ILLINOIS REGISTER

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

- 1) <u>Heading of the Part</u>: Introduction
- 2) <u>Code Citation</u>: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 601
- 3) <u>Section Numbers</u>: <u>Proposed Actions</u>: 601.101 Amendment 601.105 Amendment 601.115 Amendment

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- 4) <u>Statutory Authority</u>: Implementing Section 17 and authorized by Sections 27 and 28 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17, 27, 28].
- 5) <u>A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved</u>: The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) proposed that the Board adopt a new Part 604 entitled "Design, Operation and Maintenance Criteria." IEPA proposes to amend Part 601 with new and amended definitions, incorporations by reference, and other amendments resulting from proposed new Part 604.
- 6) <u>Published studies or reports, and sources of underlying data, used to compose this rulemaking</u>: In the Statement of Reasons filed with its proposed rules, IEPA stated that it "did not consult with a published study or research report when developing this proposal." IEPA added that it "did not perform any new studies, nor did the Agency contract with any outside entities to perform any studies for the development of this rulemaking proposal."
- 7) <u>Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect</u>? No
- 8) <u>Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date</u>? No
- 9) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference?

ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Two Park Avenue, New York NY 10016, (800) 843-2763, www.asme.org.

ASME BPVC-VIII-1-2015, Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code (BPVC), Section VIII—Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels, Division 1: Rules for Construction and Pressure Vessels, 2015.

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959, (610)832-9500.

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POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

ASTM C 76-16 Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe, approved November 1, 2016.

ASTM C361-16 Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe, approved September 1, 2016.

ASTM C443-12 Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets, approved September 1, 2012.

ASTM D 1784-11, Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds, approved May 1, 2011.

ASTM D 1785-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120, approved August 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2464-15 Standard Specification for Threaded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2466-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2467-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2564-12 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems, approved August 1, 2012.

ASTM D 3139-11 Standard Specification for Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals, February 1, 2011.

ASTM F 437-15 Standard Specification for Threaded Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM F 438-15 Standard Specification for Socket-Type Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM F 439-13 Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved August 2013.

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

ASTM F 441/F 441M–15 Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80, approved August 1, 2015.

ASTM F 442/F 442M-13 Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR–PR), approved June 1, 2013.

ASTM F 477-14 Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe, approved September 15, 2014.

ASTM F 493-14 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings, approved November 1, 2014.

ASTM F 1216-16 Standard Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by the Inversion and Curing of a Resin-Impregnated Tube, approved August 1, 2016.

AWWA. American Water Works Association et al., 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver CO 80235, (303)794-7711.

AWWA C907-12 Injection-Molded Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm Through 300 mm), for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service, effective March 1, 2012.

AWWA C909 -09 Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe, 4 In. through 24 In. (100 mm through 600 mm) for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service, effective March 1, 2010.

"Improving Clearwell Design for CT Compliance" (1999).

The Chlorine Institute, 1300 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 525, Arlington VA, 22209, (703) 894-4140, pubs@CL2.com.

Pamphlet 6: Piping Systems for Dry Chlorine, Edition 16, March 2013.

NSF. National Sanitation Foundation International, 3475 Plymouth Road, PO Box 130140, Ann Arbor MI 48113-0140, (734)769-8010.

NSF/ANSI 14-2012 Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials,

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

March 2013.

NSF/ANSI 372-2011 Drinking Water System Components-Lead Content, July 2013

USEPA, NSCEP. United States Environmental Protection Agency, National Service Center for Environmental Publications, P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419 (accessible on-line and available by download from http://www.epa.gov/nscep/)

Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking Guidance Manual, August 1999, EPA 815-R-99-013

Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations for Primacy Agencies and Public Water Systems, March 2016, EPA 816-B-16-003

- 10) <u>Are there any other rulemaking pending on this Part</u>? No
- Statement of Statewide Policy Objective: This proposed rulemaking does not create or enlarge a State mandate, as defined in Section 3(b) of the State Mandates Act [30 ILCS 805/3(b)].
- 12) <u>Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed</u> <u>rulemaking</u>: The Board will accept written public comments on this proposal for a period of at least 45 days after the date of publication in the *Illinois Register*. Public comments must be filed with the Clerk of the Board.

Public comments must be filed electronically through the Clerk's Office On-Line (COOL) on the Board's website (pcb.illinois.gov). Public comments should refer to docket R18-17. Comments may also be submitted to:

Clerk's Office Illinois Pollution Control Board James R. Thompson Center 100 W. Randolph St., Suite 11-500 Chicago IL 60601

Interested persons may obtain copies of the Board's opinion and order in R18-17 from the Board's website (pcb.illinois.gov) and may also call the Clerk's office at 312/814-3620.

13) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

ILLINOIS REGISTER

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

- A) <u>Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not-for-profit corporations</u> <u>affected</u>: The proposal may affect any entity that owns, operates, or serves as official custodian for a community water supply.
- B) <u>Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance</u>: None proposed in introductory provisions of Part 601
- C) <u>Types of professional skills necessary for compliance</u>: Equivalent to skills required to comply with current regulations.
- 14) <u>Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized</u>: July 2017

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

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1 2 3 4		TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SUBTITLE F: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD	
5		PART 601	
6		INTRODUCTION	
7			
8	Section		
9	601.101	General Requirements	
10	601.102	Applicability and Organization of this Chapter	
11 12	601.103 601.104	Severability	
12	601.104	Analytical Testing Definitions	
13	601.115	Incorporation by Reference	
15	001.115		
16	601.APPEN	IDIX A References to Former Rules	
17			
18	AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 17 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental		
19	Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17 and 27].		
20			
21		Filed with Secretary of State January 1, 1978; amended at 2 Ill. Reg. 36, p. 72,	
22 23		ugust 29, 1978; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 13, p. 236, effective March 30, 1979; amended	
23 24		1 at 6 Ill. Reg. 11497, effective September 14, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 14344, ovember 3, 1982; amended in R84-12 at 14 Ill. Reg. 1379, effective January 8, 1990;	
25		R89-5 at 16 Ill. Reg. 1585, effective January 10, 1992; amended in R96-18 at 21 Ill.	
26		effective May 8, 1997; amended in R15-22 at 40 Ill. Reg. 6784, effective April 15,	
27		ded in R18-17 at 42 Ill. Reg, effective	
28			
29	Section 601	.101 General Requirements	
30			
31	<u>a)</u>	Owners and official custodians of a public water supply in the State of Illinois	
32		<u>mustshall</u> provide, <u>underpursuant</u> to the Act, Board Rules, and the Safe Drinking	
33 34		Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.), continuous operation and maintenance of public water supply facilities to assure so that the water isshall be assuredly safe in	
35		quality, clean, adequate in quantity, and of satisfactory mineral characteristics for	
36		ordinary domestic consumption.	
37		orannary aomestic consumption.	
38	<u>b)</u>	Finished Water Quality	
39			
40		1) The finished water delivered to any user at any point in the distribution	
41		system must contain no impurity at a concentration that may be hazardous	
42		to the health of the consumer or that would be excessively corrosive or	
43		otherwise deleterious to the water supply. Drinking water delivered to any	

3 . . .

44 45 46 47		user at any point in the distribution system must contain no impurity that could reasonably be expected to cause offense to the sense of sight, taste, or smell.
48 49 50 51 52 53	<u>2)</u>	No substance used in treatment should remain in the water at a concentration greater than that required by good practice. A substance that may have a deleterious physiological effect, or one for which physiological effects are not known, must not be used in a manner that would permit it to reach the consumer.
54 55 56	<u>3)</u>	Concentrations of constituents listed in the following chart should not be exceeded in the finished water.ContaminantSecondary MCLNoticeable Effects above the

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	Secondary MCL
<u>0.2 mg/L</u>	colored water
<u>250 mg/L</u>	salty taste
15 color units	visible tint
<u>1 mg/L</u>	<u>metallic taste; blue-green</u> staining
<u>2.0 mg/L</u>	tooth discoloration
<u>0.5 mg/L</u>	frothy, cloudy; bitter taste; odor
<u>0.3 mg/L</u>	rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
<u>0.05 mg/L</u>	black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste
<u>3 T.O.N.</u> (<u>Threshold Odor</u> <u>Number)</u>	<u>"rotten-egg", musty or chemical</u> smell
<u>0.1 mg/L</u>	skin discoloration; graying of the white part of the eye
<u>250 mg/L</u>	salty taste
	250 mg/L 15 color units 1 mg/L 2.0 mg/L 0.5 mg/L 0.3 mg/L 0.05 mg/L 3 T.O.N. (Threshold Odor Number) 0.1 mg/L

Total Dissolved500Solids

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<u>500 mg/L</u>

hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste

57	(Source: Ame	nded at 42 Ill. Reg, effective)
58 59	Section 601.105 Defi	initions
60	Section 001.105 Den	
61 62	, -	poses of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 601, 602, 603 and <u>604607</u> , unless a different g of a word or term is clear from the context:
63 64		"Act" means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].
65 66		"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.
67 68		"Air Gap" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free
69 70		atmosphere between the water discharge point and the flood level rim of the receptacle
71 72		"Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker" means a device designed to admit
73 74		atmospheric pressure into a piping system whenever a vacuum is caused on the upstream side of the receptacle.
75 76		"Aquifer Property Data" means the porosity, hydraulic conductivity,
77		transmissivity and storage coefficient of an aquifer, head and hydraulic
78 79		gradient.
80 81		"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.
82 83		"Boil Order" means a notice to boil all drinking and culinary water for at least five minutes before use, issued by the proper authorities to the
84		consumers of a public water supply affected, whenever the water being
85 86		supplied may have become microbiologically contaminated.
87 88		"Certified Laboratory" means any laboratory certified <u>underpursuant to</u> Section 4(o) of the Act, or certified by USEPA for the specific parameters
89 90		to be examined.
91 92		"Chlorine"
93		"Chlorine Demand" means the difference between the amount of
94		chlorine applied to a given water and the amount of total available

95 96 97	chlorine remaining at the end of the contact period. All test conditions (contact time, pH and temperature) must be given,
98	expressing the chlorine demand in a given water.
99	"Combined Chlorine" means the reaction product formed when
100	chlorine has reacted with ammonia to form chloramines.
101	
102	"Free Chlorine" means the residual chlorine existing in water as
103	the sum of hypochlorous acid and hypochlorite ion.
104	
105	"Total Chlorine" means the sum of the free chlorine and the
106	combined chlorine.
107 108	"Community Water Sumply" on "OWS" we get a weblie water sure h
108	"Community Water Supply" or "CWS" means a public water supply which serves or is intended to serve at least 15 service connections used
110	by residents or regularly serves at least 25 residents. (Section 3.145 of the
111	Act)
112	
113	"Confined Geologic Formations" are geologic water bearing formations
114	protected against the entrance of contamination by other geologic
115	formations.
116	
117	"Conventional Filtration Treatment" means a series of processes,
118	including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting
119	in substantial particulate removal.
120	
121	"Cross-connection""Cross-connection" means any physical connection or
122	arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems where flow
123	from one system to the other is possible, one of which contains potable
124 125	water that contains water of unknown or questionable safety, steam, or one
125	or more gases; chemicals or other substances when flow from one system to the other is possible.
120	to the other is possible.
127	"Direct Cross-connection" means a cross-connection formed when a
129	piping system containing potable water is physically joined to
130	another piping system containing water of unknown or questionable
131	safety, steam, or one or more gases, chemicals or other substances.
132	
133	"Indirect Cross-connection" means a cross-connection formed when
134	water of unknown or questionable safety, steam or one or more
135	gases, chemicals or other substances from one piping system can be
136	forced, drawn by vacuum or otherwise introduced into another
137	piping system containing potable water.

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139	"CT" or "CT _{calc} " is the product of "residual disinfectant concentration"
140	(RDC or C) in mg/L determined before or at the first customer, and the
141	corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T) in minutes. If a supplier
142	applies disinfectants at more than one point prior to the first customer, it
143	must determine the CT of each disinfectant sequence before or at the first
144	customer to determine the total percent inactivation or "total inactivation
145	ratio". In determining the total inactivation ratio, the supplier must
146	determine the RDC of each disinfection sequence and corresponding
147	<u>contact time before any subsequent disinfection application points.</u>
148	contact time before any subsequent distincetion application points.
149	"Disinfectant" means any agent, including but not limited to chlorine,
150	chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone, added to water in any part of the
151	treatment or distribution process, that is intended to kill or inactivate
152	pathogenic microorganisms.
153	patriogenie interoorganisms.
154	"DPD Method" means an analytical method for determining chlorine
155	residual utilizing the reagent DPD (n-diethyl-p-phenylenylenediamine).
156	residual utilizing the reagent DID (n-diethyl-p-phenylenylenediannie).
157	"Effective External Linkage" is the ability of a water system to
158	
159	communicate and exchange information with water customers, regulators, technical and financial assistance organizations, and other entities that
160	
161	routinely interact with the water system.
162	"Create du ator" ma ana an davar an devatar subiale a come suithin the
163	"Groundwater" means underground water which occurs within the
	saturated zone and geologic materials where the fluid pressure in the pore
164 165	space is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure. (Section 3.210 of
	the Act)
166	
167	"Head" means the sum of the elevation head, pressure head and velocity
168	head at a given point in an aquifer.
169	
170	"Hydraulic Conductivity" means the rate of flow in gallons per day (gpd)
171	through a cross section of one square foot (ft^2) under a unit hydraulic
172	gradient (gpd/ft ²).
173	
174	"Hydraulic Gradient" means the rate of change of total head per unit
175	distance of flow in a given direction.
176	
177	"Infrastructure" means all mains, pipes and structures through which water
178	is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures,
179	intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage
180	tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended

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to be used for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use.

"Interconnection" means a physical connection between two or more community water supply systems.

"Maximum Average Daily Demand" or "Maximum Demand" means highest average daily production over seven consecutive daysthe maximum consecutive seven day production period.

"New Community Water Supply" means, beginning after October 1, 1999, all new community water supplies and those water supplies that expand their infrastructure to serve or intend to serve at least 15 service connections used by residents or regularly serves at least 25 residents. Any water supply not currently a community water supply that adds residents so that the total served is 25 residents or more without constructing additional infrastructure will become a community water supply, but will not be required to demonstrate capacity under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.103 unless the community water supply is on restricted status as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.106.

"Non-community Water Supply" means a public water supply that is not a community water supply. (Section 3.145 of the Act)

"Official Custodian" means an individual who is an officer of an entity that is the owner of a community water supply and acts as the owner's agent in matters concerning the community water supply. [415 ILCS 45/9.4]

"Porosity" means the percentage of the bulk volume of a rock or soil that is occupied by interstices, whether isolated or connected, as defined by the ratio of the pore volume to the total volume of a representative sample of the medium.

"Public Water Supply" or "PWS" means all mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use and which serve at least 15 service connections or which regularly serve at least 25 persons at least 60 days per year. (Section 3.36528 of the Act)

223	"Responsible Operator in Charge" means an individual who is designated as
224	a Responsible Operator in Charge of a community water supply
225	underpursuant to Section 1 of the Public Water Supply Operations Act [415
226	ILCS 45/1] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 603. [415 ILCS 45/9.6]
227	
228	"Satellite Supply" means any community water supply that:
229	<u>Submit Supply mound any community water supply that.</u>
230	purchases all finished water from another community water
231	supply;
232	<u>sappi</u> ,
233	does not provide any treatment other than chlorination or corrosion
233	control; and
235	control, and
236	distributes finished water to the consumers.
237	distributes minimed water to the consumers.
238	"Sell Water" means to deliver or provide notable water altained from a
239	"Sell Water" means to deliver or provide potable water, obtained from a public water supply subject to these regulations, to the consumer sub-
239	public water supply subject to these regulations, to the consumer, who is
240	then individually or specifically billed for water service, or where any
241	monetary assessment is levied or required and specifically used for water
	service. Water supply facilities owned or operated by political
243	subdivisions, homeowners' associations, and not-for-profit associations, as
244	well as privately owned utilities regulated by the Illinois Commerce
245	Commission, are considered to sell water whether or not a charge is
246	specifically made for water.
247	
248	"SEP" means special exception permit.
249	
250	"Service Connection" is the opening, including all fittings and
251	appurtenances, at the water main through which water is supplied to the
252	user through a water service line.
253	
254	"Storage Coefficient" means the volume of water an aquifer releases from
255	or takes into storage per unit surface area of the aquifer per unit change in
256	head.
257	
258	"Surface Water" means all tributary streams and drainage basins,
259	including natural lakes and artificial reservoirs, which may affect a
260	specific water supply above the point of water supply intake.
261	
262	"Surface Water Supply Source" means any surface water used as a water
263	source for a public water supply.
264	
265	"Supply" means a community water supply.

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267		
		"Transmissivity" means the rate in gallons per minute (gpm), at which water
268		is transmitted horizontally through a unit width by the total saturated
269		thickness of an aquifer, in feet (ft), under a unit hydraulic gradient (gpm/ft).
270		
271		"Water Main" means any pipe for the purpose of distributing potable
272		water that serves or is accessible to more than one property, dwelling or
273		rental unit and is exterior to buildings.
274		C C
275		"Water Service Line" means any pipe from the water main or source of
276		potable water supply that serves or is accessible to not more than one
277		property, dwelling or rental unit of the user.
278		property, allohing of relian and of the user.
279		"Well Hydraulics" means equations that are applied to understand the effect
280		that a pumping well structure has on inducing the movement of water
281		through permeable rock formations and certain aquifer properties to
282		determine the rate of withdrawal of the well. This term is inclusive of
282		
283		equations that quantify wellbore skin effects/well loss.
285		"Wallhood Drotaction Areal on "WIDA" means the surface and sub-
285		"Wellhead Protection Area" or "WHPA" means the surface and subsurface
		recharge area surrounding a community water supply well or well field,
287		delineated outside of any applicable setback zones (<u>underpursuant to</u>
288		Section 17.1 of the Act) established <u>underpursuant to</u> Illinois' Wellhead
289		Protection Program, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to
290		move toward the well or well field.
291		
292		"Wellhead Protection Measures" means management practices needed to
293		mitigate existing and future threats to the water quality within the delineated
294		WHPA.
295		
296		"Wellhead Protection Program" means the Wellhead Protection Program for
297		the State of Illinois, approved by USEPA under section 1428 of the SDWA
298		(42 USC 300h-7).
299		
300	b)	Terms not specifically defined in subsection (a), will have the meanings ascribed
301	,	in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.
302		
303	c)	Terms not specifically defined in subsection subsections (a) or (b) will have the
304	/	meanings specified in The Water Dictionary, incorporated by reference in Section
305		601.115.
306		
307	(Sour	ce: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg, effective)
308	(2001)	······································

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309	Section 601.1	15 Incorporations by Reference
310		
311	a)	Abbreviations and Short-name Listing of References. The following names and
312		abbreviated names are used in this Chapter I to refer to materials incorporated by
313		reference:
314		
315		"ANSI" means those standards published by American National Standards
316		Institute (ANSI).
317		
318		"ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME).
319		
320		"ASTM" means those standards published by American Society for
321		Testing and Materials (ASTM).
322		
323		"AWWA" means those standards published by the American Water
324		Works Association.
325		
326		"NSF" means those standards published by the National Science
327		Foundation International.
328		
329		"Recommended Standards" means "Recommended Standards for Water
330		Works – Policies for the Review and Approval of Plans and Specifications
331		for Public Water Supplies".
332	1.)	The Accounting memory to the fallenting metaricle has a famous of
333	b)	The Agency incorporates the following materials by reference:
334 335		ASME American Society of Machanical Engineers Two Dark Asianus
336		ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Two Park Avenue, New York NY 10016 (800)843 2763 yuury come org
337		<u>New York NY 10016, (800)843-2763, www.asme.org.</u>
338		ASME BPVC-VIII-1-2015, Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code
339		(BPVC), Section VIII – Rules for Construction of Pressure
340		Vessels, Division 1: Rules for Construction and Pressure Vessels,
341		2015.
342		2015.
343		ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor
344		Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959,
345		(610)832-9500.
346		
347		ASTM C 76-16 Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete
348		Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe, approved November 1,
349		2016.
350		

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351 352 353	ASTM C361-16 Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe, approved September 1, 2016.
353 354 355 356 357	ASTM C443-12 Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets, approved September 1, 2012.
358 359 360 361	ASTM D 1784-11, Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds, approved May 1, 2011.
362 363 364 365	ASTM D 1785-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120, approved August 1, 2015.
366 367 368 369	ASTM D 2241-09, Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series), approved December 1, 2009.
370 371 372	ASTM D 2464-15 Standard Specification for Threaded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.
373 374 375 376	ASTM D 2466-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, approved March 1, 2015.
377 378 379	ASTM D 2467-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.
380 381 382	ASTM D 2564-12 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems, approved August 1, 2012.
383 384 385 386	ASTM D 3139-11 Standard Specification for Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals, February 1, 2011.
387 388 389 390	ASTM F 437-15 Standard Specification for Threaded Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.
390 391 392 393	ASTM F 438-15 Standard Specification for Socket-Type Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, approved March 1, 2015.

394	
395	ASTM F 439-13 Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly
396	(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80,
397	approved August 2013.
398	- <u></u>
399	ASTM F 441/F 441M-15 Standard Specification for Chlorinated
400	Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80,
401	approved August 1, 2015.
402	
403	ASTM F 442/F 442M-13 Standard Specification for Chlorinated
404	Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR–PR), approved
405	June 1, 2013.
406	<u> </u>
407	ASTM F 477-14 Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals
408	(Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe, approved September 15, 2014.
409	<u>Coustors/for coming Plastic Pipe, approved September 15, 2014.</u>
410	ASTM F 493-14 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for
411	Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and
412	Fittings, approved November 1, 2014.
413	
414	ASTM F 1216-16 Standard Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing
415	Pipelines and Conduits by the Inversion and Curing of a Resin-
416	Impregnated Tube, approved August 1, 2016.
417	<u>mpregratea rabel approved ridgast i, 2010.</u>
418	AWWA. American Water Works Association et al., 6666 West
419	Quincy Ave., Denver CO 80235, (303)794-7711.
420	
421	ANSI/AWWA A100-06, Water Wells, approved February 2, 2006,
422	effective August 1, 2006.
423	enteente nagast 1, 2000.
424	ANSI/AWWA B100-09, Granular Filter Material, approved
425	January 25, 2009, effective March 1, 2010.
426	
427	ANSI/AWWA C151/A21.51-09, Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally
428	Cast, approved January 25, 2009, effective September 1, 2009.
429	
430	ANSI/AWWA C200-12, Steel Water Pipe, 6 In. (150 mm) and
431	Larger, approved June 10, 2012, effective September 1, 2012.
432	
433	ANSI/AWWA C301-07, Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe,
434	Steel-Cylinder Type, approved January 21, 2007, effective June 1,
435	2007.
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437 438	ANSI/AWWA C651-05, Disinfecting Water Mains, approved January 16, 2005, effective June 1, 2005.
439	• • • •
440	ANSI/AWWA C652-11, Disinfection of Water Storage Facilities,
441	
442	approved June 12, 2011, effective October 1, 2011.
443	ANSI/AWWA C653-03, Disinfection of Water Treatment Plants,
444	approved January 19, 2003, effective June 1, 2003.
445	
446	ANSI/AWWA C654-03, Disinfection of Wells, approved January
447	19, 2003, effective November 1, 2003.
448	1, 2005, 011001, 011001, 1, 2005,
449	AWWA C900-07 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and
450	
	Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm Through 300
451	mm), for Water Transmission and Distribution, 2007.
452	
453	ANSI/AWWA C905-10, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe
454	and Fabricated Fittings, 14 In. Through 48 In. (350 mm Through
455	1,200 mm), approved January 17, 2010, effective April 1, 2010.
456	
457	AWWA C906-07 Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4
458	In. (100 mm) Through 63 In. (1,600 mm) for Water Distribution
459	
460	and Transmission, 2007.
461	AWWA C907-12 Injection-Molded Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
462	Pressure Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm Through 300
463	mm), for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service,
464	effective March 1, 2012.
465	
466	AWWA C909-09 Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride
467	(PVCO) Pressure Pipe, 4 In. through 24 In. (100 mm through 600
468	mm) for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service,
469	effective March 1, 2010.
470	<u>encenve waten 1, 2010.</u>
	ANGL/AWWA D100 11 Waldad Carbon Starl Taula for Stores
471	ANSI/AWWA D100-11, Welded Carbon Steel Tanks for Storage,
472	approved January 23, 2011, effective July 1, 2011.
473	
474	ANSI/AWWA D103-09, Factory Coated Bolted Carbon Steel
475	Tanks for Water Storage, approved January 25, 2009, effective
476	November 1, 2009.
477	
478	ANSI/AWWA D107-10, Composite Elevated Tanks for Water
479	Storage, approved January 17, 2010, effective December 1, 2010.

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	"Improving Clearwell Design for CT Compliance" (1999).
482	
483	"The Water Dictionary", 2 nd Edition, 2010.
484	
485	The Chlorine Institute, 1300 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 525, Arlington VA
486	<u>22209, (703)894-4140, pubs@CL2.com.</u>
487	
488	Pamphlet 6: Piping Systems for Dry Chlorine, Edition 16, March
489	<u>2013.</u>
490	
491	NSF. National Sanitation Foundation International, 3475 Plymouth Road,
492	PO Box 130140, Ann Arbor MI 48113-0140, (734)769-8010.
493	
494	NSF/ANSI 14-2012 Plastics Piping System Components and
495	Related Materials, March 2013.
496	
497	NFS/ANSI 60-2013 Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals –
498	Health Effects, April 2014.
499	
500	NSF/ANSI 61-2013 Drinking Water System Components – Health
501	Effects, March 2014.
502	
503	NSF/ANSI 372-2011 Drinking Water System Components – Lead
504	Content, July 2013.
505	Content, July 2015.
506	"Recommended Standards for Water Works – Policies for the Review and
507	Approval of Plans and Specifications for Public Water Supplies", 2012
508	Edition, Great Lakes – Upper Mississippi River Board of State and
509	Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, Health Research
510	
	Inc., Health Education Services Division, PO Box 7126, Albany NY
511	12224, (518) 439-7286.
512	
513	"Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in
514	Illinois", 7 th Edition, 2014, Illinois Society of Professional Engineers, 100
515	East Washington Street, Springfield IL 62701, (217)544-7424.
516	
517	USEPA, NSCEP. United States Environmental Protection Agency,
518	National Service Center for Environmental Publications, P.O. Box 42419,
519	Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419 (accessible on-line and available by download
520	from http://www.epa.gov/nscep/).
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522	Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking Guidance Manual.
523	August 1999, EPA 815-R-99-013.
524	
525	Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical
526	Recommendations for Primacy Agencies and Public Water
527	Systems, March 2016, EPA 816-B-16-003.
528	
529	c) No later amendments to or editions of the materials listed in subsection (b) are
530	incorporated.
531	
532	(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg, effective)

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SUBTITLE F: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 601 INTRODUCTION

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Section	
601.101	General Requirements
601.102	Applicability and Organization of this Chapter
601.103	Severability
601.104	Analytical Testing
601.105	Definitions
601.115	Incorporation by Reference

601.APPENDIX A References to Former Rules

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 17 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17 and 27].

SOURCE: Filed with Secretary of State January 1, 1978; amended at 2 Ill. Reg. 36, p. 72, effective August 29, 1978; amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 13, p. 236, effective March 30, 1979; amended and codified at 6 Ill. Reg. 11497, effective September 14, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 14344, effective November 3, 1982; amended in R84-12 at 14 Ill. Reg. 1379, effective January 8, 1990; amended in R89-5 at 16 Ill. Reg. 1585, effective January 10, 1992; amended in R96-18 at 21 Ill. Reg. 6537, effective May 8, 1997; amended in R15-22 at 40 Ill. Reg. 6784, effective April 15, 2016,2016; amended in R18-17 at 42 Ill. Reg. _____,

Section 601.101 General Requirements

a) Owners and official custodians of a public water supply in the State of Illinois <u>mustshallmust</u> provide, <u>underpursuantunder</u> to the Act, Board Rules, and the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 300f et seq.), continuous operation and maintenance of public water supply facilities to assure—so that the water <u>isshall be assuredly is</u> safe in quality, clean, adequate in quantity, and of satisfactory mineral characteristics for ordinary domestic consumption.

b) Finished Water Quality

1) The finished water delivered to any user at any point in the distribution system must contain no impurity at a concentration that may be hazardous to the health of the consumer or that would be excessively corrosive or otherwise deleterious to the water supply. Drinking water delivered to any user at any point in the distribution system must contain no impurity that could reasonably be expected to cause offense to the sense of sight, taste, or smell.

2) No substance used in treatment should remain in the water at a concentration greater than that required by good practice. A substance that may have a deleterious physiological effect, or one for which physiological effects are not known, must not be used in a manner that would permit it to reach the consumer.

3) Concentrations of constituents listed <u>belowin the following chart</u> should not be exceeded in the finished water.

ContaminantSecondary MCLNoticeable Effects above the Secondary MCLAluminum0.2 mg/L.colored_Lcolored water Chloride250 mg/Lsalty taste Color15 color units.visibleunitsvisible tint 1 mg/L.metallicLmetallic taste; blue-green staining Copper Fluoride2.0 mg/L.tooth discoloration Foaming Agents0.5 mg/L.frothyLfrothy, cloudy; bitter taste; odor Iron0.3 mg/L.rustyLrusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining Manganese 0.05 mg/L.blackLblack to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste Odor3.3 T.O.N. (Threshold Odor Number) "rotten-egg", musty or chemical smell Silver0.1 mg/L.skin discoloration; graying of the white part of the eye Sulfate250 mg/Lsalty taste Total Dissolved Solids500 mg/L.hardnessLhardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste (Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. ____, effective)

Section 601.105 Definitions

a) For purposes of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 601, 602, 603 and 604607,604. unless a different meaning of a word or term is clear from the context:

"Act" means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

"Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

"Air gapGap" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the water discharge point and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

"Atmospheric vacuum breakerVacuum Breaker" means a device designed to admit atmospheric pressure into a piping system whenever a vacuum is caused on the upstream side of the receptacle.

"Aquifer Property Data" means the porosity, hydraulic conductivity, transmissivity and storage coefficient of an aquifer, head and hydraulic gradient.

"Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

"Boil Order" means a notice to boil all drinking and culinary water for at least five minutes before use, issued by the proper authorities to the consumers of a public water supply affected, whenever the water being supplied may have become microbiologically contaminated.

"Certified Laboratory" means any laboratory certified underpursuanttounder Section 4(o) of the Act, or certified by USEPA for the specific parameters to be examined.

"Chlorine"

"Chlorine Demand" means the difference between the amount of chlorine applied to a given water and the amount of total available chlorine remaining at the end of the contact period. All test conditions (contact time, pH and temperature) must be given, expressing the chlorine demand in a given water.

"Combined Chlorine" means the reaction product formed when chlorine has reacted with ammonia to form chloramines.

"Free Chlorine" means the residual chlorine existing in water as the sum of hypochlorous acid and hypochlorite ion.

"Total Chlorine" means the sum of the free chlorine and the combined chlorine.

"Community Water Supply" or "CWS" means a public water supply which serves or is intended to serve at least 15 service connections used by residents or regularly serves at least 25 residentsmeans a public water supply which serves or is intended to serve at least 15 service connections used by residents or regularly serves at least 25 residents. (Section 3.145 of the Act)

"Confined Geologic Formations" are geologic water bearing formations protected against the entrance of contamination by other geologic formations.

"Conventional <u>filtration treatmentFiltration Treatment</u>" means a series of processes, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.

"Cross connection" "Cross-connection" means any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems where flow from one system to the other is possible, one of which contains potable water that contains water of unknown or questionable safety, steam, or one or more gases; chemicals or other substances when flow from onesystem to the other is possible.

"Direct Cross connection" means a cross connection formed when a piping system containing potable water is physically joined to another piping system containing water of unknown or questionable safety, steam, or one or more gases, chemicals or other substances.

"Indirect Cross connection" means a cross connection formed when water of unknown or questionable safety, steam or one or more gases, chemicals or other substances from one piping system can be forced, drawn by vacuum or otherwise introduced into another piping system containing potable water.

"CT" or "CTcalc" is the product of "residual disinfectant concentration" (RDC or C) in mg/L determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T) in minutes. If a supplier applies disinfectants at more than one point prior to the first customer, it must determine the CT of each disinfectant sequence before or at the first customer to determine the total percent inactivation or "total inactivation ratio." In determining the total inactivation ratio, the supplier must determine the RDC of each disinfection sequence and corresponding contact time before any subsequent disinfection application points.

"Disinfectant" means any agent, including but not limited to chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone, added to water in any part of the treatment or distribution process, that is intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms.

"DPD methodMethod" means an analytical method for determining chlorine residual utilizing the reagent DPD (n-diethyl-p-phenylenylenediamine).

"Effective external linkageExternal Linkage" is the ability of a water system to communicate and exchange information with water customers, regulators, technical and financial assistance organizations, and other entities that routinely interact with the water system.

"Groundwater" means underground water which occurs within the saturated zone and geologic materials where the fluid pressure in the pore space is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure. (Section 3.210 of the Act)

"Head" means the sum of the elevation head, pressure head and velocity head at a given point in an aquifer.

"Hydraulic Conductivity" means the rate of flow in gallons per day (gpd) through a cross section of one square foot (ft2) under a unit hydraulic gradient (gpd/ft2).

"Hydraulic Gradient" means the rate of change of total head per unit distance of flow in a given direction.

"Infrastructure" means all mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended to be used for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use.

"Interconnection" means a physical connection between two or more community water supply systems.

"Maximum Average Daily Demand" or "Maximum Demand" means highest average daily production over seven consecutive days the maximum seven day production period.

"New Community Water Supply" means, beginning after October 1, 1999, all new community water supplies and those water supplies that expand their infrastructure to serve or intend to serve at least 15 service connections used by residents or regularly serves at least 25 residents. Any water supply not currently a community water supply that adds residents so that the total served is 25 residents or more without constructing additional infrastructure will become a community water supply, but will not be required to demonstrate capacity under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.103 unless the community water supply is on restricted status as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.106.

"Non-community Water Supply" means a public water supply that is not a community water supply. (Section 3.145 of the Act)

"Official Custodian" means an individual who is an officer of an entity that is the owner of a community water supply and acts as the owner's agent in matters concerning the community water supply. [415 ILCS 45/9.4]

"Porosity" means the percentage of the bulk volume of a rock or soil that is occupied by interstices, whether isolated or connected, as defined by the ratio of the pore volume to the total volume of a representative sample of the medium.

"Public Water Supply" or "PWS" or "PWS" means all mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use and which serve at least 15 service connections or which regularly serve at least 25 persons at least 60 days per year. (Section 3.365283.365 of the Act)

"Responsible Operator in Charge" means an individual who is designated as a Responsible Operator in Charge of a community water supply underpursuant tounder Section 1 of the Public Water Supply Operations Act [415 ILCS 45/1] and 35 Ill. Adm. Code 603. [415 ILCS 45/9.6]

"Satellite supplySupply" means any community water supply that:

purchases all finished water from another community water supply;

does not provide any treatment other than chlorination or corrosion control; and

distributes finished water to the consumers.

"Sell Water" means to deliver or provide potable water, obtained from a public water supply subject to these regulations, to the consumer, who is then individually or specifically billed for water service, or where any monetary assessment is levied or required and specifically used for water service. Water supply facilities owned or operated by political subdivisions, homeowners' associations, and not-for-profit associations, as well as privately owned utilities regulated by the Illinois Commerce Commission, are considered to sell water whether or not a charge is specifically made for water.

"SEP" means special exception permit.

"Service Connection" is the opening, including all fittings and appurtenances, at the water main through which water is supplied to the user through a water service line.

"Storage Coefficient" means the volume of water an aquifer releases from or takes into storage per unit surface area of the aquifer per unit change in head.

"Surface Water" means all tributary streams and drainage basins, including natural lakes and artificial reservoirs, which may affect a specific water supply above the point of water supply intake.

"Surface Water Supply Source" means any surface water used as a water source for a public water supply.

"Supply" means a community water supply.

"Transmissivity" means the rate in gallons per minute (gpm), at which water is transmitted horizontally through a unit width by the total saturated thickness of an aquifer, in feet (ft), under a unit hydraulic gradient (gpm/ft).

"Water Main" means any pipe for the purpose of distributing potable water that serves or is accessible to more than one property, dwelling or rental unit and is exterior to buildings.

"Water Service Line" means any pipe from the water main or source of potable water supply that serves or is accessible to not more than one property, dwelling or rental unit of the user.

"Well Hydraulics" means equations that are applied to understand the effect that a pumping well structure has on inducing the movement of water through permeable rock formations and certain aquifer properties

to determine the rate of withdrawal of the well. This term is inclusive of equations that quantify wellbore skin effects/well loss.

"Wellhead Protection Area" or "WHPA" means the surface and subsurface recharge area surrounding a community water supply well or well field, delineated outside of any applicable setback zones (<u>underpursuant</u> tounder Section 17.1 of the Act) established <u>underpursuant tounder</u> Illinois' Wellhead Protection Program, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward the well or well field.

"Wellhead Protection Measures" means management practices needed to mitigate existing and future threats to the water quality within the delineated WHPA.

"Wellhead Protection Program" means the Wellhead Protection Program for the State of Illinois, approved by USEPA under section 1428 of the SDWA (42 USC 300h-7).

b) Terms not specifically defined in subsection (a), will have the meanings ascribed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611.

c) Terms not specifically defined in <u>subsections</u> (a) or (b) will have the meanings specified in The Water Dictionary, incorporated by reference in Section 601.115.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. ____, effective

Section 601.115 Incorporations by Reference

a) Abbreviations and Short-name Listing of References. The following names and abbreviated names are used in this Chapter I to refer to materials incorporated by reference:

"ANSI" means those standards published by American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

"ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME).

"ASTM" means those standards published by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

"AWWA" means those standards published by the American Water Works Association.

"NSF" means those standards published by the National Science Foundation International.

"Recommended Standards" means "Recommended Standards for Water Works -Policies for the Review and Approval of Plans and Specifications for Public Water Supplies". b) The Agency incorporates the following materials by reference:

ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Two Park Avenue, New York NY 10016, (800) 843-2763, www.asme.org.

ASME BPVC-VIII-1-2015, Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code (BPVC), Section VIII - Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels, Division 1: Rules for Construction and Pressure Vessels, 2015.

ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken PA 19428-2959, (610)832-9500.

ASTM C 76-16 Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe, approved November 1, 2016.

ASTM C361-16 Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe, approved September 1, 2016.

ASTM C443-12 Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets, approved September 1, 2012.

ASTM D 1784-11, Standard Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds, approved May 1, 2011.

ASTM D 1785-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120, approved August 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2241-09, Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series), approved December 1, 2009.

ASTM D 2464-15 Standard Specification for Threaded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2466-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2467-15 Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM D 2564-12 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems, approved August 1, 2012.

ASTM D 3139-11 Standard Specification for Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals, February 1, 2011.

ASTM F 437-15 Standard Specification for Threaded Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM F 438-15 Standard Specification for Socket-Type Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40, approved March 1, 2015.

ASTM F 439-13 Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80, approved August 2013.

ASTM F 441/F 441M-15 Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40 and 80, approved August 1, 2015.

ASTM F 442/F 442M-13 Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR), approved June 1, 2013.

ASTM F 477-14 Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe, approved September 15, 2014.

ASTM F 493-14 Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings, approved November 1, 2014.

ASTM F 1216-16 Standard Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by the Inversion and Curing of a Resin-Impregnated Tube, approved August 1, 2016.

AWWA. American Water Works Association et al., 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver CO 80235, (303)794-7711.

ANSI/AWWA A100-06, Water Wells, approved February 2, 2006, effective August 1, 2006.

ANSI/AWWA B100-09, Granular Filter Material, approved January 25, 2009, effective March 1, 2010.

ANSI/AWWA C151/A21.51-09, Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, approved January 25, 2009, effective September 1, 2009.

ANSI/AWWA C200-12, Steel Water Pipe, 6 In. (150 mm) and Larger, approved June 10, 2012, effective September 1, 2012.

ANSI/AWWA C301-07, Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, approved January 21, 2007, effective June 1, 2007.

ANSI/AWWA C651-05, Disinfecting Water Mains, approved January 16, 2005, effective June 1, 2005.

ANSI/AWWA C652-11, Disinfection of Water Storage Facilities, approved June 12, 2011, effective October 1, 2011.

ANSI/AWWA C653-03, Disinfection of Water Treatment Plants, approved January 19, 2003, effective June 1, 2003.

ANSI/AWWA C654-03, Disinfection of Wells, approved January 19, 2003, effective November 1, 2003.

AWWA C900-07 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm Through 300 mm), for Water Transmission and Distribution, 2007.

ANSI/AWWA C905-10, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 14 In. Through 48 In. (350 mm Through 1,200 mm), approved January 17, 2010, effective April 1, 2010.

AWWA C906-07 Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4 In. (100 mm) Through 63 In. (1,600 mm) for Water Distribution and Transmission, 2007.

AWWA C907-12 Injection-Molded Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Fittings, 4 In. Through 12 In. (100 mm Through 300 mm), for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service, effective March 1, 2012.

AWWA C909 -09 Molecularly Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe, 4 In. through 24 In. (100 mm through 600 mm) for Water, Wastewater, and Reclaimed Water Service, effective March 1, 2010.

ANSI/AWWA D100-11, Welded Carbon Steel Tanks for Storage, approved January 23, 2011, effective July 1, 2011.

ANSI/AWWA D103-09, Factory Coated Bolted Carbon Steel Tanks for Water Storage, approved January 25, 2009, effective November 1, 2009.

ANSI/AWWA D107-10, Composite Elevated Tanks for Water Storage, approved January 17, 2010, effective December 1, 2010.

"Improving Clearwell Design for CT Compliance"

(1999).

"The Water Dictionary", 2nd Edition, 2010.

The Chlorine Institute, 1300 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 525, Arlington VA₇ 22209, (703) 894-4140, pubs@CL2.com.

Pamphlet 6: Piping Systems for Dry Chlorine, Edition 16, March 2013.

NSF. National Sanitation Foundation International, 3475 Plymouth Road, PO Box 130140, Ann Arbor MI 48113-0140, (734)769-8010.

NSF/ANSI 14-2012 Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials, March 2013.

NFS/ANSI 60-2013 Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects, April 2014.

NSF/ANSI 61-2013 Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects, March 2014.

NSF/ANSI 372-2011 Drinking Water System Components - Lead Content, July 20132013.

"Recommended Standards for Water Works - Policies for the Review and Approval of Plans and Specifications for Public Water Supplies", 2012 Edition, Great Lakes - Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, Health Research Inc., Health Education Services Division, PO Box 7126, Albany NY 12224, (518) 439-7286.

"Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois", 7th Edition, 2014, Illinois Society of Professional Engineers, 100 East Washington Street, Springfield IL 62701, (217)544-7424.

USEPA, NSCEP. United States Environmental Protection Agency, National Service Center for Environmental Publications, P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-0419 (accessible on-line and available by download from http://www.epa.gov/nscep/)_

Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking Guidance Manual, August 1999, EPA 815-R-99-013013.

Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Evaluation Technical Recommendations for Primacy Agencies and Public Water Systems, March 2016, EPA 816-B-16-003003.

c) No later amendments to or editions of the materials listed in subsection (b) are incorporated.

(Source: Amended at 42 Ill. Reg. ____, effective

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POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS JCAR350601-1814474r01 Document comparison by Workshare Compare on Wednesday, August 08, 2018 3:35:52 PM

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Moved deletion-		
Inserted cell		
Deleted cell		
Moved cell		
Split/Merged cell		
Padding cell		

.

. .

Statistics:			
	Count		
Insertions		40	
Deletions		65	
Moved from		0	
Moved to		0	
Style change		0	
Format changed		0	
Total changes		105	