

 start 40.558742486097 -88.5447290418444 MCLEAN

 end 40.532461937187 -88.5550436512012 MCLEAN

 **400**

 start 40.5536214693649 -88.6155771894066 MCLEAN

 end 40.5386135050112 -88.6150100834316 MCLEAN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Masters Creek**

 **219**

 start 41.5407471962821 -89.4154110620948 BUREAU

 end 41.5452528261938 -89.4136798690744 BUREAU

 **Unnamed Tributary of Masters Fork**

 **218**

 start 41.510430587881 -89.3900507138719 BUREAU

 end 41.6181398940954 -89.2965280984998 LEE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Nettle Creek**

 **238**

 start 41.4088814108094 -88.5216683950888 GRUNDY

 end 41.4186133676397 -88.5339604493093 GRUNDY

 **Unnamed Tributary of Nippersink Creek**

 **255**

 start 42.4692291197455 -88.4764236384547 MCHENRY

 end 42.4695432978934 -88.5110499918451 MCHENRY

 **288**

 start 42.4176539163554 -88.3444740410368 MCHENRY

 end 42.4179067763647 -88.3502762821058 MCHENRY

 **290**

 start 42.3969278131381 -88.4109784072142 MCHENRY

 end 42.3875994074602 -88.4491666706176 MCHENRY

 **Unnamed Tributary of North Fork of Salt Creek**

 **72**

 start 40.3598944577027 -88.7302360564635 MCLEAN

 end 40.3817246400667 -88.7481607936989 MCLEAN

 **73**

 start 40.3620541452609 -88.7204600533309 MCLEAN

 end 40.3690272117515 -88.6961244618476 MCLEAN

 **75**

 start 40.2987649882463 -88.7603546124853 MCLEAN

 end 40.3051172967471 -88.7525145171727 MCLEAN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Panther Creek**

 **BASIN NAME**

 **Segment Name**

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 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 **179**

 start 39.9411115612757 -90.0607356525317 CASS

 end 39.9350887523192 -90.047762075576 CASS

 **Unnamed Tributary of Pond Creek**

 **211**

 start 41.3541221673156 -89.6001721270724 BUREAU

 end 41.3352313411595 -89.5875580793812 BUREAU

 **Unnamed Tributary of Prairie Creek**

 **78**

 start 40.2086608970772 -89.6103029312127 MASON

 end 40.2239585519289 -89.638616348402 MASON

 **80**

 start 40.3105388304102 -89.4819788351989 LOGAN

 end 40.3114851545122 -89.4410508250634 LOGAN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Rooks Creek**

 **387**

 start 40.7615433072922 -88.6752675977812 LIVINGSTON

 end 40.7348742139519 -88.6985073106457 MCLEAN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Salt Creek**

 **412**

 start 40.3090617343957 -88.6002511568763 MCLEAN

 end 40.3165662374132 -88.6011454430269 MCLEAN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Sandy Creek**

 **108**

 start 41.0816545465891 -89.0921996326175 MARSHALL

 end 41.0690044849354 -89.0872784559417 MARSHALL

 **Unnamed Tributary of Sangamon River**

 **414**

 start 40.2187198550443 -88.3726776422252 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.207759150969 -88.3556670563292 CHAMPAIGN

 **415**

 start 40.2618571248343 -88.3804307110291 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.2604569179243 -88.4076966986332 CHAMPAIGN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Senachwine Creek**

 **97**

 start 41.0729094906046 -89.5194162172506 MARSHALL

 end 41.1005615839111 -89.5247542292286 MARSHALL

 **98**

 start 41.0008160428297 -89.5071527441621 MARSHALL

 end 41.0407981005047 -89.5430844273656 MARSHALL

 **Unnamed Tributary of Walnut Creek**

 **130**

 start 41.0811500581416 -90.0632765005186 KNOX

 end 41.0847653353348 -90.0680765817376 KNOX

 **132**

 start 41.0602585608831 -89.9869046205873 KNOX

 end 41.0721601609241 -89.9735120056073 STARK

 **133**

 start 41.0262443553352 -89.9515238620326 STARK

 end 41.0340788244836 -89.924721175772 STARK

 **Unnamed Tributary of West Bureau Creek**

 **215**

 start 41.4606455355906 -89.5251264675481 BUREAU

 **BASIN NAME**

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 end 41.4958522845312 -89.5472802493082 BUREAU

 **Unnamed Tributary of West Fork Sugar Creek**

 **85**

 start 40.3381506914873 -89.2954898975603 TAZEWELL

 end 40.3660114221746 -89.2448498120596 MCLEAN

 **86**

 start 40.3105145326502 -89.3291625265707 LOGAN

 end 40.3299182729366 -89.3779530037535 TAZEWELL

 **Valley Run**

 **241**

 start 41.4172036201222 -88.3955434158999 GRUNDY

 end 41.5039796750174 -88.5041976708714 KENDALL

 **Vermilion Creek**

 **235**

 start 41.4768291322914 -89.0571044195371 LASALLE

 end 41.5338604103044 -89.0473804190906 LASALLE

 **Vermilion River**

 **385**

 start 41.3202746199326 -89.067686548398 LASALLE

 end 40.8817674383366 -88.6504671722722 LIVINGSTON

 **Walnut Creek**

 **128**

 start 40.9597510841493 -89.9769499175619 PEORIA

 end 41.12653217294 -90.2059192933585 KNOX

 **404**

 start 40.6253040823561 -89.239009045057 WOODFORD

 end 40.7670065190601 -89.3054156233977 WOODFORD

 **Waubonsie Creek**

 **273**

 start 41.6864691774875 -88.3543291766866 KENDALL

 end 41.727653072306 -88.2817226140407 KANE

 **Waupecan Creek**

 **262**

 start 41.3345412028515 -88.4648617458928 GRUNDY

 end 41.1880870688571 -88.5889392759762 LASALLE

 **Welch Creek**

 **278**

 start 41.7390229211455 -88.5133300234389 KANE

 end 41.7542282081589 -88.4963865174814 KANE

 **West Branch Big Rock Creek**

 **276**

 start 41.7542830239271 -88.5621632556731 KANE

 end 41.791467372356 -88.6440656199133 DEKALB

 **West Branch Drummer Creek**

 **424**

 start 40.4348513301682 -88.3934764271309 FORD

 end 40.4490333768479 -88.4056995893214 FORD

 **West Branch Du Page River**

 **269**

 start 41.7019525201778 -88.1476209409341 WILL

 end 41.7799425869794 -88.1712650214772 DUPAGE

 **West Branch of Easterbrook Drain**

 **411**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 start 40.3633709579832 -88.5816306009141 MCLEAN

 end 40.3762064931712 -88.5843753634505 MCLEAN

 **West Branch of Horse Creek**

 **263**

 start 41.2492485076225 -88.1312055809841 WILL

 end 41.0019131557324 -88.1364114459172 KANKAKEE

 **West Branch of Lamarsh Creek**

 **91**

 start 40.5615978513207 -89.6991824445749 PEORIA

 end 40.640281675188 -89.7388615248892 PEORIA

 **West Branch Panther Creek**

 **407**

 start 40.7528335084236 -89.1030067348099 WOODFORD

 end 40.7954060105963 -89.1900600098668 WOODFORD

 **West Bureau Creek**

 **213**

 start 41.3209910742583 -89.5195916727401 BUREAU

 end 41.478267808168 -89.5152211006131 BUREAU

 **West Fork Mazon River**

 **260**

 start 41.2530670781541 -88.3508667933585 GRUNDY

 end 41.0302502359071 -88.5226194555857 LIVINGSTON

 **West Fork Salt Creek**

 **74**

 start 40.317360196629 -88.7559599297755 MCLEAN

 end 40.3372561693307 -88.8039670869984 MCLEAN

 **West Fork Sugar Creek**

 **84**

 start 40.2844404292499 -89.332075650855 LOGAN

 end 40.4558745105979 -89.1642930044364 MCLEAN

 **Wolf Creek**

 **497**

 start 41.1540042913791 -88.8612912917747 LASALLE

 end 41.1611802253124 -88.8310854379729 LASALLE

 **Kaskaskia**

 **Bearcat Creek**

 **37**

 start 39.0121682814832 -89.5317265036074 BOND

 end 39.0568357269204 -89.4889786056249 MONTGOMERY

 **Becks Creek**

 **45**

 start 39.1565938305703 -88.9491156388975 FAYETTE

 end 39.3602481794208 -89.0227919838743 SHELBY

 **Brush Creek**

 **39**

 start 39.1385354787129 -89.5805305687638 MONTGOMERY

 end 39.1539913389194 -89.561368040102 MONTGOMERY

 **Cress Creek**

 **41**

 start 39.1652709439739 -89.5012992382647 MONTGOMERY

 end 39.1962551507602 -89.5131844155481 MONTGOMERY

 **Dry Fork**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 **43**

 start 39.036113738887 -89.2488135289512 FAYETTE

 end 39.1033131262537 -89.2984242244004 MONTGOMERY

 **East Fork Shoal Creek**

 **23**

 start 38.8310032253066 -89.4990300331039 BOND

 end 38.9226451880864 -89.4117554251748 BOND

 **Gerhardt Creek**

 **27**

 start 38.3445550793694 -90.0600653224456 ST. CLAIR

 end 38.367857922464 -90.0997565611344 MONROE

 **Hurricane Creek**

 **42**

 start 38.9180334233238 -89.2472989134191 FAYETTE

 end 39.2167946546678 -89.2767284135051 MONTGOMERY

 **Loop Creek**

 **21**

 start 38.4738791704891 -89.8286629587977 ST. CLAIR

 end 38.4996759642082 -89.9058988238884 ST. CLAIR

 **Middle Fork Shoal Creek**

 **40**

 start 39.0848984732588 -89.5438724131899 MONTGOMERY

 end 39.1868483992515 -89.4798528829252 MONTGOMERY

 **Mitchell Creek**

 **48**

 start 39.1565938305703 -88.9491156388975 FAYETTE

 end 39.3191569074355 -88.9291931738519 SHELBY

 **Mud Creek**

 **51**

 start 39.4078984061571 -88.8964126852371 SHELBY

 end 39.4786612118046 -88.9523280946578 SHELBY

 **Ninemile Creek**

 **30**

 start 38.0441291788376 -89.9112042263573 RANDOLPH

 end 38.0507383485977 -89.8278402421236 RANDOLPH

 **Opossum Creek**

 **46**

 start 39.2718719283603 -89.006345202583 SHELBY

 end 39.2833737967471 -89.0555186821259 SHELBY

 **Prairie du Long Creek**

 **24**

 start 38.2583950460692 -89.9674114204896 MONROE

 end 38.3425597902873 -90.0517323138269 ST. CLAIR

 **Robinson Creek**

 **50**

 start 39.3519556417502 -88.8434641389225 SHELBY

 end 39.5215530679793 -88.8331635597113 SHELBY

 **Rockhouse Creek**

 **25**

 start 38.279441694169 -90.0367398173562 MONROE

 end 38.2999005789932 -90.1039357731424 MONROE

 **Section Creek**

 **49**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 start 39.1835497280833 -88.9455894742885 FAYETTE

 end 39.1959160048126 -88.961892707007 FAYETTE

 **Shoal Creek**

 **22**

 start 38.4831106563982 -89.5775456200079 WASHINGTON

 end 38.5557239981111 -89.4968640710432 CLINTON

 **36**

 start 38.8310032008922 -89.4990300493802 BOND

 end 39.0848755752581 -89.5439018081354 MONTGOMERY

 **Silver Creek**

 **20**

 start 38.3369025707936 -89.8753691916515 ST. CLAIR

 end 38.5568068204478 -89.8305698867169 ST. CLAIR

 **Stringtown Branch**

 **53**

 start 39.7138824796477 -88.6677549810426 MOULTRIE

 end 39.7363136714592 -88.6944718913546 MOULTRIE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Gerhardt Creek**

 **26**

 start 38.367857922464 -90.0997565611344 MONROE

 end 38.3742880966457 -90.1107074126403 MONROE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Okaw River**

 **54**

 start 39.734248747064 -88.6620801587617 MOULTRIE

 end 39.80990395294 -88.6969360645412 PIATT

 **Walters Creek**

 **28**

 start 38.3425597902873 -90.0517323138269 ST. CLAIR

 end 38.3445550793694 -90.0600653224456 ST. CLAIR

 **West Fork Shoal Creek**

 **38**

 start 39.1385354787129 -89.5805305687638 MONTGOMERY

 end 39.1877434015581 -89.6041666305308 MONTGOMERY

 **West Okaw River**

 **52**

 start 39.6158126349278 -88.7105522558061 MOULTRIE

 end 39.7564321977535 -88.630211952428 MOULTRIE

 **Mississippi River**

 **Apple River**

 **372**

 start 42.3210892387922 -90.2520915343109 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.5078007598632 -90.1320538371008 JO DAVIESS

 **Bear Creek**

 **199**

 start 40.1421908412793 -91.322057103417 ADAMS

 end 40.3507607406412 -91.1831593883194 HANCOCK

 **Bigneck Creek**

 **205**

 start 40.1189668648562 -91.2247381726013 ADAMS

 end 40.118891177483 -91.1409739765636 ADAMS

 **Burton Creek**

 **192**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 start 39.8643091712617 -91.343323220756 ADAMS

 end 39.92393403238 -91.2381482737218 ADAMS

 **Camp Creek**

 **140**

 start 41.2607621817314 -90.514303172809 MERCER

 end 41.3114464274682 -90.2476056448033 HENRY

 **142**

 start 41.2202380211465 -90.895164796358 MERCER

 end 41.2787933006746 -90.6950345992843 MERCER

 **Carroll Creek**

 **349**

 start 42.1027782814517 -90.0265311556732 CARROLL

 end 42.0906369943302 -89.8985337135691 CARROLL

 **Clear Creek**

 **6**

 start 37.4821139304798 -89.377768200259 UNION

 end 37.5377402977406 -89.331689550578 UNION

 **381**

 start 42.4468385101031 -90.0472460146999 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.4780763391708 -90.035127804618 JO DAVIESS

 **Coon Creek**

 **376**

 start 42.4035528739642 -90.1272819897867 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.4347098804951 -90.1169407822902 JO DAVIESS

 **Copperas Creek**

 **148**

 start 41.3717279574558 -90.901871458269 ROCK ISLAND

 end 41.3616090539824 -90.7468725613692 ROCK ISLAND

 **Deep Run**

 **155**

 start 40.7779166934519 -90.9639489255706 HENDERSON

 end 40.794076798068 -90.9474772904134 HENDERSON

 **Dixson Creek**

 **154**

 start 40.7684181600505 -90.9376123103323 HENDERSON

 end 40.7650613473293 -90.9262679175808 HENDERSON

 **Dutch Creek**

 **4**

 start 37.4593003249666 -89.3688365937935 UNION

 end 37.4147572383786 -89.2744790735331 UNION

 **East Fork Galena River**

 **383**

 start 42.450241615252 -90.3876497193745 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.4876693698893 -90.286894403861 JO DAVIESS

 **Edwards River**

 **145**

 start 41.1459068953479 -90.9832855425151 MERCER

 end 41.2835429634312 -90.1022166001482 HENRY

 **Eliza Creek**

 **146**

 start 41.2754465656779 -90.9740195834639 MERCER

 end 41.2948140261561 -90.8870757880317 MERCER

 **Ellison Creek**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 **153**

 start 40.7615810139869 -91.0723400800456 HENDERSON

 end 40.7295594797542 -90.7480413061409 WARREN

 **Galena River**

 **382**

 start 42.450241615252 -90.3876497193745 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.5068721036534 -90.390459616835 JO DAVIESS

 **Green Creek**

 **5**

 start 37.4514943718452 -89.3379244013686 UNION

 end 37.4666314694209 -89.3048476846202 UNION

 **Hadley Creek**

 **188**

 start 39.7025380326419 -91.1396851101986 PIKE

 end 39.7351716794518 -90.9664567571417 PIKE

 **Hells Branch**

 **378**

 start 42.3582317355027 -90.185076448587 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.4166702490621 -90.1660286242329 JO DAVIESS

 **Henderson Creek**

 **134**

 start 41.0518601460692 -90.652709618504 WARREN

 end 41.0728998007979 -90.3331881878676 KNOX

 **150**

 start 40.8788582366336 -90.9641994146698 HENDERSON

 end 40.989888583038 -90.8698875032336 HENDERSON

 **Hillery Creek**

 **144**

 start 41.2699394405307 -90.2020116075301 HENRY

 end 41.2553101029329 -90.1954503442612 HENRY

 **Honey Creek**

 **157**

 start 40.7000823335975 -91.0347691132118 HENDERSON

 end 40.7064734203141 -90.8589436695132 HENDERSON

 **186**

 start 39.4871465283426 -90.7799240715991 PIKE

 end 39.5633421986505 -90.8011460205638 PIKE

 **207**

 start 40.1052246871151 -91.2149469620062 ADAMS

 end 40.0689996865178 -91.2253825583113 ADAMS

 **Hutchins Creek**

 **7**

 start 37.5043385818368 -89.3755380391598 UNION

 end 37.58788138261 -89.3917584202331 UNION

 **Little Bear Creek**

 **194**

 start 40.3213003292038 -91.2390256840921 HANCOCK

 end 40.302753021887 -91.3102530307924 HANCOCK

 **Little Creek**

 **200**

 start 40.1807360433073 -91.2803860136891 ADAMS

 end 40.230127123031 -91.3051461065984 HANCOCK

 **McCraney Creek**

 **BASIN NAME**

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 **189**

 start 39.7167396162723 -91.1729844320811 PIKE

 end 39.8572624790589 -91.0907175471865 ADAMS

 **Mill Creek**

 **191**

 start 39.8643091712617 -91.343323220756 ADAMS

 end 39.9675786362521 -91.2477003180771 ADAMS

 **377**

 start 42.3539782358808 -90.1879698650198 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.4518923573772 -90.2485882677025 JO DAVIESS

 **496**

 start 38.9472270910927 -90.2956721236088 JERSEY

 end 38.9871246152411 -90.3431576290565 JERSEY

 **Mississippi River**

 **2**

 end 37.1887629940337 -89.4576720472899 ALEXANDER

 **29**

 start 38.8664117755941 -90.1477786925267 MADISON

 end 38.327795025976 -90.3709302644266 MONROE

 **384**

 start 42.5079432477656 -90.6430378486115 JO DAVIESS

 end 41.5746193723759 -90.392321397091 ROCK ISLAND

 **440**

 start 39.326689248302 -90.8243988873681 CALHOUN

 end 39.8935238218567 -91.4437639810547 ADAMS

 **Mud Creek**

 **202**

 start 40.1812148450863 -91.2785060826782 ADAMS

 end 40.1852755387137 -91.2660018265735 ADAMS

 **Nichols Run**

 **156**

 start 40.7735451176215 -90.9672827833242 HENDERSON

 end 40.7648298879037 -90.9675416302885 HENDERSON

 **North Henderson Creek**

 **136**

 start 41.0973619647032 -90.7191141378965 MERCER

 end 41.119743833988 -90.4494190524502 MERCER

 **Parker Run**

 **141**

 start 41.2623500459087 -90.4891341819923 MERCER

 end 41.2260011828886 -90.4145431241447 HENRY

 **Pigeon Creek**

 **190**

 start 39.7143204171354 -91.2372670411405 PIKE

 end 39.8220301600964 -91.2087922935523 ADAMS

 **Pope Creek**

 **137**

 start 41.1401437091914 -90.8116816399802 MERCER

 end 41.1394137238591 -90.2877112230995 KNOX

 **Sixmile Creek**

 **187**

 start 39.4592604039597 -90.8902507134236 PIKE

 end 39.5431657559583 -90.8891598316201 PIKE

 **BASIN NAME**

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 **Slater Creek**

 **198**

 start 40.291601584329 -91.2423526162923 HANCOCK

 end 40.2822885732908 -91.2189777154329 HANCOCK

 **Smith Creek**

 **152**

 start 40.9297989285848 -90.9146232873076 HENDERSON

 end 40.9291958384872 -90.7919464822621 HENDERSON

 **South Edwards River**

 **139**

 start 41.2656645104853 -90.2611866223557 HENRY

 end 41.1927071399434 -90.0393078982573 HENRY

 **South Fork Apple River**

 **380**

 start 42.4468385101031 -90.0472460146999 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.4176188464167 -89.9845802036023 JO DAVIESS

 **South Fork Bear Creek**

 **203**

 start 40.1677973436879 -91.2933473698779 ADAMS

 end 40.0950329934447 -91.0607522810856 ADAMS

 **South Henderson Creek**

 **135**

 start 41.0188478643653 -90.4811337762604 WARREN

 end 41.0121123609019 -90.4338464913801 KNOX

 **151**

 start 40.8788582366336 -90.9641994146698 HENDERSON

 end 40.8534764362853 -90.8707263659685 HENDERSON

 **Straddle Creek**

 **301**

 start 42.0906369943302 -89.8985337135691 CARROLL

 end 42.1316680929413 -89.783599495409 CARROLL

 **Thurman Creek**

 **204**

 start 40.1277667094818 -91.234525810555 ADAMS

 end 40.1580795200863 -91.1501036788115 ADAMS

 **Tournear Creek**

 **193**

 start 39.9042285951329 -91.2447718289928 ADAMS

 end 39.8738503674823 -91.1658282439773 ADAMS

 **Unnamed Tributary of Apple River**

 **375**

 start 42.3613497834653 -90.1603277978963 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.3651703478401 -90.1182227692179 JO DAVIESS

 **Unnamed Tributary of Bear Creek**

 **197**

 start 40.3187160045841 -91.2379753573306 HANCOCK

 end 40.3220475782343 -91.2218711128768 HANCOCK

 **201**

 start 40.2483484763178 -91.2634157983708 HANCOCK

 end 40.2576281291385 -91.2420554576986 HANCOCK

 **Unnamed Tributary of Copperas Creek**

 **149**

 start 41.3759130587612 -90.8569366994939 ROCK ISLAND

 **BASIN NAME**

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 end 41.3735944469795 -90.829794872711 ROCK ISLAND

 **Unnamed Tributary of Furnace Creek**

 **373**

 start 42.3419228115146 -90.2583358633166 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.3737126096251 -90.2971522307335 JO DAVIESS

 **374**

 start 42.3419228115146 -90.2583358633166 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.3615209718591 -90.24931703774 JO DAVIESS

 **Unnamed Tributary of South Edwards River**

 **143**

 start 41.2011516193172 -90.1850818577344 HENRY

 end 41.1943841818099 -90.1839265246101 HENRY

 **Unnamed Tributary of South Fork of Bear Creek**

 **206**

 start 40.0797919556019 -91.1461193615862 ADAMS

 end 40.0587441356106 -91.1467388825794 ADAMS

 **West Fork of Apple River**

 **379**

 start 42.4777531846594 -90.1103501186504 JO DAVIESS

 end 42.4739843218597 -90.1321517307332 JO DAVIESS

 **West Fork of Bear Creek**

 **195**

 start 40.3385207135212 -91.2203393068898 HANCOCK

 end 40.3592824400704 -91.2334357995319 HANCOCK

 **Yankee Branch**

 **147**

 start 41.2850778212191 -90.9379823025264 MERCER

 end 41.2926277702981 -90.9335620769218 MERCER

 **Ohio**

 **Big Creek**

 **16**

 start 37.4366764302436 -88.3127424957005 HARDIN

 end 37.5591274535694 -88.3148730216063 HARDIN

 **Big Grand Pierre Creek**

 **13**

 start 37.4163002207384 -88.4338876873615 POPE

 end 37.5702304746463 -88.4292613661871 POPE

 **Hayes Creek**

 **10**

 start 37.4452331751972 -88.7114120959417 JOHNSON

 end 37.4559134065693 -88.6286228702431 POPE

 **Hicks Branch**

 **14**

 start 37.5432903813926 -88.4245265989312 POPE

 end 37.5391971894773 -88.4135144509885 HARDIN

 **Little Lusk Creek**

 **12**

 start 37.4991426291527 -88.5277357332102 POPE

 end 37.5247950767618 -88.5017934865946 POPE

 **Little Saline River**

 **9**

 start 37.6429893859023 -88.6229273282692 SALINE

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 end 37.5783125058777 -88.7169929932876 JOHNSON

 **Lusk Creek**

 **11**

 start 37.3685952948804 -88.4926140087969 POPE

 end 37.5649232438096 -88.5644984122843 POPE

 **Miss River**

 **2**

 start 36.9810279805712 -89.1311552055554 ALEXANDER

 **Ohio River**

 **1**

 start 36.9810279805712 -89.1311552055554 ALEXANDER

 end 37.7995447392016 -88.0255709974801 GALLATIN

 **Simmons Creek**

 **15**

 start 37.4274681380208 -88.4392381154217 POPE

 end 37.4644921054999 -88.4850750109356 POPE

 **South Fork Saline River**

 **8**

 start 37.6372646144582 -88.6447143188352 SALINE

 end 37.6650992000287 -88.7471054185807 WILLIAMSON

 **Unnamed Tributary of Big Creek**

 **18**

 start 37.4816237108967 -88.3412279259479 HARDIN

 end 37.4836843600581 -88.3434390004066 HARDIN

 **Wabash River**

 **488**

 start 37.7995447392016 -88.0255709974801 GALLATIN

 **Rock**

 **Beach Creek**

 **302**

 start 41.8989215290323 -89.121081932608 OGLE

 end 41.8637759544565 -89.185844184387 LEE

 **Beaver Creek**

 **322**

 start 42.2551087433884 -88.9247700103803 BOONE

 end 42.4341346635117 -88.7603784300954 BOONE

 **Black Walnut Creek**

 **341**

 start 42.1132080942552 -89.2141520188153 OGLE

 end 42.061557908797 -89.2316600156935 OGLE

 **Brown Creek**

 **335**

 start 42.3568412672282 -89.4493817584574 STEPHENSON

 end 42.3697340053709 -89.4802304815634 STEPHENSON

 **Buffalo Creek**

 **358**

 start 41.9242552302868 -89.6809355972221 WHITESIDE

 end 41.9752373833258 -89.6243677263482 OGLE

 **Cedar Creek**

 **337**

 start 42.3709196286357 -89.670256711355 STEPHENSON

 end 42.3896058186609 -89.5870343171161 STEPHENSON

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 **Coal Creek**

 **208**

 start 41.3941767873198 -89.8287586795479 BUREAU

 end 41.2930847238959 -89.6659810678663 BUREAU

 **Coon Creek**

 **304**

 start 42.0365871032824 -89.489365571257 OGLE

 end 42.0550520228278 -89.4762995939105 OGLE

 **326**

 start 42.254519734978 -88.7945563884938 BOONE

 end 42.1336677087989 -88.6039205825106 DEKALB

 **Crane Grove Creek**

 **371**

 start 42.2656461748962 -89.6058461735176 STEPHENSON

 end 42.2317224844045 -89.5804359629382 STEPHENSON

 **Deer Creek**

 **307**

 start 42.1046195671697 -88.7267155451459 DEKALB

 end 42.1076541965304 -88.6684575625598 DEKALB

 **Dry Creek**

 **332**

 start 42.4322162336943 -89.0509181181504 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4892211712754 -88.9789486331688 WINNEBAGO

 **East Branch South Branch of Kishwaukee River**

 **306**

 start 42.0108038948242 -88.7236807475971 DEKALB

 end 41.9822037358546 -88.5449399063616 KANE

 **East Fork Mill Creek**

 **343**

 start 42.1402053009442 -89.2945061380348 OGLE

 end 42.1744627607887 -89.268245093523 OGLE

 **Elkhorn Creek**

 **350**

 start 41.8392614813286 -89.6956810578758 WHITESIDE

 end 42.0864514128748 -89.636841111792 OGLE

 **Franklin Creek**

 **303**

 start 41.8885909580789 -89.4120344682789 OGLE

 end 41.830393186845 -89.3092915487959 LEE

 **Goose Creek**

 **356**

 start 41.9282951879448 -89.692114617634 WHITESIDE

 end 41.9476422569681 -89.6849104470831 OGLE

 **Green River**

 **359**

 start 41.6266589513433 -89.5688644755145 LEE

 end 41.8177589430141 -89.1263088319088 LEE

 **Kilbuck Creek**

 **312**

 start 42.1838622639314 -89.1301689015062 WINNEBAGO

 end 41.9181917577798 -88.9212387567239 DEKALB

 **Kingsbury Creek**

 **311**

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 start 42.1077794424363 -88.8726630666396 DEKALB

 end 42.1579325310556 -88.8548684690422 BOONE

 **Kishwaukee River**

 **318**

 start 42.1866384939252 -89.1320796977525 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.2666635150817 -88.5250450377336 MCHENRY

 **Kyte River**

 **295**

 start 41.9881250432719 -89.3232327202272 OGLE

 end 41.9206998470585 -89.0576692414087 OGLE

 **Leaf River**

 **345**

 start 42.093677393629 -89.3249228482157 OGLE

 end 42.1545774626081 -89.5725820219443 OGLE

 **Lost Creek**

 **368**

 start 42.245723132043 -89.7807765552299 STEPHENSON

 end 42.2314500223394 -89.7709518073782 STEPHENSON

 **Middle Creek**

 **344**

 start 42.1559584011258 -89.2911997709031 OGLE

 end 42.1737499306461 -89.2931763612625 OGLE

 **Mill Creek**

 **342**

 start 42.1206847838382 -89.2792143996076 OGLE

 end 42.2092574596508 -89.3358557551327 WINNEBAGO

 **Mosquito Creek**

 **323**

 start 42.3066628798583 -88.9047855300292 BOONE

 end 42.3100003482313 -88.9099328193755 BOONE

 **327**

 start 42.246521748985 -88.7802719043895 BOONE

 end 42.1906300595167 -88.7849304281662 BOONE

 **Mud Creek**

 **325**

 start 42.2592878387497 -88.7503449689069 BOONE

 end 42.2805097009077 -88.7381130663589 BOONE

 **346**

 start 42.1301628959448 -89.4043328758949 OGLE

 end 42.1639762007661 -89.4554911246235 OGLE

 **North Branch Kishwaukee River**

 **320**

 start 42.2655855837644 -88.5514660318739 MCHENRY

 end 42.4163330454161 -88.5232715616737 MCHENRY

 **North Branch Otter Creek**

 **292**

 start 42.4412940471901 -89.3074016078782 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4570625094589 -89.356265092275 WINNEBAGO

 **North Fork Kent Creek**

 **333**

 start 42.2621663352674 -89.0944316410734 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.310438304708 -89.1651357273603 WINNEBAGO

 **Otter Creek**

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 **291**

 start 42.4565457866811 -89.2410171137247 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4412940471901 -89.3074016078782 WINNEBAGO

 **348**

 start 42.1345277930786 -89.411492883497 OGLE

 end 42.1911608097275 -89.4222625773931 OGLE

 **Owens Creek**

 **310**

 start 42.1012605056104 -88.8850996053184 DEKALB

 end 41.994362186304 -88.8506687869106 DEKALB

 **Pine Creek**

 **305**

 start 41.9113031895505 -89.452879176459 OGLE

 end 42.0376146514025 -89.4909007464322 OGLE

 **Piscasaw Creek**

 **324**

 start 42.2618063936707 -88.8176068924198 BOONE

 end 42.3916885547221 -88.7041339551642 MCHENRY

 **Raccoon Creek**

 **328**

 start 42.4479288873423 -89.098286193015 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4829761640917 -89.1400856130022 WINNEBAGO

 **Reid Creek**

 **353**

 start 41.8644109921615 -89.5919014348703 LEE

 end 41.9135187969506 -89.5728723309406 OGLE

 **Richland Creek**

 **336**

 start 42.3456275295301 -89.6832413426115 STEPHENSON

 end 42.5047442687577 -89.6477619118761 STEPHENSON

 **Rock River**

 **294**

 start 41.9881250432719 -89.3232327202272 OGLE

 end 42.4962174640048 -89.0418910839077 WINNEBAGO

 **Rock Run**

 **490**

 start 42.3211872463585 -89.4237342452712 STEPHENSON

 end 42.4281098959774 -89.4483616268915 STEPHENSON

 **Rush Creek**

 **321**

 start 42.2560676137827 -88.7031592940742 MCHENRY

 end 42.4031741332744 -88.5930626223964 MCHENRY

 **Silver Creek**

 **338**

 start 42.0611717976691 -89.335901928201 OGLE

 end 42.0866765435436 -89.3839889015445 OGLE

 **Skunk Creek**

 **354**

 start 41.8794703976699 -89.7072621672884 WHITESIDE

 end 41.897582187238 -89.7290746844729 WHITESIDE

 **South Branch Kishwaukee River**

 **308**

 start 42.2001609257306 -88.9840657029051 WINNEBAGO

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 end 41.9015798699947 -88.7706697182685 DEKALB

 **315**

 start 42.2627093767756 -88.5609522875415 MCHENRY

 end 42.1066209842679 -88.4620443477841 KANE

 **South Branch of Otter Creek**

 **280**

 start 42.4412940471901 -89.3074016078782 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4343122756071 -89.3600650183381 WINNEBAGO

 **South Fork of Leaf River**

 **347**

 start 42.1296104494647 -89.4546456401589 OGLE

 end 42.1085718337046 -89.5037134270228 OGLE

 **South Kinnikinnick Creek**

 **330**

 start 42.419961259532 -89.018119476068 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4190921988888 -88.8710507717794 BOONE

 **Spring Creek**

 **339**

 start 42.0709215390383 -89.325546679708 OGLE

 end 42.0590157098796 -89.3110803788049 OGLE

 **Spring Run**

 **313**

 start 42.0402370001041 -89.0065478421579 OGLE

 end 42.0507770466662 -88.9858854279893 OGLE

 **Steward Creek**

 **297**

 start 41.8903673258897 -89.1021064698423 OGLE

 end 41.8259979751563 -88.9624738458404 LEE

 **Stillman Creek**

 **340**

 start 42.1259475370515 -89.2319193482332 OGLE

 end 42.0372051268587 -89.1542573242497 OGLE

 **Sugar Creek**

 **352**

 start 41.8392614813286 -89.6956810578758 WHITESIDE

 end 41.8644109921615 -89.5919014348703 LEE

 **Sugar River**

 **293**

 start 42.4357992567436 -89.1971727593158 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4982890047043 -89.2624235677856 WINNEBAGO

 **Sumner Creek**

 **334**

 start 42.3227762010459 -89.3830042631004 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.25195988987 -89.3997975146614 STEPHENSON

 **Turtle Creek**

 **329**

 start 42.4929910323531 -89.0439958173493 WINNEBAGO

 end 42.4961371053418 -89.0246519221989 WINNEBAGO

 **Unnamed Tributary**

 **361**

 start 41.6608316904842 -89.4728200038511 LEE

 end 41.6425311558513 -89.4137140926471 LEE

 **365**

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 start 41.7443681625006 -89.168951821186 LEE

 end 41.738182745458 -89.1042187039322 LEE

 **492**

 start 42.1246069284208 -88.5882544654343 DEKALB

 end 42.1028295788327 -88.5105326912596 KANE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Buffalo Creek**

 **357**

 start 41.9332348110612 -89.6342816030603 OGLE

 end 41.93890647032 -89.6092042883405 OGLE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Coon Creek**

 **282**

 start 42.1336677087989 -88.6039205825106 DEKALB

 end 42.0754334787177 -88.5442273447775 KANE

 **491**

 start 42.150113155436 -88.6091713292612 DEKALB

 end 42.1691790844289 -88.5070973943593 MCHENRY

 **Unnamed Tributary of Elkhorn Creek**

 **355**

 start 41.9378871254405 -89.7318712136894 CARROLL

 end 41.9525180771018 -89.7332762139612 CARROLL

 **Unnamed Tributary of Green River**

 **360**

 start 41.8177589430141 -89.1263088319088 LEE

 end 41.8012094828667 -89.0296681468724 LEE

 **362**

 start 41.66455888603 -89.4729486542104 LEE

 end 41.650155479351 -89.4398464027055 LEE

 **364**

 start 41.750735979575 -89.2189268880904 LEE

 end 41.7278383993539 -89.1577958588247 LEE

 **366**

 start 41.7304138832457 -89.2547363744761 LEE

 end 41.7421804770435 -89.2683034846455 LEE

 **367**

 start 41.7336722733557 -89.2459381167869 LEE

 end 41.6996843512729 -89.2025409068097 LEE

 **489**

 start 41.7765356433433 -89.1781811586274 LEE

 end 41.791148742648 -89.1782543204659 LEE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Kyte River**

 **298**

 start 41.969037423435 -89.2727932207785 OGLE

 end 41.9423468128644 -89.2676252361535 OGLE

 **299**

 start 41.9474122868214 -89.1742920304606 OGLE

 end 41.9511979792854 -89.1378721025283 OGLE

 **Unnamed Tributary of North Branch Kishwaukee River**

 **319**

 start 42.4163330454161 -88.5232715616737 MCHENRY

 end 42.4218523642031 -88.5063783493938 MCHENRY

 **Unnamed Tributary of Rock River**

 **331**

 start 42.3730089457359 -89.0581319432428 WINNEBAGO

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 end 42.382841503485 -89.0950184603254 WINNEBAGO

 **Unnamed Tributary of South Branch Kishwaukee River**

 **309**

 start 42.1219922946716 -88.9236557341498 DEKALB

 end 42.1138208388943 -88.9372243118963 DEKALB

 **316**

 start 42.1565644453666 -88.4449935784875 MCHENRY

 end 42.1594149792506 -88.4178533576301 MCHENRY

 **317**

 start 42.234010247227 -88.5199093723576 MCHENRY

 end 42.2225793216803 -88.5259266256801 MCHENRY

 **Unnamed Tributary of Spring Run**

 **314**

 start 42.0401565844742 -88.9948863767949 OGLE

 end 42.0116835703089 -88.9710672286801 OGLE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Steward Creek**

 **296**

 start 41.8444592840822 -89.0070046248547 LEE

 end 41.8601589546913 -88.9714244440014 LEE

 **300**

 start 41.871719116543 -89.069434926448 LEE

 end 41.8792477545579 -89.037635229652 LEE

 **Unnamed Tributary of Yellow Creek**

 **369**

 start 42.3067615221991 -89.8535571166391 STEPHENSON

 end 42.3493669268537 -89.8275355259147 STEPHENSON

 **West Fork Elkhorn Creek**

 **351**

 start 42.0864514128748 -89.636841111792 OGLE

 end 42.0924853439498 -89.6474944357754 OGLE

 **Willow Creek**

 **363**

 start 41.7653209616214 -89.1943294683724 LEE

 end 41.7141851660088 -89.032161004274 LEE

 **Yellow Creek**

 **370**

 start 42.2899156684427 -89.5696276563017 STEPHENSON

 end 42.3796215769162 -89.9350879560031 JO DAVIESS

 **Wabash**

 **Bean Creek**

 **437**

 start 40.2950579779894 -87.7823902126108 VERMILION

 end 40.3344744135429 -87.7494458762005 VERMILION

 **Big Creek**

 **457**

 start 39.3351439545995 -87.5878012286214 CLARK

 start 39.436126036547 -87.7023848396263 CLARK

 **Bluegrass Creek**

 **436**

 start 40.301292752824 -87.7969361668719 VERMILION

 end 40.381268589802 -87.8562389558508 VERMILION

 **Brouilletts Creek**

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 **450**

 start 39.7057649552945 -87.5509615193818 EDGAR

 end 39.797449971524 -87.7178559181463 EDGAR

 **Brush Creek**

 **468**

 start 38.993072718826 -88.1273817532169 JASPER

 end 38.9675510537677 -88.1471375817992 JASPER

 **Brushy Fork**

 **484**

 start 39.7161188745587 -88.0853294840712 DOUGLAS

 end 39.8111289403664 -87.8839288887749 EDGAR

 **Buck Creek**

 **435**

 start 40.3115126234324 -87.9255710854089 VERMILION

 end 40.2862675329103 -87.9704593374522 CHAMPAIGN

 **Cassell Creek**

 **473**

 start 39.4866434423672 -88.2094970436354 COLES

 end 39.4909698054293 -88.207848854172 COLES

 **Catfish Creek**

 **477**

 start 39.680891264864 -87.9341744320393 EDGAR

 end 39.6581354970801 -87.8937116601235 EDGAR

 **Clark Branch**

 **483**

 start 39.8111289403664 -87.8839288887749 EDGAR

 end 39.8226610039489 -87.8513747624001 EDGAR

 **Collison Branch**

 **439**

 start 40.2351860050982 -87.7725365689525 VERMILION

 end 40.2197161120333 -87.803155121171 VERMILION

 **Cottonwood Creek**

 **469**

 start 39.2033657707304 -88.2765033266093 CUMBERLAND

 end 39.3142137713574 -88.229342077034 CUMBERLAND

 **Crabapple Creek**

 **452**

 start 39.7057649552945 -87.5509615193818 EDGAR

 end 39.8065708276187 -87.6467768455628 EDGAR

 **Crooked Creek**

 **465**

 start 38.9817031629594 -88.066438923761 JASPER

 end 39.0356467346919 -88.0923368283887 JASPER

 **Deer Creek**

 **485**

 start 39.7053403128076 -88.0850387247647 DOUGLAS

 end 39.7025679945443 -88.2058470030399 DOUGLAS

 **Donica Creek**

 **479**

 start 39.6453315324326 -87.9892294370803 COLES

 end 39.6172623271272 -87.9782640861296 COLES

 **Dudley Branch**

 **475**

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 start 39.5115642227627 -88.0564563693231 COLES

 end 39.5068188298145 -88.043669581567 COLES

 **East Crooked Creek**

 **287**

 start 39.0356467346919 -88.0923368283887 JASPER

 end 39.1659729856615 -88.0610310241876 JASPER

 **East Fork Big Creek**

 **458**

 start 39.436126036547 -87.7023848396263 CLARK

 end 39.5471103780713 -87.760040304497 EDGAR

 **Embarras River**

 **460**

 start 38.9148628762488 -87.9834798036322 JASPER

 end 39.7161188745587 -88.0853294840712 DOUGLAS

 **Feather Creek**

 **432**

 start 40.1172818042134 -87.8342855159987 VERMILION

 end 40.1416543211304 -87.8399367268356 VERMILION

 **Greasy Creek**

 **480**

 start 39.6325904592965 -88.0822649850404 COLES

 end 39.6182255297223 -88.1320998047424 COLES

 **Hickory Creek**

 **464**

 start 38.9714278418083 -87.972721454297 JASPER

 end 38.99191464315 -87.989292523907 JASPER

 **Hickory Grove Creek**

 **478**

 start 39.6581354970801 -87.8937116601235 EDGAR

 end 39.5712873627184 -87.8825676201308 EDGAR

 **Hurricane Creek**

 **470**

 start 39.2889007816578 -88.1544749600653 CUMBERLAND

 end 39.3793118297358 -88.0668208708762 COLES

 **Jordan Creek**

 **433**

 start 40.0794151192358 -87.7990673709556 VERMILION

 end 40.0588834821927 -87.8360461636444 VERMILION

 **443**

 start 40.3360527696651 -87.6231745570584 VERMILION

 end 40.3553265493525 -87.5278198412106 VERMILION

 **Kickapoo Creek**

 **471**

 start 39.4379695819539 -88.1681483569976 COLES

 end 39.4597583113682 -88.2917593820249 COLES

 **Knights Branch**

 **438**

 start 40.2763499940372 -87.7961879249888 VERMILION

 end 40.2520446574291 -87.8336356533235 VERMILION

 **Little Embarras River**

 **476**

 start 39.5736361588448 -88.0726889440362 COLES

 end 39.680891264864 -87.9341744320393 EDGAR

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 **Little Vermilion River**

 **426**

 start 39.9463345271443 -87.5536756201362 VERMILION

 end 39.9593741043792 -87.6447473681732 VERMILION

 **Middle Branch**

 **442**

 start 40.3096675860339 -87.6376716065503 VERMILION

 end 40.417753327133 -87.5275419211693 VERMILION

 **Middle Fork of Vermilion River**

 **428**

 start 40.1035656386662 -87.7169902321166 VERMILION

 end 40.4043343147541 -88.0191381621282 FORD

 **Mill Creek**

 **487**

 start 39.2394256838229 -87.6762126527038 CLARK

 end 39.3566749194214 -87.7425049309309 CLARK

 **Muddy Creek**

 **242**

 start 39.1821395682335 -88.2309155529877 CUMBERLAND

 end 39.2033657707304 -88.2765033266093 CUMBERLAND

 **North Fork of Embarras River**

 **461**

 start 38.9148628762488 -87.9834798036322 JASPER

 end 39.0924749553725 -87.9784039128617 JASPER

 **North Fork Vermilion River**

 **441**

 start 40.236054881277 -87.6293326109766 VERMILION

 end 40.5010729612407 -87.5261721834388 IROQUOIS

 **Panther Creek**

 **462**

 start 39.0924749553725 -87.9784039128617 JASPER

 end 39.184289386946 -88.0087906828419 CUMBERLAND

 **Polecat Creek**

 **474**

 start 39.5013303165832 -88.1055006912296 COLES

 end 39.5162859310237 -88.0338496162262 COLES

 **Riley Creek**

 **472**

 start 39.4712869216685 -88.2108945161318 COLES

 end 39.5116227820733 -88.2569469311765 COLES

 **Salt Fork**

 **429**

 start 40.1035656386662 -87.7169902321166 VERMILION

 end 40.0368232483006 -88.0746580039075 CHAMPAIGN

 **455**

 start 39.7425080214619 -87.572919448772 EDGAR

 end 39.8018493662144 -87.5775868051385 EDGAR

 **Snake Creek**

 **454**

 start 39.7128111863363 -87.6415954465778 EDGAR

 end 39.7066978623237 -87.6543043306751 EDGAR

 **South Fork of Brouilletts Creek**

 **453**

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 start 39.7256495590209 -87.6437626049444 EDGAR

 end 39.7319449005729 -87.6951881181821 EDGAR

 **Stony Creek**

 **431**

 start 40.0943454186494 -87.8170769835194 VERMILION

 end 40.1548847864725 -87.8840063394108 VERMILION

 **Sugar Creek**

 **456**

 start 39.4838820536199 -87.5320762217325 EDGAR

 end 39.6298164781408 -87.6762882912482 EDGAR

 **Unnamed Tributary of Big Creek**

 **459**

 start 39.5047911835054 -87.7121475341945 EDGAR

 end 39.5692784693864 -87.7194139533441 EDGAR

 **Unnamed Tributary of Brouilletts Creek**

 **451**

 start 39.797449971524 -87.7178559181463 EDGAR

 end 39.831592697221 -87.7758036967074 EDGAR

 **Unnamed Tributary of Brushy Fork**

 **482**

 start 39.7340344129883 -88.0771406153965 DOUGLAS

 end 39.802586616189 -88.0753634663247 DOUGLAS

 **Unnamed Tributary of Deer Creek**

 **486**

 start 39.7102184848625 -88.1385435180688 DOUGLAS

 end 39.678866903649 -88.1425332064637 DOUGLAS

 **Unnamed Tributary of Embarras River**

 **467**

 start 38.9934159067144 -88.129258689394 JASPER

 end 39.0034725453128 -88.1210073578163 JASPER

 **Unnamed Tributary of Greasy Creek**

 **481**

 start 39.6182255297223 -88.1320998047424 COLES

 end 39.621059195964 -88.1538483534688 COLES

 **Unnamed Tributary of Hickory Creek**

 **210**

 start 38.99191464315 -87.989292523907 JASPER

 end 39.0117394234421 -87.9896104862878 JASPER

 **Unnamed Tributary of Middle Fork Vermilion River**

 **434**

 start 40.3478602982847 -87.9479087836067 CHAMPAIGN

 end 40.3408935605508 -87.9885982351498 CHAMPAIGN

 **Unnamed Tributary of Stony Creek**

 **430**

 start 40.1548847864725 -87.8840063394108 VERMILION

 end 40.1706704853124 -87.9033972187304 VERMILION

 **Unnamed Tributary of North Fork of the Vermilion River**

 **444**

 start 40.3553498759616 -87.6852979017427 VERMILION

 end 40.3665727663496 -87.733231992072 VERMILION

 **445**

 start 40.483638183168 -87.5751075709757 VERMILION

 end 40.4930209841439 -87.5771391859822 IROQUOIS

 **BASIN NAME**

 **Segment Name**

 **Segment No.**

 End Points Latitude Longitude COUNTY

 **446**

 start 40.423223711311 -87.6788932053507 VERMILION

 end 40.4280461995299 -87.6895565256772 VERMILION

 **Vermilion River**

 **427**

 start 40.0116868805566 -87.5337540394346 VERMILION

 end 40.1035656386662 -87.7169902321166 VERMILION

 **Wabash River**

 **488**

 end 39.3034266238732 -87.605592332246 CLARK

 **West Crooked Creek**

 **466**

 start 39.0356467346919 -88.0923368283887 JASPER

 end 39.0545759701349 -88.1009871944535 JASPER

 **West Fork Big Creek**

 **19**

 start 39.436126036547 -87.7023848396263 CLARK

 end 39.5012337820195 -87.8003199656505 EDGAR

 **Willow Creek**

 **463**

 start 39.0191952007294 -87.9402449982878 CRAWFORD

 end 39.0529145507759 -87.9280073176635 CRAWFORD

(Source: Added at 32 Ill. Reg. 2254, effective January 28, 2008)