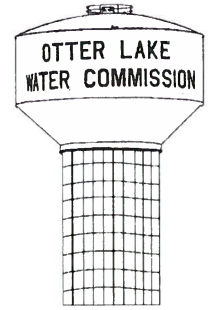


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November 3, 2017

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
Pollution Control Board

PC # 17

John T. Therriault, Clerk
Tim Fox, Hearing Officer
Illinois Pollution Control Board
100 West Randolph
Suite 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601

Re: In the Matter Of Public Water Supplies: Proposed New 35 ILL. ADM. Code 604 Amendments To 35 ILL. ADM. Code Parts 601, 602, 607, and 611 R18-17 (Rulemaking – Water)

Dear Mr. Therriault and Fox:

On behalf of the **Otter Lake Water Commission**, I am submitting this letter to express our objection to the minimum proposed combined chlorine residual level defined within Section 604.725 of the above referenced rulemaking process. The language currently defined within the proposed Section 604.725, a) states:

A minimum free chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/l or a minimum combined residual of 1.0 mg/l shall be maintained in all active parts of the distribution system at all times.

As currently proposed, the proposal will increase the minimum combined residual from 0.5 mg/l to 1.0 mg/l – a 100% increase. We question whether there is sufficient technical justification to require such a large increase, and whether the costs for the new regulation have been fully considered. We question whether the ripple effects of the proposed higher minimum disinfection residual have been fully considered, as well. We offer the following comments and questions to support our concern.

Our Water Works System is currently operated in a manner to achieve compliance with the current Title 35 disinfection regulations, including compliance with the current minimum disinfection residual level defined within the regulation. We have found the existing minimum disinfection residuals currently defined provide a sufficient level of public health protection. While it is easy to state a higher chlorine residual would provide a higher level of public health protection, we question whether it is necessary.

In prior testimony, the IEPA listed 19 states who define a minimum total chlorine residual. Of the 19 listed, 13 (68%) states require a minimum total chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/l or lower. It is important to note, the 27 other states not listed only require detection of a chlorine residual within Water Works Systems. What are the differences in Illinois Water Works Systems that would require the minimum chlorine residual requirements to be within such a small minority of states? Is it possible the factor of safety built into the proposed Illinois regulation is too high and causes an unnecessary economic and operational burden?

We often target meeting regulations with a factor of safety built in. In order to achieve the higher minimum chlorine residual level, along with an appropriate factor of safety, we will have to increase our chlorine dose at each of our water treatment plants. We will need to inject sufficient chlorine at the points of entry into the system such that the residual will be maintained at the far reaches of the system. At the higher dose rate, those connected to the water system right next to the points of entry will receive water with a much higher chlorine residual. The higher dosage rates will undoubtedly increase the levels of disinfection by-products. The perceived public health improvement of increasing the residual could be totally cancelled out by an increase in Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAAs). In fact, the finished water quality could switch to a public health risk if the disinfection by-products become too elevated.

Another issue with the high dosage rates that will be required at the entry points to the system is the increase in chlorine taste and odors within the water. One of the most common complaints we receive is "the water tastes like chlorine". With an increase in the minimum residual requirement, we undoubtedly will receive more complaints and we will get more people questioning the quality of our water. We do not believe the ripple effect of the increased minimum residual requirement is technically justified, and therefore do not believe the IPCB should approve a regulation that causes undue scrutiny of the quality of our water.

In closing, we respectfully request the IPCB maintain the existing minimum disinfection residuals as defined within the existing regulations. We believe the existing levels are consistent with a vast majority of other states, and we believe they provide a sufficient level of public health protection. While we understand increasing the levels will provide a higher factor of safety, we believe the higher factor of safety is unwarranted, economically burdensome and will cause unnecessary scrutiny as to the quality of our water.

Respectfully submitted,

Otter Lake Water Commission

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis Ross", written over a horizontal line.

Dennis Ross
General Manager